

JPRS-MON-84-012

20 December 1984

## Mongolia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.



20 December 1984

## MONGOLIA REPORT

### CONTENTS

#### CURRENT ISSUES

Highlights From UNEN 20 January-3 July 1983 (Various dates).....	1
Socialism in World Development	
Praise for Peace Initiatives	
Care of Livestock Stressed	
Stockholm Conference Evaluated	
Final Production Results Emphasized	
Soviet Foreign Policy	
U.S. Foreign Policy	
Peaceful Policies of CPSU	
Product Quality Stressed	
Chemical Weapon Ban Encouraged	
Significance of Chernenko Speech	
American Role in Arms Race	
Importance of Agricultural Equipment Repairs	
Support for Chernenko Speech	
Praise for Soviet Initiatives	
Warsaw Pact Proposal	
U.S. Role in Korea Condemned	
Soviet Role in International Relations	
International Relations in Asia	
Praise for Chernenko's Responses	
Production of Goat's Down	
Soviet Foreign Policy Lauded	
Tension in the Middle East	
American Military Policies	
Editorial on Marxism	
Editorial on Chernenko Speech	
Vietnamese Anniversary Hailed	
Editorial on Lenin's Writings	
Editorial on Disarmament	

Soviet Foreign Policy Praised  
 U.S. Military Activities Condemned  
 Comment on Olympic Decision  
 Economic Summit Conference  
 Advantages of Socialism Outlined

MONTSAME Commentaries 27 January-3 July 1984  
 (Various dates)..... 24

Support for Andropov's Statements  
 International Cooperation in Geology  
 Chernenko's Meeting With Workers  
 Olympic Committee Decision Explained  
 Soviet Defense Policies

NOVOSTI MONGOLII Commentaries 20 January-11 July 1984  
 (Various dates)..... 28

U.S. Role in Afghanistan  
 Praise for Warsaw Pact Proposal  
 U.S. Presence in Japan  
 Reagan's Statements Criticized  
 Problems in U.S.-Soviet Relations  
 Weapons in Space  
 U.S. Distortions of History Claimed  
 Indian Ocean Peace Zone  
 American-Chinese Relations  
 Importance of Peace in Asia  
 U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean  
 Peace Movement  
 Summit Meeting in London  
 Soviet Policy on Space Weapons  
 Indochinese Foreign Ministers Meet

Selected Interviews 20 January-11 July 1984  
 (NOVOSTI MONGOLII; various dates)..... 41

Mongolian Official on Chemical Weapons  
 Mongolian Scientist Reports on Progress  
 Chairman of Peace Committee Interviewed,  
     N. Lubsanchultem Interview  
 Veterans' Official Speaks Out  
 Scientist Speaks on Chernenko Statement  
 Buddhist Official Interviewed  
 Engineer Discusses Joint Metal Production  
 Peace Committee Official Interviewed,  
     D. Bilegt Interview  
 Olympic Committee Member Interviewed  
 Sports Committee Official on Olympics  
 CEMA Official Interviewed  
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture Interviewed  
 Y. Tsendenbal Interviewed by Japanese Newspaper  
 Foreign Affairs Official Questioned

# NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

Chinese Premier's U.S. Visit Points Up Common Chinese, U.S. Views (24 Jan 84).....	60
World News Media Assess Zhao Ziyang's Visit to U.S. (24 Jan 84).....	62
Aims of 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' Described (3 Feb 84).....	64
U.S. 'Two Chinas' Policy Described (11 Feb 84).....	66
Chinese Foreign Minister, U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander Visit Bangkok (3 Mar 84).....	68
Vietnam Outlines Chinese Military, Psychological Aggression Since 1979 (3 Mar 84).....	69
Abridged Repeat of 3 March Communiqué on Chinese Aggression Toward Vietnam (6 Mar 84).....	71
Chinese Article on Origin of Mongols Sharply Criticized (E. Namsrayjab; 13 Mar 84).....	72
Chinese-U.S. Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation Aimed Against USSR (10 Apr 84).....	74
Beijing Joins U.S. in Anti-Soviet Campaign (17 Apr 84).....	76
China Proposes Chinese-Japanese Exchange of Military Aid, Specialists (21 Apr 84).....	78
Reagan Trip to China Has Political, Propaganda Purposes (J. Lubsan; 25 Apr 84).....	80
Chinese Immigrants in Southeast Asia Are Subversive Pro-Beijing Element (11 May 84).....	84
Foreign Press Views of American-Chinese Relations Reviewed (15 May 84).....	86

Mass-Information Media Discuss China's Foreign Policy (18 May 84).....	88
Chinese-Pakistani Military Cooperation Discussed (22 May 84).....	90
China Develops Military Ties With NATO Countries (25 May 84).....	92
Survey of Foreign Press Treatment of China's Foreign Policy (19 Jun 84).....	94
Counterrevolution in Afghanistan Supported by Beijing, Washington (26 Jun 84).....	96
Afghanistan Figures in Chinese Strategic Plans (8 Jun 84).....	98
Foreign Press Evaluates Chinese Anti-Vietnamese, Anti-Soviet Acts (3 Jul 84).....	101
China Cooperates With U.S. in Asian, Pacific Ocean Strategy (11 Jul 84).....	103

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Cooperation Between MPRP and CPSU Detailed (J. Boldbaatar, D. Batbayar; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Mar 84)...	105
Senate Resolution 74 on 'Taiwan Problem' Discussed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 31 Jan 84).....	108
Results of Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference (B. Tsolmon; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 7 Feb 84).....	111
Support for Nonalignment Movement (P. Haliun; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Mar 84).....	114
Role of USSR in Asia Discussed (G. F. Kim; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Apr 84).....	117
Effects of Stockholm Conference Discussed (I. Sinitsin; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 10 Apr 84).....	120
Mongolia's Role in Peace Movement Detailed (T. Gombosuren; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 13 Apr 84).....	123
Nicaraguan Solidarity Rally Held (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 17 Apr 84).....	127

Role of MPR in International Relations Discussed (S. Chimidamba; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 4 May 84).....	128
Statement in Support of Indochina Issued (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 May 84).....	131
Anti-Missile Defense System Press Conference Held (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 15 May 84).....	132
MPR Labor Official Speaks on Peace and Security in Asia (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 19 Jun 84).....	134
Mongolia's Peace Efforts Praised (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Jul 84).....	136
Participation in Geneva Interparliamentary Union Conference Reported (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 1 May 84).....	138
Mongolian Peace and Friendship Association Holds Conferences (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 1 May 84).....	140
MPRP Central Committee on Association's Role Conference Proceedings Described Message From World Peace Council Peace Committee Meets	
Importance of Tourist Exchanges (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 May 84).....	146
Briefs	
New Canadian Ambassador	147
New Polish Ambassador	147
Hungarian Holiday	147
New Belgian Ambassador	147
Youth Festival Planned	148
Planning Delegation Returns	148
Danish Ambassador Arrives	148
Radio Conference	148
Nicaraguan Delegation	149
Delegation in Prague	149
Diplomatic Meeting in Moscow	149
MPR Ambassador in Meeting	149
New Ambassador in Prague	149
Meeting With Parliamentary Officials	150
Meeting With Soviet Ambassador	150
Delegation Returns	150
Meeting With Hungarian Ambassador	150
Meeting With Pakistani Ambassador	150
Meeting With Mongolian Ambassador	150

Korean Friendship Society	151
Kampuchean Friendship Society	151
New Ambassador to Romania	151
Meeting With Lao Ambassador	151
Mongolian Women's Delegation	151
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives	151
Delegation Visits Burma	152
Meeting With Bulgarian Official	152
Meeting With Czechoslovak Official	152
Meeting Honors Wang Ming	153
New Ambassador Named	153

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Activities of Central Committee, Council of Ministers

#### Highlighted

(NOVOSTI MONGOLII, various dates).....	154
--	-----

Focus on Livestock Losses  
Decree on Tsedenbal-Chernenko Meeting  
Decree on Agricultural Operations  
1983, 1984 Plan Fulfillments Discussed  
Tsedenbal-Losonczi Negotiations Approved  
Decree on CEMA Economic Conference

Conference Discusses Role of Social Sciences (P. Batjargal; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 27 Apr 84).....	162
--	-----

Children's Summer Work Camps Follow Soviet Models (A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 8 May 84).....	164
--	-----

PIONERIYN UNEN Newspaper Marks Anniversary (T. Dashdondob; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 1 Jun 84).....	171
--	-----

Mongolian Pioneer Activities Discussed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 May 84).....	173
--	-----

63rd Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution Celebrated (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 Jul 84).....	174
--	-----

Festive Meeting in Ulaanbaatar  
Speech Given by T. Ragchaa

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

Statement to China Deals With Soviet Troops in Mongolia (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Mar 84).....	185
--	-----

Anniversary of Military Newspaper Celebrated (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 7 Feb 84).....	187
---	-----

Meeting Held in Ulaanbaatar  
Newspaper's History Described, by A. Bayarmagnay

Military Festivities Held in Ulaanbaatar (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 May 84).....	192
--	-----

#### Briefs

Soviet Delegation	194
Moscow Defense Meeting	194

### ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Development of Economic Regions in MPR Detailed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, various dates).....	195
---	-----

General Overview of Development Plans, by T. Enebish  
Plans for Central Economic Region Outlined, by  
C. Gandzorig  
Report on Plans for the Western Economic Region,  
by C. Uranchimeg  
Plans for Eastern Economic Region Detailed, by  
O. Yanjmaa

Preliminary Data on 1983 Plan Fulfillment (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 20 Jan 84).....	207
---	-----

1984 Plan Fulfillment Data for First Quarter Released (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 17 Apr 84).....	219
---	-----

MPR State Bank Activities Detailed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, various dates).....	226
--	-----

Bank's History Outlined, by B. Saral  
Role of State Bank in MPR's Development, by  
G. Huderchuluun  
Anniversary of State Bank Celebrated

#### Briefs

Banking Conference Held	234
-------------------------	-----

### AGRICULTURE

Development of Fruit and Berry Farming Continues (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 27 Jan 84).....	235
--	-----

CEMA Countries Assist Mongolian Agriculture (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 27 Jan 84).....	237
---	-----

Developments in Agricultural Research Detailed (G. Kudaybergenov; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Mar 84).....	238
---	-----

Soviet Agriculture Exhibit Opens in Darhan (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 22 Jun 84).....	242
--	-----

Briefs	
Fruit Production	244
Seeds Imported	244
Timber Resources	244
Importance of Yaks	245
Mongolian Horse Breeding	245
INDUSTRY	
Expansion in Mongolian Industry Planned in 7th Five-Year Plan (B. Saral; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 Feb 84).....	246
Soviet Specialists Transferred From Erdenet to Other MPR Projects (N. M. Orekhov; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 10 Apr 84).....	249
Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation in Darhan Detailed (A. Dibirov; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 May 84).....	252
Progress in Industrialization of the MPR Outlined (U. Bandi; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 12, 19 Jun 84).....	255
Historical Overview of Industrialization Contemporary Stage of Development Detailed	
CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY	
Briefs	
Lime and Cement Complex	261
Development in Erdenet	261
New Brick Works	262
Architects Meet	262
CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY	
New Light and Food Industry Projects Put Into Operation (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 24 Feb 84).....	263
Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation in Light and Food Industry Noted (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Mar 84).....	265
Leather Enterprises Association Described (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Mar 84).....	266
ENERGY	
New Electric Power Lines Built With Soviet Assistance (O. Kryuchkov; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 21 Feb 84).....	267
Soviets Will Aid Mongolia in Development of Fuel, Energy Industry (S. Dashtsebeg, J. Namjil; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 13 Apr 84)....	268



## GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY

Activities of Geological Expedition Described (A. Gurragchaa; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 8 Jan 84).....	270
---	-----

### Briefs

New Metallurgy Shop	273
---------------------	-----

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

New Railroad Section Built (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 May 84).....	274
--	-----

### Briefs

Transportation and Communications Data	275
Technical Rail Training	275
New Telephone Installation	275
New Stamps	275
Olympic Stamps	276
Another Stamp Series Issued	276

## FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Importance of Cooperation With CEMA Countries Detailed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, various dates).....	277
--	-----

Successes in Cooperation Described, by N. Sendenjab  
Cooperation in Geology and Mining Industry, by  
B. Tobu

Cooperative Measures in Transportation, by  
D. Yondonsuren

Cooperation in Agriculture Outlined, by  
N. Tumurbaatar

Cooperation in Communications Detailed, by  
I. Norobjab

Cooperation in Fuel and Power Industry, by  
P. Ochirbat

Role of Foreign Trade in Economic Development Discussed (J. Dulmaa; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Jul 84).....	296
---	-----

Results of Mongolian-Bulgarian Cooperation Noted (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 11 Feb 84).....	300
--	-----

### Briefs

CEMA Conference	301
-----------------	-----

## EDUCATION

Mongolians Trained in USSR (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 27 Jan 84).....	302
--	-----

Cooperation Between Moscow and Mongolian Universities Continues (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Mar 84).....	303
Russian Language Study in MPR (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, various dates).....	304
Pushkin Lectures Organized Pushkin Celebration Described, by T. Turbat, Ye. F. Kirov New Phrase Book Published, by A. G. Matyushenko Russian Teachers Hold Conference	
Scientific Knowledge Society Meets (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 25 Apr 85).....	309
Children's Fund Chairman Emphasizes Esthetic Education (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 1 May 84).....	310
Role of Vocational-Technical Schools Discussed (G. Dabaasambuu, M. Kirkimbayev; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 8 Jun 84)	311
Finance School Celebrates Sixtieth Anniversary (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 3 Jul 84).....	314
Briefs	
New Teaching Facilities	315
Vocational-Technical Education	315
Importance of Russian Language	315
New Pre-School Complex	316
Agriculture Students Graduate	316

#### SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

Activities of Asian Buddhist Group (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 8 Jan, 13 Apr 84).....	317
President of Group Interviewed Press Conference Held Conference Leadership Meets	
Changes in Mongolian Family, Kinship Relations Described (G. Tserenhand; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 Feb 84).....	319
Sholokhov Popular in Mongolia (T. Erdenebilig; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 28 Feb 84).....	321
New Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation Agreement Signed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 Apr 84).....	323
Children's Arts Association Formed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 17 Apr 84).....	324

Meeting of Rights Protection Agencies Held (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 21 Feb 84).....	325
--	-----

#### Briefs

Pension Law	327
Citizenship Agreement	327
Television Film	327
Soviet Cultural Delegation	327
Mongolian Composers Meet	328
Delegation to Hungary	328
Cultural Exchange	328

#### ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

##### Briefs

Physicists Cooperate	329
MPR-USSR Academic Cooperation	329

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Cooperation in Meteorology Outlined (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 13 Feb 84).....	330
---	-----

International Ties in Hydrometeorology Detailed (G. Dembereldorj; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 21 Apr 84).....	331
--	-----

Environmental Protection Measures Discussed (S. Jigj; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 25 Apr 84).....	333
--	-----

Water Protection Measures Described (C. Suhbaatar; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 May 84).....	337
---	-----

##### Briefs

Wildlife Protection	339
Environmental Protection	339
Botanical Research	339
Protocol Signed	340
Students' Scientific Conference	340

## CURRENT ISSUES

HIGHLIGHTS FROM UNEN 20 JANUARY-3 JULY 1984

### Socialism in World Development

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Today socialism is a key factor in the development of all of human society. Every year socialism's positions grow stronger. More and more people in all different parts of the world are seeing first-hand evidence of the advantages of the socialist system, an UNEN newspaper editorial writes. The article points out that the most reactionary imperialist circles, embittered by the powerful, inevitable advance of forces of socialism and progress, are trying to reverse the course of history by resorting to brute force. This explains why Washington has started to deploy first-strike missiles in Western Europe against the will of the peoples on that continent. Imperialism has stepped up its aggressive activities in Central America, the Near East, and southern Africa.

These hostile activities are part of an effort to achieve unilateral military superiority, suppress the national liberation movement, and to install reactionary regimes in a number of states that can be used by imperialist forces.

The newspaper stresses that the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialist cooperation are fighting persistently against the NATO states' aggressive plans and are working to curb the arms race. They are inflexible in their resolve to prevent American imperialists and their accomplices from achieving unilateral military superiority. The newspaper points out that socialist states are genuinely working for peace and will never allow U.S. bosses to dictate their conditions to independent states, to create an explosive situation in any part of the world, or to use their military preparations to push mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. The newspaper stresses that in this way socialism is a reliable guarantee of peace and security.

## Praise for Peace Initiatives

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The general foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism is to eliminate the danger of a thermonuclear disaster and to ensure the right of all peoples to a peaceful and creative life. They are persistently putting forward peaceful initiatives and proposals aimed at seeking ways to strengthen peace and universal security, writes the newspaper UNEN.

A graphic demonstration of the commitment to peace and humanism on the part of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation can be seen in the new proposal of Warsaw Pact member states to free Europe of chemical weapons, the commentator notes. The inestimable importance of this proposal for the fate of peace lies in the fact that it does not just bar the outbreak of a chemical war and expanded production of chemical weapons, it also forms a foundation for achieving long-term agreements on the complete destruction of chemical weapons, the newspaper stresses.

The concern of the Warsaw Pact member states is caused by the fact that recently there has been a significant rise in the danger of the use of chemical weapons in Western Europe as a result of the large quantities of these weapons of mass annihilation stored at NATO military bases and the terrible plans of the American militarists to deploy binary chemical weapons in Europe, the commentator notes.

Socialist countries have not only put forward a new proposal, they have also made an appeal to Western countries to sit down at the negotiating table in order to exchange views on the issue of freeing Europe of chemical weapons and to seek practical ways to carry out this proposal.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and their efforts in Geneva to sign a convention banning the use of chemical weapons on a global scale are based on principles of eliminating these weapons not just in Europe, but in Asia as well, where people have already experienced the terrible consequences of chemical weapon attacks.

The governments of NATO states should take a responsible and serious approach to the peaceful proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries, because it corresponds completely to the interests and desires of all mankind, the newspaper concludes.

## Care of Livestock Stressed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The urgent tasks set at the 18th MPRP Congress include a 4-5 percent increase in the over-all livestock population by the end of the five-year plan and raising an average of 9 million young animals per year. These goals have been met successfully by our rural workers and by all animal husbandry workers. As a result, the plans for the first two years of the five year plan for increasing the livestock population were fulfilled and in 1982 our animal husbandry workers were successful in delivering and raising all type of young livestock, an editorial in one of the most recent issues of the newspaper UNEN writes.

The newspaper goes on to say, however, that last year we did not manage to consolidate these successes. Not all aymags, somons, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, brigades, camps and animal husbandry workers managed to provide stability in their work delivering offspring and annual plans went unfulfilled to a significant extent. The number of young livestock raised during the first three years of the current five-year plan is below the planned level. Why has this happened? There were some problems tied to unfavorable weather conditions. But first and foremost this occurred as a result of inadequate preparations for delivering the young and a failure to adhere to instructions and procedures for delivering and raising the offspring. Therefore, the country's animal husbandry workers are now faced with the important task of fulfilling quotas for raising young animals in the remaining two years of the five year plan and to make up for the losses in accordance with the decisions of the 6th and 7th Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee and the recent instructions issued by comrade Y. Tsedenbal. The important national economic campaign for delivering young animals will start this year in one month.

Thanks to the consistent and important measures taken by the party and the government to introduce advanced techniques and progressive methods into animal husbandry production, the working conditions of livestock workers are improving and their labor is better organized. The creation of bases and complexes for delivering young animals makes the tasks of animal husbandry workers easier; and it makes it possible to concentrate the attention of animal husbandry specialists at specific treatment and prevention centers, rather than scattering their efforts over a wide area.

The practice of delivering foals, baby camels, and calves in covered facilities and at bases for delivering young is producing good results. UNEN stresses that now the immediate task of all aymags, cooperatives, state farms, brigades, and camps is to ensure that preparations are made for delivering young in accordance with the recommendations issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and to establish strict control over the progress of this work.

Everyone knows how important warm accommodations, such as tents and covered areas, are for young animals and female animals that are giving birth. There must be strict control over the preparations made at the camps for delivering the young and over the quality of repair of the facilities, with special

attention given to the camps where young are to be delivered from purebred and crossbred livestock.

We must also remember that in the spring it is of immense importance to provide the livestock with water. To do this it is necessary to keep bored and pit wells, other water sources and transport facilities for moving water in good working order. There are still shortcomings involving the repair and protection of water resources.

The loss of young animals depends to a great extent on the shortage of mineral feed. Therefore, each camp should have a sufficient store of feed. This applies especially to those farms that expect to deliver young from goats used for their down, and from purebred and crossbred livestock.

Agricultural cooperatives and all farms should keep an accurate count of the number of workers available for delivering young, and any shortages should be covered by workers and residents in cities and rural areas.

In conclusion, the newspaper points out that sponsoring organizations should also make every effort to provide maximum assistance to the farms they sponsor in making preparations for this important national economic campaign.

#### Stockholm Conference Evaluated

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The foreign affairs ministers of states participating in the Stockholm Conference have finished giving their speeches. Analyzing the speeches given by the heads of the foreign policy departments, one can identify the attitude of the given country or group of countries to the problems of strengthening trust and security in Europe, writes the newspaper UNEN.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries came to the conference with a desire to combine physical measures of trust and disarmament with political and legal treaty steps to reduce the danger of war and strengthen the security of states. These ideas are supported by many European countries, which see them as the only possibility for curbing the arms race.

Unfortunately, the newspaper points out, the United States, FRG, and other NATO bloc countries, while speaking out in favor of mutual trust, are trying to pervert the true aims of the Stockholm Conference, to blame the Soviet Union for the current aggravation of the international situation, and to achieve for themselves unilateral advantages.

This political maneuver will not succeed, however. And similar measures to discredit the peaceful foreign policy of countries of socialist cooperation will also fail, writes the newspaper.



## Final Production Results Emphasized

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] In an editorial published under the heading "Party Life: We Will Ensure Unity Between Decisions and their Execution," the newspaper UNEN stresses that the campaign for high final results is part of the immense work being done to put the party's social and economic policies into practice.

Experience shows that careful development of all the necessary measures to implement a given decision increases the effectiveness of the final result. To confirm this, the newspaper cites a certain fact. A party conference held in Hobsgol aymag in 1981 analyzed the animal husbandry activities carried out in the aymag. It turned out that significant unproductive losses of livestock were permitted primarily as a result of the fact that the work of veterinary institutions involving treatment of livestock fell short of current requirements; it did not ensure proper care of livestock; and breeding work was not organized well enough.

The party conference outlined a course for eliminating these shortcomings by increasing the livestock population by 5.5 percent or by 13,100 head over the 1980 level, and by the end of the five-year plan to increase the cattle population to 249,300 head.

The aymag's primary party organizations focused their attention and efforts on meeting these goals and as a result the aymag fulfilled the plan for increasing the livestock population for the first three years of the five-year plan, and a steady rise in the cattle population made it possible to fulfill the goal that had been set two years ahead of schedule, the newspaper points out. Fulfillment of work that has been planned and the goals that have been set, and achieving high final results, have been and still are the primary criteria for evaluating the work of all party organizations, the newspaper continues.

The 18th MPRP Congress set the goal of improving product quality. The newspaper cites Dzabhan aymag as an example, whose party committee discussed this problem and then made specific decisions.

Praising the work done by the aymag's party organizations to improve product quality, the newspaper stresses that now almost all the goods produced in the aymag are first or second quality, and the proportion of top-quality goods has increased by 11 percent. The campaign for quality has also been spread to the agricultural cooperatives. According to state certification records, in 1982 20 agricultural cooperatives in the aymag received 55 gold medals for quality; six of these cooperatives were in Ih-ul somon.

The newspaper goes on to say that there are also some negative factors here, for example, when some party organizations fail to focus their attention and efforts on fulfilling the goals that have been set and the obligations that have been taken on, labor results have been deplorable.

For instance, in the 1983 socialist competition Dornod aymag made some substantial pledges involving an increase the livestock population, butter



production, and the grain harvest. These goals were not fulfilled, however. Pointing out that similar serious shortcomings also existed in the aymag in previous years, the newspaper indicates the reasons that contribute to such a negative situation: actual, specific work was replaced by meetings, conferences, paperwork, and red tape. A formal approach to decisions reduces the activity of the collective. In conclusion the newspaper emphasizes that it is necessary to reject methods of this nature.

#### Soviet Foreign Policy

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The unshakeable foundation of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a consistent campaign against the threat of war, for lasting peace, and for universal, complete disarmament, writes the newspaper UNEN. A graphic example of the tireless efforts of the Country of Soviets aimed at halting the arms race and improving the international situation can be seen in the responses given by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA. In opposition to the adventuristic course of the administration in Washington, the Soviet Union offers a clear, realistic program for preserving peace and it is doing everything within its power to relax international tensions. The newspaper notes that in recent years the CPSU and the Soviet state have pointed out repeatedly the dangerous consequences that could result from the militaristic course being pursued by the White House. By stepping up the arms race to an unprecedented scale, the Reagan administration is striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR, regardless of the consequences. UNEN stresses that this U.S. policy is being harshly and decisively condemned throughout the world.

#### U.S. Foreign Policy

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Today when mankind is faced with the critical question of war and peace, the militaristic nature of the aggressive policies of the current American administration stands out even more clearly, writes the newspaper UNEN.

Washington's extremely aggressive character is expressed in every step taken by the Reagan administration. Suffice it to say that the United States has started to deploy nuclear missiles in England, the FRG, and Italy. There are plans to deploy them in other Western European countries as well. The Reagan administration broke off important negotiations in Geneva on issues of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, the newspaper points out.

UNEN stresses that the U.S. military program for the 1980s is aimed at upsetting the military and strategic balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states. One need not look far for proof of this. The fact that the U.S. military budget for 1985 exceeds 800 billion dollars tells us a great deal.

Washington assigns an important role to its allies in the Far East in its aggressive plans. Evidence of this can be seen in the triple alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul that Washington has thrown together.

However, the newspaper writes, on the threshold of the election campaign, President Reagan decided to change his image and hide behind the mask of a "peacemaker." Judging from his statements, the newspaper writes, "there is no threat to peace." But in this case, it would be fair to ask the president: "At whom are the American missiles in Western Europe aimed?" "Does American aggression in various parts of the world really serve the interests of defending and strengthening peace on Earth?" Against the backdrop of these criminal actions by Washington, its "peaceful nature" is just a screen for deception. Today it is absolutely clear to every clear-thinking person that the U.S. president is trying to divert the attention of the world community from the aggressive, militaristic schemes of the United States and its NATO allies, UNEN writes.

#### Peaceful Policies of CPSU

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Everyone who is familiar with the materials on the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has first-hand confirmation of the unshakeable course that the CPSU is pursuing to lead the Soviet people to new achievements, writes UNEN. This is a course aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of the Country of Soviets, making further improvements in the Soviet workers' standard of living, and all-round development and improvement in socialist democracy. The newspaper emphasizes that the speech given at the Plenum by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is graphic evidence of the Soviet Union's dedication to the cause of preserving and increasing relaxation in international tensions, and averting the threat of a thermonuclear war. The leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union made it clear that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to take effective steps to improve the international political climate and develop trust among states with different social systems. The organ of the MPRP Central Committee emphasizes that no one can succeed in diverting the Soviet Union from the only proper course, the course of peace, creation, and progress. With the boundless trust and all-round support of the workers, the CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people along the course outlined by the great Lenin and the course of the October Revolution.

#### Product Quality Stressed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Improving product quality is one of the topics at the center of attention of the party, government, and naturally, the press. In one of its recent issues, UNEN discusses the question of encouraging the output of high-quality goods.

Since 1975, when the state quality certification system was organized for domestic industry, substantial changes have taken place in improving product

quality. Certification has become a means for spreading progressive methods, and it has also encouraged the formation of an incentive system, the newspaper writes. There has been a steady rise in the proportion of top-quality products and the volume of third-quality goods has declined. For example, since 1975 the output of top-quality goods has increased almost five-fold and the output of third-quality goods has decreased by almost 80 percent.

The newspaper goes on to say that product quality incentives play an important role in the economic incentive system. In 1984 a goal was set to bring the proportion of top-quality goods in industrial commodity production up to 30.7 percent, and to obtain 43.5 million tugriks in profit from the increase in product quality. UNEN states that it is necessary to take comprehensive and immediate measures to fulfill this goal.

Today work on implementing the new system for planning and economic incentives has been essentially completed in the various sectors of the national economy and the problem of improving the economic mechanism by making further improvements in this system is also being resolved.

The time has come to make an in-depth study of the effectiveness of economic incentives that are aimed at improving product quality, and to improve these incentives. In addition to the introduction of all the elements of a comprehensive system for product quality control, we must also consider means of providing incentives that are closely interconnected and connected to the economic mechanism for managing the national economy.

In the final analysis, product quality is directly dependent on the work performed by a production unit, i.e., the brigade, shop, or section. Therefore, a system must be set up for distributing the quality incentive fund among the cost accounting units; to do this an indicator must be selected that will identify the contribution made by the primary production units to improving product quality.

The author of the article goes on to make specific recommendations for establishing an incentive system for collectives that depends on improvements in product quality. In conclusion, the newspaper stresses that in order to implement constructive measures to improve product quality, there must be further improvements in the system used to evaluate quality indicators and in the system used for planning, accounting, and estimates by identifying the specific aspects of operations in various sectors of the national economy and in production subsectors.

#### Chemical Weapon Ban Encouraged

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] No other country in the world has used chemical weapons on the scale that the United States has. In Vietnam between 1961 and 1969 alone the United States used chemical weapons over a territory of 13,000 square kilometers, more than 2 million people were poisoned by the chemical substances, and 3500 people died from the poisoning. The United States has used these barbaric weapons in other countries of the world as well, UNEN writes.

By building up its stockpiles of these lethal weapons, the United States is going against the will of mankind and it is rejecting all the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation that are aimed at eliminating and putting an end to the development of new types of chemical weapons. The United States has turned Western Europe into an immense warehouse for chemical weapons and it is spending billions of dollars to develop new types of weapons.

Mankind does not need war--nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, or any kind of war. Countries of socialism, led by the Soviet Union, are fighting for this, along with millions of people of good will. This campaign will certainly meet with success, UNEN writes.

#### Significance of Chernenko Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] In a commentary today the newspaper UNEN writes that the attention of the world press is focused on the results of the special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech given by comrade K. U. Chernenko at that plenum.

In his speech, K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, not only gave an in-depth analysis of the current tense situation in the world, he also indicated the only correct and rational way to achieve universal peace and international security. The newspaper writes that this course is defined by the nature of the peaceful foreign policy of fraternal communist and workers parties, first and foremost that of the CPSU.

K. Chernenko pointed out that the USSR will adhere strictly to a policy of peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries, the course outlined by the great Lenin. This is evidence that the USSR is not seeking military and strategic superiority and does not wish to change the balance of forces in the world. But if reactionary forces want to gain military advantage over socialist countries and to dictate their will to other peoples, they will be met with a proper rebuff by the Soviet Union, countries of socialist cooperation, and all of progressive humanity, UNEN writes.

#### American Role in Arms Race

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Imperialist, reactionary forces, first and foremost the United States, are stepping up the senseless arms race and increasing their stockpiles of weapons of mass annihilation. All this poses a serious threat to peace and security among peoples and to human civilization, writes UNEN.

American leaders have developed and are implementing large-scale programs for the production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation, including nuclear and chemical weapons. Recently they have been trying to expand the arms race into outer space. UNEN points out that this militaristic course of the current



U.S. administration is pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. American militarists and their NATO allies are expanding their military presence in Europe, Asia, and Central and South America, and they are working to deploy new first-strike nuclear weapons. The United States' military preparations are tied closely to its aggressive plan to achieve unilateral military superiority and to establish worldwide domination, the article notes.

UNEN stresses that the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are doing everything within their power to reduce the danger of a war breaking out and to halt the arms race. The peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states are aimed at these goals.

#### Importance of Agricultural Equipment Repairs

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] The republic's repair workers and machinery operators are working very intensively now. The preparations for the spring sowing are in full swing. In its agricultural review section, UNEN reports that the Orhon, Tsagaantolgoi, and Altanbulag state farms in Selenge aymag, the Ingettolgoi state farm in Bulgan aymag, the "Herlenbayan" agricultural cooperative in Bayandelger somon, Tob aymag, and a number of other farms have completed repairs on their caterpillar tractors and are now hurrying to finish repairs on other equipment on time.

Now, when a number of farms, including the "October," Ultai, Bornur, "Arhust" state farms in Tob aymag and the Shamar state farm in Selenge aymag are finishing repairs on trailers and machinery, some farms are only just starting their repair work. Among these are the "Dzaluuchud" and "Dzamar" farms in Tob aymag, and the Bayanharat farm in Selenge aymag. Party and state organizations in the corresponding aymags and somons need to focus attention on the uneven progress in seasonal operations and the shortcomings involved; and they need to increase the scale and intensity of the work being done, the newspaper writes.

Among the factors that have a negative effect on the course of repair work, the newspaper names a shortage of a number of spare parts for agricultural machinery and a shortage of instruments needed to perform the work. There are still cases of individuals with an irresponsible and frivolous attitude toward their work who try to cover up shortcomings with assertions that they are ready for the spring sowing and make excuses about a shortage of "insignificant items" and "unimportant" spare parts. One must remember that these "insignificant items" can cause machinery to stand idle for several hours or several days, UNEN points out. In such cases it is necessary to mobilize all internal reserves by repairing old spare parts and manufacturing new ones using the enterprise's own resources. As an example of a creative approach to one's work, the newspaper cites U. Lhagba, a lathe operator at the Tsagaantolgoi state farm in Selenge aymag, who has manufactured dozens of types of spare parts for the "DT-75" tractor and the "SZS-2.1" planting machine; the value of these parts is over 10,000 tugriks. The paper describes many other examples of a creative approach to preparing the sowing equipment demonstrated by machinery operators at other state farms. Managers of farms and cooperatives need to study closely the methods used by leading machinery operators and repair

workers and see to it that these methods are introduced as quickly as possible at their farms, UNEN stresses.

As far as seeds for the next harvest are concerned, UNEN writes that enough seeds have been procured throughout the republic and compared to last year the volume of seeds meeting the standard has increased by more than 15 percent.

UNEN goes on to say that this year there are plans to apply anti-erosion methods on over 510,000 hectares of land. However, at the "Burgaltay" and Orhontul state farms in Selenge aymag, quite a few machinery operators have not grasped the essence and purpose of the new technology. Therefore, engineers and technicians must waste no time in starting a program to teach machinery operators the complex application of the equipment and technology in strict accordance with agro-technical requirements and control of the equipment.

A total of 2300 people and 800 vehicles from different organizations will be participating in the coming sowing campaign. Up until now, almost all the state farms and cooperatives have done nothing about housing, fuel, and food for the people who will be coming to help in the sowing campaign. For this reason, aymag and city party committees should focus special attention on this issue and intensify their control and monitoring of the preparations being made for this important campaign. In conclusion, the newspaper states that the sowing campaign is not a long way off, and therefore it is the duty of all farms, machinery operators, and local party, state, and social organizations to complete all the preparations as soon as possible.

#### Support for Chernenko Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper UNEN writes that the speech given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to voters is being met with sincere approval among Mongolian workers. It summarized the great successes that the Soviet people have achieved during the period under review and it outlined the basic goals for the coming years. It has become another piece of graphic evidence of the genuine concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for improving the standard of living of the Soviet people.

K. U. Chernenko stressed the importance of spreading economic initiative, the collective search and collective creativity, and strict adherence to the Leninist principles of unity among ideological, organizational, and economic activities. The success of party management over the country's social life depends to a great extent on this. His statements on improving work with individuals and on the role of the man of labor in production and in social life are of great importance.

The MPRP and all Mongolian workers are also facing major economic tasks. UNEN stresses that the positions and conclusions expressed in K. U. Chernenko's speech will play an important role in the resolution of these tasks.

## Praise for Soviet Initiatives

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] In an article in UNEN, B. Dabaasuren, MPR deputy minister of people's education and doctor of pedagogical sciences, writes that in his speech to voters, K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outlined a reliable and specific course for resolving all the pressing questions of contemporary life, including the problem of war and peace.

The new peaceful initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader make it clear that the future of our planet and the life and civilization of all mankind depend to a significant extent on the foreign policy activities of the nuclear powers. K. Chernenko called on states with nuclear weapons not only to stop the production and spread of these weapons, but to follow the Soviet Union's example and promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

B. Dabaasuren emphasizes that it has now become an urgent requirement that the nuclear powers, first and foremost the United States, take a serious approach to the peaceful new appeal made by the Soviet Union, since it corresponds to the fundamental interests and hopes of the peoples on our planet--to preserve and strengthen peace in the name of present and future generations.

As Mongolian educators, we are especially interested in K. Chernenko's speech because of his comments on improving the system of people's education. We believe that the draft of the CPSU's plan "On Basic Directions for Reforming General Education and Vocational Schools" is an important document that provides graphic evidence of the wealth of experience and high level of achievement in the Soviet educational system.

## Warsaw Pact Proposal

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] In an editorial UNEN writes that the new proposal made by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO countries to freeze and then decrease military expenditures is first and foremost a demonstration of the peacefulness and good will of the fraternal countries of socialist cooperation and genuine concern for strengthening universal peace and international security.

The newspaper emphasizes that lately the arms race has been taking on dangerous dimensions and immense funds are being spent on it. Just one-tenth of these funds could wipe out hunger among children, whose numbers long ago exceeded several million. Other problems that are just as urgent include social security, health care, and education, especially in developing countries.

UNEN writes that in light of these global problems the question of freezing and then decreasing military expenditures, which was raised by the fraternal socialist countries of Europe, is becoming extremely urgent and in need of immediate resolution.

All of progressive humanity, including the Mongolian people, are expecting the Western states to demonstrate good sense and sound thinking and to respond to the peaceful initiative of the Warsaw Pact states, since adoption of this proposal will make a concrete contribution to strengthening the peaceful foundations on our planet, strengthening security among peoples, and to the development and prosperity of all countries and peoples, the newspaper states.

#### U.S. Role in Korea Condemned

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] In spite of the numerous appeals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to resolve the Korean problem in a peaceful manner at the negotiating table, the United States and South Korea continue to aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula, writes UNEN.

Evidence of this can be seen in the largest joint American-South Korean military maneuvers, called "Team Spirit 84". In 1976, 46,000 troops participated in similar maneuvers; the number of troops participating in the current maneuvers represents almost a five-fold increase over this figure, with ground, naval, and air forces involved.

Under the pretext of the mythical "threat from the north" and the "communist threat," the United States is not only increasing its military aid to Seoul, it is steadily building up its military presence on the peninsula. Today a significant proportion of the 140,000 American troops stationed at U.S. military bases in the Far East and in the Pacific basin are concentrated in South Korea. The Pentagon is planning to deploy neutron weapons, cruise missiles, and medium-range missiles in this region.

UNEN stresses that the militaristic preparations being carried out by Washington and Seoul are aggravating the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and are interfering with the development of peace and security in Asia.

#### Soviet Role in International Relations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 1

An UNEN commentary stresses that in his responses to a message from a delegation from the municipality of the Italian city of Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan order, and to a letter from the leaders of the Socialist International, K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again confirmed the solid and principled position of the Soviet Union in the campaign to establish universal and lasting peace, to curb the arms race, to return to disarmament, and to strengthen international security.

Today American imperialists are trying to destroy the military and strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and to build up their nuclear weapons. One cannot ignore the fact that the American militarists are expanding their military presence to various parts



of the world and are deploying nuclear weapons and armed forces in new areas, UNEN points out.

UNEN writes that the Soviet Union has been and still is in favor of keeping confrontation and demonstrations of force out of international life, and using dialogue and trust to determine the foreign policy of states with different social systems. The peaceful proposals and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union are aimed at this goal, as the Soviet leader pointed out once again in his responses.

The current tense situation in the world dictates the adoption of immediate measures to freeze all nuclear weapons, to bring about a qualitative and quantitative reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, to prevent the militarization of space, and to eliminate chemical weapons. This would be the beginning of a true change for the better both in international relations as a whole, and in Soviet-American relations, in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples on our planet, UNEN stresses.

#### International Relations in Asia

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] It is generally known that the states of Asia and their foreign policy course play an important role in contemporary international relations, writes the newspaper UNEN. Forces of imperialism and their allies and partners are to blame for the fact that the situation on the most densely populated continent in the world, where the majority of the world's population lives, is becoming more aggravated every year, and the danger of war grows greater every year.

The commentary emphasizes that the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are making efforts to strengthen peace and security on the continent. The peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union's proposal to develop and implement measures of trust in the Far East, and the MPR's proposal to sign a mutual nonaggression pact that would ban the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, are very important in this regard.

The newspaper notes that a real path toward improving the situation in the region has also been outlined in the peaceful initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The constructive proposals of Afghanistan aimed at normalization of the situation surrounding that country are also important; the United States and its accomplices in the region are openly interfering in the implementation of these proposals.

The activation of the United States' efforts to throw together a triple military alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is a real threat to the peace and security not only of socialist countries, but other states as well. The bosses in the White House see the territory of these countries as a staging ground for aggression in the Far East and for attacks against peace, socialism, and the national liberation movement.

The camp of peace supporters is not limited to countries of socialism, writes UNEN. India is one of the largest states in Asia and it enjoys a great deal of international authority. As current chairman of the nonalignment movement, India is making an important contribution to the campaign to establish peace and stability on our continent.

It is an urgent requirement and demand of the times for the peoples of our continent that all states and international and social organizations join forces and spread the vast anti-war movement to all the countries of Asia, UNEN stresses.

#### Praise for Chernenko's Responses

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] In a commentary the newspaper UNEN writes that all the peoples of the world are worried about the tense situation in the world. All sensible people want to eliminate tension and achieve universal peace and tranquility on the planet. The content of the responses given by K. U. Chernenko to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA corresponds wholly to these wishes.

K. U. Chernenko's responses, which provide graphic evidence of the peaceful nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, contain a number of specific proposals. These include an appeal to all nuclear powers to promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and not to improve or expand their nuclear weapons stores. These proposals pursue humanistic goals. They are aimed at preventing a disruption in the balance of forces that has been achieved and at making a gradual transition to weapons reductions.

The peaceful steps of the Soviet Union correspond wholly to the interests of mankind and all states, regardless of their social system, UNEN stresses.

#### Production of Goat's Down

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Our country is 22nd in the world in terms of its goat population, but it produces almost 30 percent of the world's goat's down. Over the past 10 years the market prices for goat's down have increased 5 to 8-fold. In the future the demand for articles made of goat's down is expected to rise.

In one of its recent issues, the newspaper UNEN published an article titled "Goat's Down--A Valuable Product."

As a result of important measures taken by the party and the government to increase the goat population and to procure goat's down, every year there is an increase in the volume and quality of this valuable raw material, the article states. Bayanhongor, Gobi-Altay, Omnogobi, Hobd, and a number of other aymags supply the state with hundreds of tons of goat's down every year. An average of 290-320 grams of down are obtained from each goat in these aymags, while in Arhangay, Hobsgol, Bulgan, and Selenge aymags, the average amount of down

obtained is 20 percent below the average level for the republic. The newspaper states that attention must be given to this shortfall.

As far as the quality of the down goes, UNEN points out that there have been some positive changes in quality. For example, in 1975 over 80 percent of the down procured was top grade, while last year, almost 90 percent was top grade. Last year almost 95 percent of the valuable raw material supplied by Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgii, Omnogobi, and Dornogobi aymags was top grade, and the "Badral" cooperative in Delger somon, Gobi-Altay aymag, has been supplying the state with only top grade down for 13 years already.

The newspaper goes on to cite examples of a different nature. For example, only a little over half of the down supplied by Hentiy and Selenge aymags is top grade. This represents a loss of truly large reserves.

The season for combing out goat's down is now in full swing, and it is necessary to complete this work on time and with a high level of quality, UNEN writes.

The author of the article indicates the optimal time periods for carrying out this campaign. The proper time for combing out down, taking into account weather, humidity, and the condition of the animals, has a substantial effect on the yield and quality. According to the tradition that has been established in our country, the campaign for procurement of this valuable raw material usually runs from the end of March to the end of May. However, April is thought to be the best time, but one must still take into account specific conditions and not forget that there can still be snow storms and cold weather, the article points out.

The article states that it is advisable for everyone involved in down procurement to be well acquainted with the standards, and specific, complete descriptions are given for the various grades. Pointing out the various shortcomings that have been permitted in the procurement process, the author discusses the need to take a stricter approach to this issue.

Timely procurement of goat's down, this valuable raw material, fulfillment of plan quotas, and supplying the republic's industry with high-quality goods, are sacred tasks of all agricultural and trade and procurement organizations and livestock workers.

#### Soviet Foreign Policy Lauded

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The influence of the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation on the fate of the world is growing everyday, UNEN writes in an editorial. History shows that since the very first days of its existence the Soviet Union has adhered steadfastly to a policy of peace and cooperation with all states that is based on equal rights. The Country of Soviets has not moved one inch away from this policy, which was the legacy of the great Lenin.

The invariability of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, which is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of nuclear war, was once again confirmed in the responses given by K. U. Chernenko, the Soviet party and state leader, to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA, writes the organ of the MPRP Central Committee.

All people of good will support and heartily approve of the constructive proposals and initiatives of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. People understand that the current dangerous aggravation of the international situation has been caused by the adventuristic policies of the United States and its NATO allies, who are trying to upset the existing military and strategic parity between the East and the West in its own favor. UNEN stresses that the imperialists' efforts are doomed to failure.

The USSR is ready for honest and serious dialogue. The proposals and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union outline the only proper course for normalizing the world situation.

#### Tension in the Middle East

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The explosive situation in the Near East is a cause for alarm not only among the peoples in that region. The situation in the hottest spot on the planet is troubling to the entire world. Therefore, a peaceful settlement of the Near East problem is an urgent issue in contemporary life, writes UNEN.

The main cause of tension in this region is Israel's aggression against Lebanon, which has been going on for almost two years. Every rational person understands that without the crucial help of the United States, the Israeli militarists could not continue their flagrant expansion. Washington and Tel Aviv not only are not rejecting the policy of military adventurism in Lebanon, they are planning to expand its scale.

The Soviet Union, the MPR, and other fraternal socialist countries support the principles for settling the situation in the Near East that were put forward at a meeting of Arab leaders in Fez. A comprehensive settlement of the problem in the Near East depends first and foremost on the return of occupied lands to their original owners, the Arabs, and on the recognition of the legal rights of the people of Palestine to create a sovereign state.

A peaceful settlement of the problem is possible. Reaching agreements at the Geneva Peace Conference with the mandatory participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization could become the turning point for peace in the region. This could happen, were it not for the openly obstructionist policies being pursued by the United States and Israel, its "strategic partner," with regard to this issue.

## American Military Policies

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Text] With the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the U.S. administration has started developing a massive military program. One of the important elements of this program is the development of new types of chemical weapons, writes the newspaper UNEN.

While focusing special attention on chemical weapons, the boss in the White House is proclaiming that it leads only to mass human destruction, but does not destroy physical property. Today the United States is the country with the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world. The newspaper notes, however, that this is not enough for Washington. President R. Reagan has adopted a long-range program for providing the U.S. armed forces with chemical weapons, for which over 10 billion dollars will be allocated. The American president, who is playing the role of a "peacemaker," talks a great deal about banning the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, but is meanwhile stepping up work to increase the arsenal of the weapons of mass destruction. Recently Reagan announced a so-called "bold initiative" that is supposedly aimed at banning chemical weapons. The draft of a convention banning chemical weapons proposed by the United States at the international disarmament conference in Geneva is the Reagan administration's latest propaganda trick, timed to coincide with the presidential elections in the United States, the UNEN commentary points out.

## Editorial on Marxism

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] In an editorial dedicated to the 166th anniversary of the birth of the brilliant thinker, Karl Marx, the newspaper UNEN emphasizes that K. Marx's great service was that together with F. Engels, by creatively studying and developing all the achievements of previous sciences and social thought, he created a unified scientific theory on the knowledge of the world and its transformation, and then armed the world proletariat with this theory.

Marxism is not an accidental phenomenon in the history of mankind. It is a natural result of the emergence of the proletariat as an independent class in the world political arena. The unprecedented scale of the current revolutionary movement in the world, which began with the Great October, is the triumph of Marxism and it serves as a confirmation of its vitality and rightful place in history, the editorial states. Karl Marx laid the foundations for the doctrine of socialism and today socialism has become a practical reality in the life of mankind. The international workers and national liberation movements have achieved major successes. The world communist movement has become one of the influential forces in contemporary life. UNEN stresses that the inexhaustible source of this lies in the immortal teachings of Karl Marx.



## Editorial on Chernenko Speech

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper UNEN writes that in his speech at a meeting with the collective of the Moscow "Serp i molot" [Hammer and Sickle] Metallurgy Plant, K. U. Chernenko pointed out that the economic potential and technical progress in the USSR are growing at a rapid rate, and the social and economic program of the CPSU and the Soviet government to improve developed socialism and raise the people's standard of living is being carried out successfully.

The Soviet leader directed the attention of the Soviet people especially to the technical re-equipment of different sectors of the national economy and to the introduction of the latest scientific achievements and advanced methods. UNEN writes that comrade K. Chernenko called this problem a pressing demand of contemporary life and a requirement of our epoch.

The organ of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government stresses that Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the meeting with Moscow workers once again confirmed the true, peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated: "We are not forcing our world view or our social system on anyone. We do not need foreign land either. In all sincerity, the Soviet Union is proposing just one path--the path of peaceful coexistence, the path of mutually beneficial international cooperation."

## Vietnamese Anniversary Hailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3

[Text] The crushing defeat of French colonizers at Dien Bien Phu was a bright page in the history of the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people, writes the newspaper UNEN on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory.

The victory at Dien Bien Phu consolidated the revolutionary gains of the Vietnamese people and it opened up a new era in their struggle for unification of their homeland and for building socialism in Vietnam. The successful outcome of this battle is tied inseparably to the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, and to the help and support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and all of progressive humanity.

UNEN writes that today, when as a result of the aggressive policies of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, the situation in Southeast Asia is still tense, the Vietnamese people are celebrating the anniversary of this great victory and are pursuing the goal of successful fulfillment of plans to develop the national economy and strengthen the country's defensive capability. The newspaper stresses that the victory at Dien Bien Phu is graphic evidence that no force can break the will of people who are striving for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

### Editorial on Lenin's Writings

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper UNEN has dedicated an editorial to the 75th anniversary of the publication of Lenin's brilliant work "Materialism and Empirical Criticism."

The value of this work lies in the fact that in it, Lenin creatively developed dialectical and historical materialism, which form the foundation of Marxist philosophy. Using convincing facts he exposed the subjectivist, idealistic nature of power politics, one of the major trends in idealistic philosophy in the early 20th century, and he revealed its gnoseological roots. This makes it possible to see the reactionary essence of the "pseudomaterialistic" ideas of power politics, UNEN writes.

The newspaper emphasizes that today, when weak opportunistic, revisionist impulses continue to appear among the ranks of the communist movement, the consistent refutation of these ideas and conclusions contained in the outstanding theoretical work by V. I. Lenin is of immense importance in maintaining the purity of Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

### Editorial on Disarmament

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 1

[Text] The main reason behind the aggravation of the international situation is the arms race. Therefore, it is necessary to look for optimal ways to limit and reduce arms, and eventually to eliminate them. This is the only reliable and rational way to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are in favor of this path for achieving peace. One need not look far for proof of this. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has made a unilateral pledge against first use of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, however, the other nuclear powers have not followed the example of the USSR, the newspaper writes.

The Warsaw Pact states are firmly resolved to preserve peace and they have appealed to NATO countries to sign an agreement to ban the use of military force and to maintain peaceful relations. Furthermore, UNEN points out, they proposed that the agreement include a pledge on the part of the participants to work toward halting the arms race, limiting and reducing arms, disarmament, and to consider practical measures to prevent the danger of a sudden attack. Going against common sense, the United States and its Western allies not only have not responded to the new peaceful proposal offered by socialist countries, they are hastily carrying out a program for deploying new types of nuclear and chemical weapons, and are pursuing a program for militarizing outer space. These actions being taken by the United States and its NATO allies are in opposition to the vital interests of all peoples, the article emphasizes.

## Soviet Foreign Policy Praised

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Text] In a commentary on K. U. Chernenko's response to an appeal by American scientists, the newspaper UNEN writes that the Soviet leader called on U.S. powers to reject the plans to deploy arms systems in space and to sign an agreement banning weapons of this nature. UNEN makes special mention of Konstantin Chernenko's statement that the Soviet-American permanent agreement on anti-missile defense, which prohibits the creation of large-scale anti-missile defense systems, should be strictly observed.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on banning the use of military force in space and military force directed at the earth from space, the newspaper stresses.

The peaceful position of the Soviet Union was also confirmed in the responses of D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, to questions from a TASS correspondent. The world community welcomed the words of the Soviet marshal as convincing proof that the Soviet Union is a firm opponent of dialogue from a position of force. Dmitriy Ustinov proved that only efforts by the United States and its NATO allies to disrupt the military balance and to pose an additional threat to the Soviet Union and its allies would be a cause for reciprocal measures.

The Soviet Union is not striving for military superiority on earth or in space, UNEN writes. As the USSR minister of defense justly emphasized, the Soviet armed forces have never threatened and have never been the first to raise weapons against other states and peoples. They are guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the interests of the peoples of socialist countries. The Mongolian people know very well that Soviet defensive might is a reliable defender of peace and socialism, UNEN writes.

## U.S. Military Activities Condemned

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3

[Text] The United States is resorting to all sorts of tricks in order to militarize countries in Asia and the Pacific, and to create military bases there as central points for aggravating the tension in the region and for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the newspaper UNEN writes. For example, representatives of official Washington are making more frequent trips to Asia, carrying with them all sorts of militaristic plans, from the sale of weapons to the deployment of nuclear missiles at their Asian military bases. For example, according to reports from foreign information agencies, Vice President George Bush, who visited Pakistan, carried with him plans for militarization of that country.

The newspaper writes that the White House chiefs have unlimited appetites. Packing Asia with its nuclear warheads, shamelessly interfering in the affairs



of other states, and dictating their conditions to all the countries from a position of force--this is a far from complete list of the ideas of Washington's bosses. Ideas are just ideas, but will the peoples of Asia allow these fantastic ideas to be realized? This is the real question. Apparently, Reagan and his team of aggressive militarists are forgetting about this question.

#### Comment on Olympic Decision

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 4

[Text] In a commentary on the decision made by the national Olympic committees of the USSR, MPR, and other socialist countries that it is impossible for their athletes to participate in the 23rd Olympiad, the newspaper UNEN writes that they made a correct and timely decision. The statements issued by the national Olympic committees of socialist countries provide convincing proof that U.S. powers are not only not taking any measures to ensure the security of sports delegations from socialist countries, they are supporting provocative activities being carried out by extremist groups and they are aggravating the atmosphere of hatred and hostility.

The American city of Los Angeles is unfortunately known for its high crime rate, the newspaper writes. Only extraordinary measures to ensure the athletes' security could protect them from all kinds of provocations and terrorist acts. However, official Washington cares nothing about security measures. Instead, efforts are being made to gain some political capital from the Olympic Games, which are supposed to serve the cause of peace and strengthen cooperation and trust among peoples.

The decision of sports organizations in socialist countries was dictated by common sense, a feeling of responsibility for the purity of the Olympic ideals, and finally, by concern for the welfare and safety of their athletes. The lives of our athletes are more valuable than Olympic medals, UNEN writes.

#### Economic Summit Conference

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper UNEN writes that the documents summarizing the Moscow Economic Summit Conference represent a large-scale, ambitious program for cooperation. UNEN points out that the Statement and Declaration issued at the conference once again demonstrate the strength of world socialism and the boundless optimism of the builders of a new society, who are doing everything to see that the world is a bright, happy, and safe place. The organ of the MPRP Central Committee stresses that the party and government leaders of CEMA member countries worked collectively in a businesslike and creative atmosphere to develop the basic directions for all-round cooperation among the fraternal states.

## Advantages of Socialism Outlined

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] In an editorial, the newspaper UNEN writes that each year there is an increase in the power, influence, and authority of real socialism. The successes and achievements of socialism provide convincing evidence of the undeniable advantages of this social system over capitalism. Socialism has the power to solve any complex problem. Only the socialist state system ensures and guarantees the equal rights of peoples and nationalities and creates favorable conditions for the harmonious development of man. Socialism has always been accompanied by success because it is based on progressive Marxist-Leninist ideology and the reliable economic laws of progressive development.

Today CEMA member countries account for 25 percent of the worldwide national income. They produce one-third of the world's industrial output. All this is graphic evidence of our countries' remarkable successes in building socialism and communism and of the strengthening and development of friendship and all-round cooperation among the peoples in countries of socialist cooperation.

The organ of the MPRP Central Committee stresses that the Economic Summit meeting of CEMA member countries in Moscow marked a new stage in the development of socialist economic integration. The directions for economic cooperation among these countries and for coordinating their economic policies were outlined at the meeting of leaders of fraternal socialist countries. CEMA member countries are striving to make efficient use of the advantages of socialist integration for the successful resolution of economic tasks in each of the countries involved.

In addition to pressing issues in economic development and cooperation among CEMA member countries, participants in the Moscow meeting discussed problems of maintaining peace and international economic relations. UNEN writes that CEMA confirmed its efforts to develop economic ties with capitalist countries.

The Moscow conference emphasized that countries of socialist cooperation assign top priority to questions of limiting the arms race, maintaining the military and strategic balance between the East and the West, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

In its editorial, UNEN stresses that there is no doubt that strengthening the economic might of CEMA countries and expanding their all-round cooperation will serve the cause of peace, since peace and socialism are inseparable.

9967

CSO: 1819/19

## CURRENT ISSUES

MONTSAME COMMENTARIES 27 JANUARY-3 JULY 1984

### Support for Andropov's Statements

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A MONTSAME commentator writes that in his responses to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA, Yuriy Andropov gave a detailed analysis of the current international situation following the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. His answers once again confirm the consistent, principled approach taken by the Soviet Union toward resolving mankind's urgent problems--halting the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet leader gave an appropriate response to the absurd assertions from the West that nothing alarming is happening in the world and that the appearance of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe has "made the world more secure." On the contrary, the deployment of American nuclear missiles in several Western European states has increased not only the military, but also the political tension on the European continent and throughout the world. It also caused a breakdown in the Geneva negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

The U.S. administration and their NATO allies are using numerous hypocritical declarations about "peace," "cooperation," and "dialogue" to try to deceive international public opinion and to justify their actions which are hostile to the interests of the peoples of the world and the cause of peace on earth. R. Reagan's statement about his readiness to renew negotiations and return to Geneva is another political trick. There have been no positive changes in the Reagan administration's policies, however. It is still a policy from a position of force.

The Mongolian community is in complete agreement with comrade Andropov's statement that achieving practical agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms will be possible only on the basis of principles of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union's clear position with regard to resolving this problem is outlined in the comprehensive initiatives and proposals that the country has put forward. All sensible people in the world believe that in order to reach mutually acceptable agreements on all these issues, the governments of the United States and other NATO countries should demonstrate a genuine desire and political determination, the MONTSAME commentator emphasized.

## International Cooperation in Geology

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Geologists from socialist countries are helping their Mongolian colleagues in the search for minerals. This cooperation is carried out within the framework of the "Agreement on Establishing an International Geological Expedition in the Mongolian People's Republic," which was signed in 1975. The document has been extended up to 1985.

The directors of the International Geological Expedition told a MONTSAME correspondent that the main goal of the expedition is to carry out comprehensive geological surveys, geophysical, prospecting and evaluation work for all types of minerals within the boundaries of the Northern Herulun and Southern Gobi regions.

Since it has been in operation, the expedition has discovered and done preliminary prospecting work on two fluor spar deposits in Omnogobi and Hentiy aymags, as well as a combined molybdenum and tungsten deposit near Ondor-Tsagaan in Hentiy aymag. Geologists have identified promising areas for prospecting for fluor spar, rare metals, and polymetals and a great deal of thematic work has been done on compiling metalogenic and forecasting maps for eastern and central Mongolia.

The activities of the International Geological Expedition in the MPR provide convincing evidence of the successful implementation of the program for cooperation among CEMA countries in the area of geology.

## Chernenko's Meeting with Workers

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 May 84 p 1

[Text] The traditional meetings between Soviet party leaders and workers continue and develop the Leninist style of work and are evidence of the strong tie between the party and the people, a MONTSAME observer writes in a commentary. The meeting between K. Chernenko and workers at the Moscow "Serp i molot" [Hammer and Sickle] Metallurgy Plant is providing a new stimulus for the party's work to mobilize the masses in the campaign for thrift, for conserving fuel and raw materials, for increasing labor productivity, and for reducing production costs. The Soviet people have achieved great successes in communist construction. The primary, key policy of the CPSU has always been and still is to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people. Since the 1970s the real income per capita in the USSR has increased by a factor of more than 1.5, and in every five-year plan over 50 million people have improved their living conditions.

The Soviet people have always strived to live in peace and to work on behalf of peace. In his speech to the workers, comrade K. Chernenko once again confirmed the peaceful political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to prevent a worldwide nuclear disaster. It is doing everything within its power to defend peace on our planet, to preserve

international detente, to halt the arms race, and to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union is using deeds and not just words to ensure true peace on the planet.

In his speech, the Soviet leader expressed the deep convictions of the Soviet people that peace can be preserved. He said that the Soviet Union, in all sincerity, is suggesting just one path to other countries and peoples--a path of peaceful coexistence, a path of mutually beneficial international cooperation.

The Mongolian people fully approve of the peaceful policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The commentary states that mankind needs peace and only peace.

#### Olympic Committee Decision Explained

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 May 84 p 4

[Text] A MONTSAME commentator writes that the Mongolian National Olympic Committee has determined that it is not possible for Mongolian athletes to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This decision was made in the interest of protecting the security and dignity of the members of the MPR's national Olympic delegation in light of the abnormal situation that exists in the United States. With the direct support of official Washington, a malicious anti-Soviet campaign is being waged and there are open threats of physical violence and vile provocations against athletes from socialist countries.

Naturally, under these dangerous conditions the MPR National Olympic Committee could not ensure "Olympic order" and knowingly endanger the lives and security of its athletes. This would signify indulgence and approval of the provocative and anti-socialist activities of U.S. powers.

The decision by the MPR National Olympic Committee and the national committees of other socialist countries does not represent a boycott of the Olympiad, as the Western mass media is proclaiming so loudly. The Mongolian sports community has repeatedly stated that the anti-Olympic actions of the organizers of the Games and of the Reagan administration are intolerable. Still, the Mongolian Olympic athletes have continued their training. Under any favorable conditions Mongolia's athletes would be ready for honest athletic competition. But because the United States is trying to use the Games for its own despicable political aims, it is impossible for Mongolia to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games.



## Soviet Defense Policies

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Text] A MONTSAME observer writes that the principled course of the Soviet Union, aimed at halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, was confirmed once again in the responses of D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense. The Soviet minister stressed that the USSR was forced to take reciprocal measures after the United States tried to disrupt the military balance and to create an additional nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. He pointed out that the nuclear balance has been restored, but "at a higher level." Thus, the probability of a nuclear conflict, which is fraught with the most catastrophic consequences, is rising sharply.

Dmitriy Ustinov's responses prove that the current U.S. administration and its NATO allies are wholly to blame for the dangerous aggravation of military confrontation between the East and West. The Soviet minister accused the U.S. administration of playing a "double game," referring to the unsubstantiated statements by Washington officials that they are ready to sit down at the negotiating table to reach mutually acceptable agreements. He stressed that "These are only words that they are using to confuse the public."

Even after signing treaties and agreements on questions of limiting nuclear weapons, the United States is refraining from ratification of these documents, and therefore, from their implementation. D. F. Ustinov pointed out that the United States needs these documents just as much as the Soviet Union does, as the security of both countries is involved.

The Soviet Union is not trying to achieve military superiority. Its armed forces have never threatened anyone, and as the Soviet military leader noted, have never been the first to raise weapons against other peoples and states. History shows that the USSR has never tried to hold a dialogue from a position of force. But it will never do so from a position of weakness either. This was made absolutely clear in the responses of the USSR minister of defense.

The efforts of imperialist forces to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and over socialist cooperation are futile.



## CURRENT ISSUES

NOVOSTI MONGOLII COMMENTARIES 20 JANUARY-11 JULY 1984

### U.S. Role in Afghanistan

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The United States is waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is stepping up its efforts in order to put an end to the gains of the April Revolution and to force a reactionary regime on the Afghan people that will correspond to Washington's interests. The Reagan administration has plans this year to make significant increases in its allocations for purchasing arms for the mercenary bands of counter-revolutionaries that are scattered over Afghan territory. In 1983 the Pentagon allocated 100 million dollars for this purpose, and in 1984 this sum will increase to 125 million dollars.

Washington's leaders are also utilizing various levers to put pressure on other countries and they are drawing them deeper and deeper into hostile activities directed against Afghanistan. The primary condition for settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan is halting foreign armed interference in Afghan affairs. The United States, however, does not want a settlement. By stepping up its undeclared war against Afghanistan, the United States is piling up more obstacles that interfere with a settlement.

It is widely known that the White House included Afghanistan on a list of 19 states that are located in the zone of the United States' so-called central command (Centcom). Washington views Afghanistan as an object not only of covert, but also overt intervention. By aggravating the tensions in the region, the United States is trying to do everything it can to prevent a political settlement of the problems surrounding Afghanistan and to interfere with an agreement between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

The foundation of such a settlement can be found in the well-known proposals made by Afghanistan in May 1980 and in August 1981. The United States and several other countries that are party to the undeclared war are standing up for Afghanistan's sovereignty in word only. In deed, they are doing everything to prolong the hostilities that are being directed toward that country. Imperialist circles in the United States and its allies saw the April Revolution as a blow against their plans to introduce their own despicable imperialist policies into Afghanistan. These plans failed. Therefore, the existence of Democratic Afghanistan causes spiteful rage among U.S. leaders and

for this reason they are not stopping at overt subversive activities against this sovereign state.

#### Praise for Warsaw Pact Proposal

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] At this time of acute aggravation of the international situation, the new proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states to free Europe of chemical weapons is an important and timely political action. This step, which was dictated by the very nature of socialist society, is an integral part of the peaceful proposals and initiatives put forward by countries of socialist cooperation, especially the Soviet Union. Their practical efforts are aimed at curbing the arms race, against the production and deployment of weapons of mass destruction, at averting the danger of nuclear war, and strengthening universal peace and international security.

In addition, this political action taken by the Warsaw Pact states was elicited by serious concern over the arms race that is being accelerated by the United States and its NATO allies, and the presence of huge stockpiles of chemical weapons in Western Europe. Under the pretext of an alleged "military threat by Warsaw Pact states," in their military and strategic plans the American military machine and its Western European NATO allies assign an important position to the use of chemical weapons, to the production of new types of chemical weapons, and to spreading these barbaric weapons to other countries and continents.

There is some hope, however, that common sense and a realistic approach to resolving today's urgent issues will prevail. Evidence of this can be seen in the new proposal offered by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO countries and in the conference being held in Stockholm with representatives from 35 states with different social systems, at which questions of strengthening trust, security, and disarmament in Europe are being discussed. The conference demonstrates that in the face of the serious turn of events in Europe, the states can and should come to an agreement on a mutually acceptable basis if they show a desire and good will. A rational resolution of this nature is also possible for the question of eliminating chemical weapons in Europe, if the NATO countries take a responsible approach to the peaceful proposal offered by the Warsaw Pact states.

#### U.S. Presence in Japan

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Japan is going through a process of total militarization under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet military threat," which is being described in exaggerated terms by Western propaganda.

It would be more accurate, however, to consider the question of who is threatening whom not through the prism of propagandistic fabrications, but in the light of reality, to consider what the actual situation is. Under the protection of the so-called "Security Agreement," 119 American military bases

have been built in the land of the rising sun, with 48,700 American troops. The country's parliament at one time adopted three principles, according to which Japan should not have nuclear weapons at its disposal and should not allow nuclear weapons inside its borders. Meanwhile, however, American naval ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board regularly visit the country's ports and there are plans to deploy American "F-16" planes on the island of Honshu. Today Japan has the eighth largest military budget in the world and in terms of their firepower, the so-called "self-defense forces" are fifth or sixth among the armies of the largest capitalist countries.

Reviving the "spirit of the great Japanese empire," the country's current leaders are doing everything to try to justify imperialistic wars in which militaristic Japan has played a large role. For example, among Japan's ruling circles, even Japan's aggression against China, which sent 11 million Chinese citizens to their graves and which inflicted immense physical damage on that country, is referred to now as a "minor conflict." And what of the "problem of the northern territories," fabricated by Japanese rulers, the intent of which is to play on the nationalistic feelings of the Japanese in order to inspire hatred for the Soviet Union? Against a background of such criminal fabrications and provocative attacks and territorial claims, the mythical nature of the "Soviet military threat" becomes even more obvious.

The present Japanese leadership is doing all it can to repudiate every positive step, including the USSR's proposal to sign an agreement for good neighbor relations and cooperation and to begin negotiations on measures of trust in the Far East, as well as the MPR's proposal to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific; and with the direct encouragement of the United States Japan is pursuing a course of militarization, ignoring the will and national interests of the Japanese themselves. Japan should think seriously about the fact that the Japanese people were the first to experience the horrors of a nuclear attack. These people know what militarism will bring to their country. So today they are fighting for peace and against the criminal plans of their country's current leaders.

#### Reagan's Statements Criticized

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Today there is no more "passionate" a champion of peace than the current U.S. president. At least, if one judges by his latest speeches, which are full of "peacemaker" pathos. Reagan's speeches indicate that U.S. policies are full of humanism, peace, and concern for the welfare and prosperity of other countries, and that Washington is supposedly working to strengthen peace, halt the arms race, encourage negotiations, and help its neighbors.

One could get this impression were it not for the actual facts. Facts are, after all, stubborn things. No matter how much Reagan would like to believe the opposite, the facts provide evidence that completely contradicts the American president's claims.

Here are some facts from the last few months alone, that are known to the entire world: the criminal invasion of Grenada by the American militarists and the brutal reprisals against its residents, who were "guilty" only of not wanting to live under the heel of the Americans; America's aggressive activities in the Near East and the barbarous attacks on Beirut using American weapons; the "undeclared wars" against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, which the Pentagon is waging through counterrevolutionary bandits. The list of the United States' bloody crimes goes on, but this is enough to indicate that the Reagan administration has elevated international crimes and terrorism to the level of official policy.

The American public, regardless of the intensity of the militaristic passion that has taken over the American people in recent years, is beginning to express some serious concerns about the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. According to press reports, T. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, called on Americans not to vote for Reagan, because this would be the equivalent of continuing suffering and disasters for another four years. This is quite a symptomatic appeal, if one takes into account that almost half of all Americans believe that Reagan's foreign policy course has increased the danger of nuclear war.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe has caused a storm of anger and protests not only among the peoples of Europe, but also among all of progressive humanity throughout the world. Three-fourths of the population of the FRG, over half of the residents of England and Italy, and about 80 percent of the residents of Belgium and the Netherlands have spoken out firmly against turning their countries into a launching area for American first-strike nuclear weapons.

For this reason the head of the administration in Washington has dressed up in the clothing of a "peacemaker" and has started practicing the art of speaking on the topic of peace.

However, our earth is not a theatrical stage, and humanity does not expect literary rhetoric from the United States, but real actions that will help create an atmosphere of security, peace, and trust among states.

#### Problems in U.S.-Soviet Relations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] A memorandum sent to the U.S. State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington several days ago expressed sincere concern over the fate of the world, a desire to strengthen trust and security among peoples, and concern over the senseless buildup of the arms race.

This important political document from the Soviet government in all seriousness directs the attention of the Reagan administration to the United States' violation of the legal and political obligations it took on, both in the area of disarmament and in the area of international legal norms. At the same time, the Soviet Union calls on the United States to draw the proper practical conclusions from its negative actions in the international arena, which are

growing more dangerous against the backdrop of the militaristic policies being pursued by the current U.S. administration.

The "comprehensive strategic program for the 1980s" now being carried out by the United States is the nuclear missile bludgeon that the Reagan administration has raised threateningly over mankind and man's peaceful future. The spread of nuclear weapons into all spheres, the immense military expenditures that are not justified by any of the country's rational needs, and the flaunting of international legal norms, are a consequence of the policy of brute force and blackmail that is being pursued by the current U.S. administration.

This policy includes the blocking and breakdown of the negotiations on nuclear weapons in Geneva, the refusal to put the SALT II agreement into effect, and of course, the United States' violation of the obligations it took on in the final document of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe; evidence of this can be seen in the deployment of "Pershing-2" ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Western Europe. There is no doubt that the reckless, aggressive plans of the American militarists will lead in the end not to military superiority over the Soviet Union, as the Reagan administration hopes, but to an increase in the danger of a nuclear disaster.

The Mongolian community hopes that the U.S. administration will demonstrate a rational, sober attitude toward important problems of contemporary life, such as increasing measures of trust, security, and peace on the planet, continuing the process of disarmament and detente, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

#### Weapons in Space

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Each time a space ship is launched with the goal of doing research and developing outer space and using the cosmos for peaceful purposes, mankind welcomes the event and hopes that the experiments will be successful and the ship will have a safe landing. The world received the news about the launching of the American space shuttle "Challenger" quite differently. What is the reason behind this? The reason is that the shuttle is intended for use in the "star wars." The Pentagon has been preparing steadily for militarization of outer space for a long time.

The adventurers across the ocean have always had endless appetites. But the Reagan team has managed to increase these appetites even further. The current administration in Washington has aggravated the international situation to the extreme, it has deployed its nuclear missiles all over the world, and it has committed crimes and terrorist acts everywhere; now it has given the green light to plans for "stepped-up development" of space weapons. Implementation of this inhumane plan will cost the United States 21 billion dollars. But money is not important. What is important is to achieve military superiority, which will supposedly bring American imperialism political domination throughout the world. More and more new weapons systems are being created,



including weapons that are to be deployed in space, such as laser and anti-satellite weapons.

A powerful anti-war movement has spread throughout the world. People from every continent and of every race are demanding that the United States reject its insane plans for militarizing outer space. Unlike the United States, socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, are developing outer space solely for peaceful purposes. Space communications are in operation, space medicine has appeared, in addition to space geology.

The Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, including the MPR, which is tenth in the world in terms of space exploration, are speaking out consistently to prevent militarization of space. The entire world knows of the Soviet Union's proposal to sign an agreement banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space, in addition to other important initiatives. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has made a unilateral promise that it will not be the first to deploy any kind of anti-satellite weapons in space. The United States, however, is rejecting all of the Soviet Union's rational and realistic initiatives. One doesn't need to look far for an example. At the last session of the UN General Assembly 147 states voted for a resolution to "Prevent an Arms Race in Space." The United States voted against the resolution and was the only state to do so. Even its closest military allies did not vote with the United States.

Mankind's reason and conscience demand that the nuclear insanity be stopped and that the world be protected from the imperialist policies of cosmic terror.

#### U.S. Distortions of History Claimed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Eastern European countries from Fascist enslavement, official Washington is trying to conceal the immense service performed by the Soviet people during the second world war, which is recognized by all progressive humanity.

Evidence of this can be seen in the legend being spread energetically by the American mass media that supposedly Washington and Zionist leaders played the major role in "saving" the European Jewish population from destruction at the hands of the Fascists.

There are many examples in history of Western "historians" doing everything they can to diminish the role played by the Soviet Union in wiping out the terrible plague of Fascism. Naturally, each of these attempts was an utter failure. A similar fate awaits Washington's latest fabrication.

Even though, in all fairness, there is reliable information that Zionist organizations, with the knowledge of the United States, "saved" from the Nazis the most important and influential figures in the Zionist organizations in Eastern European countries that were occupied by Hitler's troops, in exchange they traded hundreds of thousands of ordinary people who met with death. In connection with this we can name a former highly-placed official in the office



of the Israeli Prime Minister, Rudolf Kastner, who during the second world war was the leader of the so-called committee to save Hungary's Jewish population. Subsequently, when the past of the "savior" became known and his true deeds exposed, he was killed by agents of Tel Aviv.

Washington had very specific expectations of the Zionists that it paid off. Today while making all sorts of noise about the alleged "discrimination" against the Jewish population in the USSR and other socialist countries, the United States and Israel are staking their hopes on the Zionist leaders whom they "saved" during the second world war. With their help, Washington is aggravating the situation in the Near East. With them, the White House is trying to hide the fact that it was the Soviet Union, at the cost of 20 million Soviet lives, that saved the peoples of the world from Hitler's enslavement and saved the European Jewish population from total physical annihilation. The folk saying, "You can't hide the sun with your hand" certainly rings true here.

#### Indian Ocean Peace Zone

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] In connection with the beginning of the International Week of activities aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the Mongolian community views the efforts of progressive forces to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as an important, integral part of the peoples' campaign for lasting and reliable peace throughout the planet.

The Reagan administration is continuing to build up its military potential in the Indian Ocean region. This is no coincidence. In light of the strategic importance of the region, it has become an area for the economic and political expansion of American imperialism, and part of its global plans for establishing U.S. world supremacy.

Forces of peace and progress, however, are working actively against the interventionist efforts of the United States and its allies. As a result of the campaign of the peoples in the Indian Ocean basin, the aggressive CENTO and SEATO military blocs, which were standing in the way of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa, have fallen apart and the Shah's reactionary regime in Iran has collapsed.

In spite of these positive changes, the United States is striving to restore its domination in the region and it is widening its expansion by forcing agreements on coastal states that put them in a position of economic, military, and political dependence on Washington. The United States is hindering the organization of an international conference on the Indian Ocean; the decision to hold such a conference was made by the UN General Assembly back in 1981.

Social countries, including the MPR, are speaking out actively in favor of holding this forum as soon as possible, since the peoples in the region do not need the American military presence, but a stable and lasting peace, which will provide the developing states in the region with favorable conditions for social and economic progress.

## American-Chinese Relations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Discussions were held in Peking between Chinese and American international relations experts. The Chinese representative was Wu Xiuquan, director of the Strategic Research Institute and well-known Chinese military figure. The American representative was Z. Brzezinski, chief advisor at the Center for Strategic and International Research at Georgetown University. The official XINHUA report states that the two sides have identical or similar points of view on some problems and different points of view on others. XINHUA did not explain the precise areas in which Washington and Peking agree, and in which they do not. Recent events, however, indicate that the areas in which the interests of the two countries coincide are growing larger and larger. This is especially evident in Asia, where Peking and Washington have long been waging undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Kamuchea. Anti-Afghan and anti-Kampuchean bandits are carrying weapons made in the United States and China. In order to hold onto the staging ground for their undeclared wars against these countries, through their joint efforts Washington and Peking are pushing the leaders of Pakistan and Thailand toward further militarization.

Pretending not to notice the feverish military activity being carried out by Washington in Asia and the Pacific, Peking asserts that the threat to China is coming from the Soviet Union. In its evaluations of the world situation, Peking usually states that the both the United States and the Soviet Union are to blame for aggravating the existing tensions, and that the main source of tension is the so-called "rivalry between the two superpowers." In this way Peking makes no distinction between those who are defending peace and those who are undermining it, and it is trying to camouflage the militaristic, adventuristic policies of American imperialism. Returning to the Chinese-American discussions that were held recently, we should point out that they were held on the threshold of President Reagan's visit to China, which is planned for April. At the discussions, the Chinese representative said "This visit will help develop mutual understanding and improve relations between China and the United States."

## Importance of Peace in Asia

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 April 84 p 3

[Text] The Mongolian people are assigning great importance to Asia Week, which is being held in accordance with a decision of the World Peace Council; they are proceeding from a deep conviction that they can make their own contribution to the common struggle for lasting peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Since the end of the second world war, there has not been one day of peace on the most densely populated continent. One could say that the first signs of politics from a position of force were the American atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan. This policy has been and still is embodied in the 30 years of bloody aggression by imperialist forces against the countries of Indochina,

in the criminal actions taken against the Arab peoples, and in the armed intervention in democratic Afghanistan.

Asia, once the cradle of the most ancient human civilization, has become an arena for centuries of cruel colonial exploitation by imperialist invaders. The terrible legacy of colonization is still felt today. The true face of world imperialism, and its leading force consisting of American aggressors with all its loathsome characteristics, can be seen in the horrible crimes being committed by American and Israeli butchers in Lebanon and by the mercenary bands operating along the borders of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

In spite of the efforts of socialist countries and all peaceful forces, various parts of the continent, especially the Indian and Pacific oceans, the Persian Gulf, the Japanese islands, and the southern part of the Korean peninsula, have essentially been turned into weapons warehouses.

As strange as it may seem, though, imperialists are doing all this under the pretext of fighting the imaginary "Soviet threat." While, in fact, these are just attempts by American imperialists to establish domination over the entire world, and to achieve this the current administration in Washington is ready to push mankind into the thermonuclear abyss. For this reason, all people of good will and who value peace, life, and labor, are deeply concerned about the fate of peace on earth.

It is precisely this concern that dictated the MPR's proposal to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The peaceful initiatives put forward by socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, are met with unfailing support by all people of good will. They are, after all, aimed at ensuring lasting peace and security for peoples, strengthening trust, preserving detente, and developing mutually beneficial cooperation among all states.

The Mongolian community believes that one of the important ways to achieve lasting peace and security in Asia is to mobilize the efforts of large sectors of the public in all countries in a campaign against the danger of nuclear war and for establishing an atmosphere of trust in relations among states with different social systems.

Asia is our common home. It will take our common efforts to ensure peace and tranquility in Asia.

#### U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Indian Ocean region is one of the most densely populated areas in the world and it is an important crossroads for maritime and air transportation that connects various continents. The natural riches of this region are also immense. Therefore, it is not surprising that imperialism, especially the United States, has started to focus constant attention on this region and is trying to use the Indian Ocean as a staging ground for carrying out policies of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Washington is pursuing a course of stepped-up militarization of the region, and it is an integral part of its "new nuclear strategy." The essence of this strategy is to put not only Europe, but also the Asian continent, within the range of a nuclear strike. In preparing for a nuclear war, the United States wants primarily to achieve military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Washington has declared that the territory of many states in the Indian Ocean region is part of its "vital interest zone" and it has concentrated large groups of armed forces here that are armed with nuclear and other contemporary attack weapons. The Pentagon's 220,000 "rapid deployment forces" are a constant threat to peace and security in Asia. The United States is also drawing its NATO partners into its policies for militarizing the Indian Ocean.

British and French navy ships constantly ply the waters of the Indian Ocean.

The peoples of Asia, like all the people in the world, want to live in peace. Asia is first and foremost a "vital interest zone" for the peoples on that continent. The 38th session of the UN General Assembly assigned a special commission the task of speeding up preparations for a conference on the question of the Indian Ocean situation, which is to be held in 1985 in Colombo. The MPR, like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, believes that a successful outcome of this conference will promote stabilization of the situation in Asia.

The United States should put an end to further militarization of the Indian Ocean and, as the Soviet Union has suggested repeatedly, it should renew negotiations with the USSR on that issue. The Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace and cooperation.

#### Peace Movement

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Text] Thirty five years have passed since the first forum of peaceful forces on our planet was held in Paris and Prague, which laid the foundation for the movement for peace and against war. The world was not a calm place after the second world war, which ended with the crushing and utter defeat of Fascism. The forces of imperialism, led by the United States, did everything to aggravate the "cold war" and threaten peoples' peace and security. Therefore, the formation of the World Peace Council under these conditions was an event of international importance. This is one of the most authoritative international organizations and it has become a true headquarters for energetic supporters of peace; it organizes and directs the movement of the world's progressive forces against the threat of a new war.

The participation of a Mongolian delegation, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, in the first forum of peaceful forces marked an important stage in our people's campaign for peace. Since then the campaign of the Mongolian people for peace and friendship has become an integral part of the worldwide movement of peaceful forces.

The Mongolian people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MPRP, together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation and progressive forces on the planet, are making an important contribution to the just cause of defending peace. Our country is an active participant in all the most important measures carried out by the World Peace Council that are aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and security, strengthening friendship among peoples, and establishing a just international order.

The MPR initiated International Disarmament Week, which has become an important factor in the campaign to curb the arms race and to expand the scope of the anti-war movement.

The peaceful, constructive proposals and initiatives of socialist countries that are aimed at ensuring peace and international security on the most densely populated continent in the world, Asia, have received the unanimous approval of all of progressive humanity. The Soviet Union's proposals for establishing relations of trust in the Far East are important, along with the well-known proposal by the MPR to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The campaign for peace, cooperation based on equal rights, and friendship among peoples has been and still is the main goal of the Mongolian people, and of the entire peace movement.

#### Summit Meeting in London

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Observers thought that the main topics of discussion in London at the meeting of the leaders of the seven largest capitalist countries would be the traditional problems involving economic, currency, and financial disagreements among the so-called "big seven." Well, the meeting was held. Its participants, however, did not find any ways to overcome the difficulties that are facing capitalist countries today.

The major obstacle to resolving the differences among the "big seven" is Washington's lack of desire to deal with the interests of its partners and the aggravation of contradictions within imperialism.

In its current political course the United States is demonstrating a clear desire to strengthen its positions in the world arena. Washington is acting independently from its Western European allies and often goes against their wishes. This is evident in the extensive rearmament program, the refusal to ratify the SALT II agreement, the notorious strategy for a "limited nuclear war," and economic sanctions against socialist countries. All this is being done under the pretext of the infamous "threat from the East" and against a backdrop of excessive increases in bank discount rates and the dollar exchange rate. Naturally, in the eyes of the United States' Western European partners, Reagan's policies are a not a pleasant thing. Still, participants in the current meeting prefer to remain silent about everything and to go against the



interests of their own people by continuing to follow the dangerous policies of the United States, which are pushing mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

### Soviet Policy on Space Weapons

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Militarization of outer space is the most dangerous stage of the arms race and it is fraught with unforeseen consequences. All the peoples of the world are alarmed by the possibility of spreading military confrontation between the two systems into outer space. Naturally, it is up to the "space powers" to prevent this terrible danger.

The Soviet Union is standing up consistently for keeping outer space a peaceful place. However, unlike the United States, the Soviet Union does not stop at mere declarations. In 1983 the USSR made a unilateral pledge against putting anti-satellite weapons in space. In this way it introduced a unilateral moratorium against launching any weapons of this type, as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from launching any type of anti-satellite weapons into space.

In his responses to questions asked by the American journalist, G. Kingsbury-Smith, Konstantin Chernenko expressed the idea that effective verification of the freeze on testing anti-satellite weapons is not only possible, but necessary. The Soviet leader stressed that if there is a genuine interest in seeking effective resolutions to any problem, including verification, the problem can be resolved in the course of negotiations proposed by the USSR, both on anti-satellite weapons and on preventing militarization of outer space in general.

K. U. Chernenko pointed out that an agreement must be reached on these issues as soon as possible, before space weapons are deployed, and before there is a burst in the arms race in space that will have unforetold consequences.

The Reagan administration is taking a completely opposite position. Hiding behind pseudo-peaceful rhetoric and all sorts of references to the "impossibility" of verification of agreements on space weapons, U.S. powers are cutting off the possibility of productive negotiations on this issue, hoping to achieve military superiority in space.

Hopes of this nature are futile. The U.S. administration has set the goal of transforming space from an arena of peace scientific and technical cooperation into a field of "space battles." Washington has already started testing anti-satellite weapons systems and has rejected the Soviet Union's proposal to begin negotiations right away on banning weapons of this nature. The peaceful community on the planet is alarmed by this situation.

The adventuristic policies of the United States, which is ignoring the serious proposals of the Soviet Union and the interests of all the peoples of the world, can lead only to an increase in the danger of a worldwide catastrophe. If the United States does not reject its plans and listen to the voice of reason, tomorrow it may be too late.



### Indochinese Foreign Ministers Meet

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The 9th conference of foreign affairs ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea was held in Vientiane. The ministers discussed pressing problems in strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The conference in Vientiane provided new confirmation of the peaceful foreign policy course of the three friendly countries of Indochina and their readiness for a constructive dialogue in order to relax tensions and strengthen the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding in Southeast Asia. Its participants put forward an important new initiative to start a dialogue as soon as possible between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states, on the basis of existing proposals. A dialogue held on the basis of principles of equality and mutual respect for each other's interests would certainly be in the interests of the peoples in this region.

As was noted at the ministers' meeting, in spite of the differences that exist among the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, both these groups have a common desire to relax tensions and establish relations of mutual understanding.

Peace and harmony in Southeast Asia are possible and necessary. However, the policy of interference in the region being pursued by the United States and the support for the remaining Pol Pot bandits on the part of Washington and Peking are the primary reasons for the continuing tension in Southeast Asia.

The Vientiane conference harshly condemned the plans for imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the states of Southeast Asia, and the hostile actions taken by China and Thailand against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. The foreign ministers emphasized that the countries of Indochina are ready for a dialogue with all the states involved, and that they are also prepared to defend their sovereignty and national integrity, and to fight off any aggressor.

9967

CSO: 1819/20

## CURRENT ISSUES

SELECTED INTERVIEWS 20 JANUARY-11 JULY 1984

### Mongolian Official On Chemical Weapons

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, said: "Under the conditions of aggravated international tension due to the militaristic policies of reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the U.S. administration, the proposal made by Warsaw Pact member countries to free Europe of chemical weapons has become a new demonstration of the peacefulness and humanism of socialist countries."

He stressed that the socialist countries' new proposal is aimed primarily at preserving and defending peace, halting the arms race, particularly that involving weapons of mass annihilation, and establishing and strengthening measures of trust among states.

The removal of chemical weapons from military arsenals is an urgent necessity if we are to prevent an increase in chemical weapons in Europe and other parts of the world, and to prevent a new, even more dangerous round in the arms race, D. Bilegt emphasized.

He said that the consequences of using chemical weapons can still be seen today in the wounds inflicted on Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which have not yet healed, although a great deal of time has passed since the American military machine committed this horrible crime.

For this reason, the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are waging a consistent and principled campaign to ban the use of chemical weapons as weapons of mass annihilation. However, the United States and its NATO partners are still hindering the signing of an international convention to eliminate chemical weapons, D. Bilegt said.

D. Bilegt continued, "The Mongolian community supports and approves this contemporary new step taken by Warsaw Pact member states, who are striving to free whole regions, especially Europe, of chemical weapons. We believe that realization of the peaceful proposal will serve as an example for eliminating chemical weapons in Asia, whose peoples have already felt the effects of these inhumane weapons."

## Mongolian Scientist Reports on Progress

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, L. Dorj, scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences and candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, stated that last year Mongolian scholars and scientists of the MPR Academy of Sciences carried out a great deal of work. The academy's plans to resolve and develop a whole series of scientific problems and topics were fulfilled successfully.

Institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences carried out fundamental and applied research in the biological, technical, and social sciences.

In conjunction with the Joint International Nuclear Research Institute in the city of Dubna (USSR), research was conducted on the interaction of elementary high-energy particles, on mathematical statistics, and the theory of reliability, as a result of which new conclusions were made that are of great theoretical and practical importance.

The study of geophysical processes in the MPR was continued. Our country is located in Central Asia's active earthquake zone and thorough study of its natural laws and earthquake activity regions is of immense scientific and practical importance.

Soviet scientists provide an immense amount of assistance in our work. Thanks to the detailed work done by Mongolian-Soviet biological, geological, paleontological, and historical and cultural expeditions, exploratory and fundamental research has been carried out successfully in various parts of the MPR, and the country's plant and animal life has been studied. Mongolian and Soviet scientists have written dozens of joint scientific studies using research materials gathered over recent years.

In the area of social sciences, dozens of books on problems in the contemporary development of the MPR have been published.

In conclusion, L. Dorj stressed that this year, the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, scholars and scientists are faced with some major tasks. Our scientists will carry out fundamental and applied research on 100 topics in the biological, technical, and social sciences.

## Chairman of Peace Committee Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Interview with N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, by D. Herlen, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and member of the Presidium of

the World Peace Council (WPC), participated in a special session of the World Peace Council, which was held in West Berlin. D. Herlen, a correspondent of this newspaper, asked him to share his impressions and to answer several questions.

[Question] What circumstances prompted the special session of the World Peace Council?

[Answer] The situation in Europe and throughout the world as a whole has become seriously complicated and is continuing to deteriorate as a result of the militaristic, adventuristic policies and aggressive actions of reactionary imperialist forces, primarily the United States. The Reagan administration, for example, by deploying its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, is deliberately starting a new and more dangerous round in the arms race and is significantly increasing the threat of thermonuclear war.

Under these conditions, the World Peace Council thought it necessary to call a special session of its Presidium in West Berlin in January of this year, in order to discuss the new goals and program of action, in light of the current international situation, for the world's progressive community in its continuing campaign to avert the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace and detente.

[Question] What decisions and documents were adopted at the session?

[Answer] There were about 230 representatives of almost 80 national peace organizations and 10 international democratic organizations taking part in the special session of the WPC Presidium, which took place between 21 and 24 January. Various aspects of the current international situation were discussed thoroughly within the more than 20 permanent commissions of the WPC and at the plenary meetings of the session of the Presidium. The session's participants unanimously and absolutely condemned the militaristic course of the Reagan administration in the United States, which is pushing humanity to the brink of a thermonuclear conflict. Naturally, the central topic of discussion was the situation developing in Europe which represents a threat to the entire world: the United States and its NATO allies have started to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe, against the will and requests of European peoples and the world community. This adventuristic, totally reckless step on the part of reactionary imperialist forces led to a breakdown in the Geneva negotiations to limit nuclear weapons in Europe and forced the Soviet Union, together with other fraternal states, to take specific reciprocal measures in order to defend the security of countries of socialist cooperation and to save humanity from nuclear disaster.

All this was reflected in the Appeal adopted by the participants in the special session of the WPC Presidium. This important document outlined three fundamental goals in the future campaign of the world's progressive community:

--To stop the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe;

--To remove new American missiles from Western Europe;

--To return to the situation that existed before the deployment of American missiles in Europe, and thereby create the necessary conditions for renewal of honest, serious negotiations to limit nuclear weapons.

In their speeches at the session, representatives of national organizations, peace movements, and anti-war movements, who came from all corners of the globe, expressed high hopes and support for the Stockholm conference, which began in January, on measures to strengthen trust and security and to promote disarmament. This was also reflected in the message sent to the participants in the Stockholm conference. The special session of the WPC Presidium decided to send a special delegation to present this important document, which reflected the common desire of peoples and communities on all continents for a world without war and weapons.

The participants in the special session also devoted proper attention to the growing tension in Central America and the Far East, and to the expanding zones of war in the Near East and south Africa that are the result of the aggressive actions and schemes of the U.S. administration and its accomplices.

The main substance of the declaration adopted at the final meeting of the special session of the WPC Presidium was to stop Reagan and to eliminate the global threat to all peoples represented by American imperialism.

In addition to other important international problems, the declaration also discusses the tense situation in Asia and the Pacific and it stresses the dangerous growth of the U.S. military, and in particular, nuclear presence in this region; it outlines urgent measures that must be taken in the campaign to ensure peace and security of peoples.

The special session of the WPC Presidium also discussed and adopted an expanded program of action for 1984.

[Question] What is your evaluation of the role of the peace movement in strengthening universal peace, deepening detente, and averting the threat of nuclear war?

[Answer] The current international situation, the increased tension and threat of a thermonuclear disaster for which reactionary imperialist forces are to blame, primarily the United States, has resulted in a mass movement against war and nuclear missile weaponry that is unprecedented in scale. The overwhelming majority of the population, including people with widely varying political views and beliefs, especially in European countries, are participating in this movement for peace and against nuclear war. All this serves as convincing evidence that the broad masses in various corners of the world are realizing more and more that there is a fatal danger hanging over humanity, the source of which is the militaristic course of the current administration in Washington. One can say without exaggeration that the peace movement has now turned into a powerful international factor that will help restrain the warmongers and preserve universal peace and detente. The World Assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War," which was held in Prague in June 1983, was a vivid



demonstration of the ever-growing campaign of the popular masses for a peaceful future.

On the other hand, as the Mongolian community believes, the deteriorating situation in Asia and the Pacific is making further activation of the peace campaign in Asian countries of paramount importance, along with development of a mass movement against the criminal plans of the United States to deploy "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the Far East, in Southern Asia, and Southeast Asia, and to eliminate the U.S. military-nuclear presence in this region.

[Question] Mr. Lubsanchultem, you are a member of the WPC Presidium. Please tell us about the activities of this authoritative international organization.

[Answer] In April of this year the world peace movement will mark its 35th anniversary. In April 1949, the First World Congress of Supporters of Peace was held with simultaneous meetings in Paris and Prague.

The World Peace Council was formed at the Second World Congress of Supporters of Peace, which was held in Warsaw in 1950.

In the years since then, the WPC has become an authoritative international organization with a broad representation. Today national organizations and movements from over 140 countries are represented in the WPC. The World Peace Council also includes high-ranking officials, leading figures, and members of parliament from almost 500 political parties, the majority of which are ruling parties.

The WPC enjoys the highest advisory status as a non-governmental organization with UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNIDO; it maintains regular ties with specialized institutions and special UN committees, and with other international organizations, such as the Nonalignment Movement, the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab States; it also works in close cooperation with all international democratic organizations.

The primary activity of the WPC now is aimed at mobilization of the vast world community in the campaign to avert nuclear war and to preserve and strengthen peace and security among peoples. With this aim, the WPC's Program of Action for 1984 calls for implementation of numerous important international measures.

Since the very first days of the world peace movement, the Mongolian community has been an active participant. The delegation of the Mongolian community to the First World Congress of Supporters of Peace in 1949 was lead by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Today the peaceful Mongolian community, represented by the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, wholly supports the activities of the WPC and believes that it is its duty, in expressing the will and aspirations of the Mongolian people, to work even harder to activate the campaign to defend peace and to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war.



## Veterans' Official Speaks Out

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Lieutenant General J. Jam'yan, chairman of the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle, said: "As representatives of the older generation of socialist Mongolia, we are gratified by the fact that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to strengthen peace and eliminate the threat of nuclear war."

In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, J. Jam'yan stressed: "The Soviet policy of peace was clearly confirmed in the speech given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The current tense world situation demands first and foremost the elimination of dangerous zones of military conflict, which are being aggravated by forces of imperialism and international reaction. As veterans of war and labor, we support the statements made by Konstantin Chernenko that elimination of these zones of tension is an important direction in the campaign for lasting peace on earth."

J. Jam'yan continued: "In his speech, the Soviet leader once again informed imperialist forces that the Soviet Union will not permit disruptions in the military balance. But at the same time, he once again proposed to the West that the problem of war and peace be resolved through serious constructive negotiations based on equal rights, and he expressed his readiness to cooperate with all states that support peace, trust, and cooperation. This sincere position of the Country of Soviets corresponds to the fundamental interests of all people of good will, including the Mongolian people."

## Scientist Speaks On Chernenko Statement

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, L. Dorj, scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences and candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, said: "Mongolian scientists, like all Mongolian people, view the speech given by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as an extremely important political document, which provides an in-depth analysis of the international situation and once again confirms the consistent Leninist foreign policy course, which is aimed at eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war, at meeting aggressive imperialist schemes with a firm rebuff, and at strengthening peace and security among peoples."

L. Dorj continued: "Mongolian scientists know well that the CPSU and the Soviet state have and will continue to put into practice principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. In his speech, the Soviet leader met imperialist schemes with a firm rebuff, since the imperialists are to blame for the sharp aggravation of the current international situation. The Soviet leader emphasized that '...we do not need military superiority, we do not intend to impose our will on others. But we

will not permit a disruption in the military balance that has been achieved. Let there be absolutely no doubt about this: we will continue in the future to strengthen our country's defensive capability, so that we have enough means to cool the hot heads of militant adventurists. This is an important condition for preserving peace.' These words and appraisals of the Soviet leader are finding broad support and ardent approval among the Mongolian people, including Mongolian scientists."

#### Buddhist Official Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, Hambo Lama Gaadan, president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, stated: "Most of the 40 states in the Indian Ocean basin are young developing countries that gained their freedom and independence in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The aspirations and desires of these states to live in peace and harmony are in conflict with the interests of imperialist forces, primarily the United States. In an effort to turn back the wheels of history, the bosses in the White House have declared vast regions in the Indian Ocean basin part of their "vital interest" zone; they have created "rapid deployment forces," a "central command," and a broad network of military bases. All this represents a serious threat not only to the Asian continent, but also to universal peace and security. Turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is an important condition for establishing peace and security throughout the world. It is with this aim that a week of activities is organized every year to promote the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. In 1971 the UN General Assembly ratified the Declaration on Creation of a Peace Zone in the Indian Ocean. In 1981 the UN General Assembly put forward a proposal to call together an international conference to deal with issues involving the Indian Ocean. Unfortunately, this conference has not yet been held and Western states are to blame for this."

Hambo Lama Gaadan went on to say: "Asian Buddhists are making a contribution to this sacred struggle and during the week they hold meetings and conferences."

The president of the Asian Buddhists' Conference for Peace also emphasized: "We as Buddhists wholly support the demand made by the progressive community to hold an international conference in the near future to discuss issues surrounding the Indian Ocean."

#### Engineer Discusses Joint Metal Production

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, the above-plan output of the international collective of the Joint "Mongolsovtsvermet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Economic Association was valued at 1.6 million tugriks. Production quotas and the export delivery plan were fulfilled according to all indicators.

In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, L. A. Mel'nikov, senior engineer of the association's planning and economic department, said: "We attribute all our successes to the efficient organization of socialist competition. Today "Mongolsovtsvetmet" is the leader in socialist competition in the industry."

L. A. Mel'nikov continued: "'Mongolsovtsvetmet' was formed in 1973. The association was created on the basis of principles laid down in the Comprehensive Program for socialist economic integration among CEMA member countries, taking into account the development of mining industry in the MPR and the mutual interests of the MPR and USSR in the extraction and processing of fluorspar and precious metals."

The engineer also said: "In the 10 years of its existence, the association has grown stronger both in economic and organizational terms. Every year the volume of production grows, and it makes an important contribution to the development of mining industry in the MPR and to increasing the country's export resources."

#### Peace Committee Official Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, by D. Solongo, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] On 12 April 1984 the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations will mark its 25th anniversary. D. Solongo, one of our newspaper's correspondents, interviewed D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations.

[Question] It would be interesting for our readers to know exactly what the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations is.

[Answer] Everyone knows that the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War brought about immense changes in the balance of forces in the world arena, in favor of peace and socialism, and it created favorable conditions for many countries to develop along a course of national liberation and social progress.

Imperialist states, primarily the United States, could not reconcile themselves to the rise in the authority and influence of world socialism and to the rapid development of the national liberation movement of peoples, so they declared a "cold war" against the peoples of the world. Under these conditions, a movement for peace and friendship among peoples spread throughout the world, including in our country, and a number of social organizations were formed at the initiative of the Mongolian community. For example, the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association was formed in 1947 and in 1949 the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace was formed. Later on friendship associations with socialist and other countries were formed, along with the Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the Union of

Mongolian Lawyers, the Union of Mongolian Scientific Workers, and the Mongolian Association for Support of the United Nations, which joined the corresponding international organizations and started carrying out extensive social and political work among people in our country and in the international arena. With the aim of coordinating the activities of these peace and friendship organizations, the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations was formed in April 1959; this played an important role in the organizational strengthening and activation of the work done by our social organizations.

When the association was formed, it included 9 organizations and societies; today it unites 32 peace and friendship organizations.

[Question] Who participates in the activities of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations?

[Answer] Hundreds of thousands of people in all different professions participate directly in the association's work. They include workers, livestock herders, engineers, veterans of the people's revolution and veterans of labor, as well as school pupils and students. In other words, everyone who is making a contribution to strengthening peace and developing friendly relations among peoples. The people who form the social foundation of the association's activities are active participants in the various measures organized by the association. Entire collectives of enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, scientific, cultural and educational institutions, and collectives of production shops and brigades become collective members of friendship societies with socialist countries. Today over 1400 enterprises, organizations, and institutions in our country are collective members of friendship societies with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

[Question] What precisely does the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations do?

[Answer] The primary goal of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations is active participation in the work to strengthen peace and security, to support the just struggle of peoples for freedom, independence, and social progress, to help deepen mutual understanding among peoples of the world, to develop friendship and all-round cooperation and the process of assimilation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and to educate the workers in the spirit of steadfast loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Over past years, the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations has directed its activities toward disseminating propaganda for and realizing the goals of the domestic and foreign policies of the party, as outlined by the MPRP congresses.

Our friendship societies with socialist countries focus their primary attention on providing assistance in the study and dissemination of the wealth of experience gained by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Our peace and solidarity organizations are waging a widespread campaign to ban nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass annihilation and to halt the arms race; and they organize months, weeks, and days devoted to the support of peoples who are struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and other reactionary forces. The activities they organize include public meetings and rallies, seminars, and symposia.

[Question] What interesting and important measures of an international nature has the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations carried out in recent years in the MPR?

[Answer] In recent years the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and its member organizations have arranged several activities of an international nature within the MPR. I will name just the major ones. These include an international meeting of representatives of foreign friendship societies with ties to the MPR, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution; an advisory meeting among leaders of Afro-Asian solidarity committees of socialist countries; and an international meeting of representatives of fraternal friendship societies with ties to the Soviet Union, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In April of last year the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, in conjunction with the World Peace Council, held in our country a Regional Conference for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, which was an important event in the Asian peace movement.

[Question] Could you say a few words about the plans your association has for the near future?

[Answer] At the end of April of this year the 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the 11th Conference of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace will be held. At the end of the year there will be a conference of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. The results of the work done by these organizations over the past five years will be summarized at these meetings, and goals for coming years will be set.

This year we will also celebrate the 35th anniversary of the peace movement in our country.

In addition, we will be taking part in the work of the 6th Congress of the Organization for Solidarity with Peoples of Asia and Africa, in the International Conference for Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua, and in other international meetings and conferences.

This is a far from complete list of the measures we are planning for this year. Of course, all these activities will be carried out in parallel with the immense day-to-day work of our societies and organizations, which are pursuing the noble goal of peace and security among peoples.



## Olympic Committee Member Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, S. Magban, member of the International Olympic Committee, said: "The Olympic Games are meant to promote stronger friendship among peoples and solidarity and cooperation among young people. This mission was demonstrated graphically at the 1980 Olympics Games in Moscow and in Sarajevo in 1984.

The executives of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and even the U.S. President declared: "The preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles are proceeding successfully, they are being carried out in accordance with the Olympic Charter, with strict observance of the rules and regulations set down for the games."

S. Magban said: "The U.S. State Department implemented a number of arbitrary measures that limit the rights and opportunities of athletes from socialist countries at the Olympic Games. This is a gross violation of the Olympic Charter and it is taking advantage of the noble ideals of the Olympiad for political aims."

He continued: "The organizing committee issued repeated assurances that it will not repeat the problems and mistakes that occurred at Lake Placid. But questions are still arising that are causing more and more alarm among the world community. These include, first of all, the question of providing the proper conditions for athletes and officials. The current Olympiad in Los Angeles will be held under conditions in which the athletes will not be living in an Olympic village, but in student dormitories; these are far from ideal circumstances. In the second place, there is the question of guaranteeing the safety of those participating in the Games. Los Angeles is a city with the highest crime rate in the United States. Therefore, the question of guaranteeing the participants' security is of the utmost importance. In the third place, the open speculative use of the Olympic symbol, the torch, which has been set up by the organizing committee is a flagrant violation of the Olympic Charter. The organizers have gone so far as to sell the right to carry the Olympic torch along the roads of the United States. The Olympiad is not a marketplace for turning a profit. The ceremony of bringing the Olympic torch should serve the noble ideals of the Olympiad--to strengthen friendship, unity, and solidarity among athletes from all over the world."

S. Magban stressed: "The world community will judge the Olympiad in Los Angeles on the basis of how it will receive its guests, and what opportunities are provided to the athletes to demonstrate their great skills. These were the criteria on which the world community judged the Moscow Olympiad and the Olympiad in Sarajevo."

### Sports Committee Official On Olympics

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, A. Oldzbayar, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, said: "The actions of the organizers of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles and their patrons in Washington are in fundamental contradiction of the spirit and letter of the Olympic movement, which is meant to serve the cause of strengthening peace, cooperation, and trust among peoples. The anti-Soviet and anti-socialist hysteria in the United States and the threat of physical violence and provocations against athletes from socialist countries have made it impossible for Mongolian athletes to participate in the current Olympiad. The decision of the MPR National Olympic Committee was dictated by concern for our athletes' safety and a desire to uphold the traditions of the Olympiad and to preserve the purity of the Olympic ideals."

A. Oldsbayar stressed: "The anti-Olympic actions of the Reagan administration are a logical continuation of the policies of authoritarianism and aggression which the administration is pursuing in the international arena. Blinded by class hatred of socialism, the U.S. powers are trying to undermine any contacts, including athletic contacts, among the various countries of the world. The sports community in Mongolia, however, like all honest people in the world, will not permit the Olympic Games, which are meant to bring people closer together and to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding, to be turned into an excuse to incite hostility and hatred. Sports should serve the cause of peace."

### CEMA Official Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] B. Tsedenbal, the MPR's deputy permanent representative to CEMA, was interviewed by a TASS correspondent.

B. Tsedenbal emphasized that the MPR's multilateral cooperation with fraternal socialist countries within the framework of CEMA is a graphic demonstration of the effectiveness of socialist integration and the true internationalist relations that exist among fraternal countries.

The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 was an event of immense importance in the life of the Mongolian people. It played a major role in the development of the national economy, and in the development of all-round economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and fraternal countries of socialist cooperation. B. Tsedenbal said that cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, along with their all-round assistance, are a powerful factor in the successful fulfillment of the party's program goals to build a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR and to turn the country into an industrial-agrarian state.

B. Tsedenbal went on to say that Mongolia's participation in CEMA can serve as an example that contradicts the fabricated theories of bourgeois propaganda that divide fraternal socialist countries into "poor" and "rich" and "old" and "young" countries.

Thanks to the considerable assistance provided to Mongolia by CEMA member countries, and its expanded participation in socialist economic integration, the country has achieved good results. Today the rate of growth in Mongolia's national income, which is an indicator used to describe economic growth and the improved standard of living, is growing closer to the highest indicators achieved in other CEMA member countries.

Between 1961 and 1965 the average annual rate of growth in the national income was 1.1 percent, while over the past five-year plan it was 5.5 percent, and during the first two years of the current five-year plan, it was 8.4 percent.

The MPR's participation in CEMA activities has opened up new opportunities to form and develop the optimal national economic complex, taking into account the country's natural and climatic conditions, and making use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and socialist economic integration. The Comprehensive Program, a document that was worked out collectively by all the CEMA member countries and outlines the basic direction for socialist economic integration, calls for special measures to step up development and increase the efficiency of the MPR's economy. In addition to maximum mobilization and rational utilization of the country's own resources, implementation of these measures required considerable financial resources and varied assistance from other CEMA member countries.

The construction of joint enterprises and operation of industrial and other projects by other CEMA member countries involved have played a very important role in the development of the Mongolian economy, along with the aid provided in developing new capacities built with the assistance of CEMA partners, various loans that were granted with special terms, the use of incentive foreign trade prices in a number of cases, and so on.

Aid provided by the Soviet Union and other socialist states to the Mongolian People's Republic in the construction of a number of important national economic projects made it possible for our country to create industrial complexes in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, and Baga nuur. Today in Mongolia it takes two days to extract the same amount of coal that was mined in a whole year 20 years ago. The amount of electric power that was produced in one year 20 years ago can now be produced in less than 25 days.

Cooperation with fraternal countries also plays an important role in the development of Mongolian science. Assistance provided free of charge by CEMA member countries was used to create 11 scientific research laboratories and a national scientific and technical information center. In the last 10 years CEMA member countries have sent over 2000 sets of technical documents to Mongolia.

A graphic example of fruitful Soviet-Mongolian cooperation can be seen in the launch of the "Soyuz-39" space ship in the spring of 1981, with a Mongolian

cosmonaut on board. The scientific experiments performed in orbit in accordance with a plan developed by the MPR Academy of Sciences provided a great deal of valuable information on the Universe.

The assistance provided by fraternal countries in training the MPR's national labor force has gained in scope. During the current five-year plan alone CEMA member countries will provide instruction free of charge for 400 students, 80 graduate students, and 2000 specialists doing practical training.

Mongolia, in turn, is making its contribution to resolving common problems facing countries of socialist cooperation. CEMA is a family, where we are all interested in one another's successes, B. Tsedenbal said in conclusion.

#### Deputy Minister of Agriculture Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, T. Bayanbat, MPR deputy minister of agriculture, stated that the economic summit meeting of CEMA member countries which was held in Moscow was a truly historic event in the life of the people in countries of socialist cooperation.

He said that in the course of the meeting, the leaders of fraternal parties and governments of CEMA member countries analyzed and gave an objective evaluation of the achievements of our peoples in socialist and communist construction and of the development of all-round cooperation among our countries, and on this basis they worked out a new strategy for economic development and basic directions for expanding and deepening socialist economic integration in the future.

The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 gave us the opportunity to participate more actively in joint planning activities and in coordinating economic activities.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and the long-range special program for cooperation, in past years CEMA countries, especially the Soviet Union, have provided our country with a great deal of assistance in carrying out the most important measures, which are aimed at development of agricultural production, the basic sector of the MPR's economy. After 1968, resources and means from the USSR were used to build and put into operation 22 state farms and fodder farms. The Soviet Union also contributed technical assistance in improving the "Bayanharat," "Burgaltay," and "Dzaluuchuud" state farms, which are engaged in grain production, the "Oktyabr'" dairy and vegetable farm, and the "Magsarjab" grain and vegetable farm. Today there are 30 mechanized dairy farms in operation in the country which were built with the technical and economic assistance of the USSR. In the last decade over 30 fodder farms and mixed feed enterprises were built with Soviet help.

Other CEMA member countries also provide considerable financial, technical, and economic assistance. Bulgaria helped build greenhouse and fruit and vegetable farms in Ulaanbaatar and Sharyn gol. Hungary contributed technical and economic assistance in the construction of a biological combine in Songino.

Specialists from the GDR are helping to build farms for the production of potatoes, vegetables, milk, and feed crops. Polish friends are supply various types of equipment for diagnostic clinics and veterinary-bacteriological laboratories.

The minister pointed out that the MPR is participating in 14 agreements on multilateral international specialization and scientific and technical cooperation in the area of agriculture. Within the framework of the CEMA permanent commission, our country is carrying out extensive exchange of various types of information and methods for managing agricultural production, and it participates in seminars, symposia, and conferences, and in joint work to develop new varieties of agricultural crops, new livestock breeds, and so on.

Further expansion of cooperation between the MPR and other CEMA countries will serve as a reliable guarantee of steady growth in livestock and farming output, and of the development of productive forces in our country's agriculture.

T. Bayanbat stressed that the recent economic meeting of CEMA member countries made some very important program decisions, which will certainly promote stable growth in the MPR's economy as a whole and in agricultural production in particular.

#### Y. Tsedenbal Interviewed By Japanese Newspaper

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Interview with Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, by Kikuzo Ito, TOKYO SIMBUN correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Tell me, please, about the development and changes that have taken place in Mongolian over the 20 years since our last meeting in December 1965.

Answer: It is difficult to describe all the profound changes that have occurred in the MPR over the past 20 years in just one interview. These were years of intensive economic and cultural development in our country: new types of industrial production appeared and sectors of the economy that had existed before underwent further development. At the time of your previous visit, few people knew of the cities of Darhan, Erdenet, and Baga nur, which are new industrial centers in our country. I can cite some figures. Since 1965 the fixed capital in our country's national economy has increased five-fold. The total capital investments between 1966 and 1983 represent a six-fold increase over all the capital investments in the national economy between 1921 and 1965. Twenty years ago the the average annual growth rate in the national income--an indicator that describes economic development and improvements in the people's standard of living--was 1.1 percent; during the past five-year plan, this indicator was 5.5 percent; and during the first three years of the current five-year plan, it was 7.6 percent. During this same period Mongolia's industrial output increased six-fold. Today in our country in two months we extract the same amount of coal that was extracted in a year 20 years ago. The electric power that was produced in one year 20 years ago is now produced in



just one and a half months. The mining industry produces the same output in 10 days as was produced in all of 1970; in terms of value, this industry accounts for 37 percent of all Mongolian exports. By the end of the current five-year plan the gross output of this sector will be more than double what it was at the beginning of the five-year plan.

In the past 20 years over 660,000 hectares of virgin lands have been developed, and 22 highly mechanized state farming and animal husbandry enterprises have been created. Under normal weather conditions farming can meet all of the country's demand for grain. In years that are particularly favorable in climatic terms, we export some of our wheat.

We have done a great deal of work to improve livestock breeds and increase their productivity. We have created a foundation for the concentrated and mixed feed industry, which is one of the important conditions for stable development of the livestock sector.

Over the past 20 years the MPR's population has almost doubled; the workers' real income has increased by a factor of 4, and the white and blue collar workers' wage fund has tripled.

For the most part we have met the goal of including all children in the partial secondary education system, and more and more young people are obtaining specialized secondary and higher education.

In brief, these are the most descriptive indicators of our country's development over the past 20 years.

Question: Tell us, please, about the economic cooperation between the MPR and USSR.

Answer: The economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union provides an especially graphic demonstration of the mutual respect between our countries, and of the unselfishness and sincerity of the USSR's all-round fraternal assistance.

With the help of the Soviet Union, modern industry has been created and is developing in our country; a new social force has been formed--the working class; and we have carried out the historic task of transforming Mongolia from an extensive agrarian country (with an economy based mainly on livestock herding) into an agro-industrial country.

Industrial projects built with the help of the Soviet Union account for half of the country's industrial output. Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and economic organizations are operating successfully, such as the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, and others.

Assistance from the Soviet Union is aimed not only at creation of industrial enterprises. It is also used to build state livestock and grain farms, modern transportation enterprises, communications facilities, as well as housing, social and cultural-use projects, and to improve the standard of living of our

working people. This is the fundamental difference between Soviet aid and the so-called aid provided by Western countries to "third world countries."

For many years we have been receiving financial assistance from the Soviet Union in the form of long-term loans with special benefits, to be used in the development of our national economy and culture.

You will probably agree with me that this is not possible in the capitalist world, where banks' interest rates can be very high, which aggravates the already disastrous situation of third world countries that are burdened with immense debts.

The unselfish aid and all-round support of the Soviet Union make it possible for us to meet our goals of socialist construction, to develop the economy at an accelerated pace, and to improve the people's welfare. Therefore, this aid is an exceptionally important factor for our country's future prosperity.

Fraternal relations that are based on equal rights, unselfishness and mutual aid form the foundation of socialist international relations. This entails making use of the advantages of collective efforts, based on equal rights, both in the common interests of cooperation among socialist countries and in the interests of the individual members. The economic summit meeting of CEMA member countries that was held recently in Moscow demonstrated convincingly that this new type of international relations has a great future.

Question: Tell us about the possibilities of normalizing Mongolian-Chinese relations.

Answer: Our position on this question is well known. We have presented our position clearly and concisely repeatedly in a number of official documents, specifically in statements issued by our government on 12 April 1978 and on 2 March of this year.

We are firmly in favor of normalization of international relations with the People's Republic of China, based on principles of peaceful coexistence, and in the spirit of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding.

An improvement in relations between the MPR and PRC would certainly be in the best interests of both the Mongolian and Chinese peoples. The question of normalization and improvement of Mongolian-Chinese relations depends wholly on the policies and practical actions of the Chinese leadership with respect to the MPR, and with respect to the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

Our people have no anti-Chinese feelings. We are internationalists. Our people respect the great Chinese people, their industriousness, and their other fine national qualities. The peoples of Mongolia and China have long had cultural, economic, and other ties. The peoples of the MPR and PRC have common interests and aspirations--these include peace, prosperity, mutual respect, and peaceful cooperation. These common aspirations of our peoples should determine the character and essence of mutual relations between the MPR and PRC.

## Foreign Affairs Official Questioned

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] A MONTSAME correspondent asked a representative of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to comment on the joint declaration which was issued by the state and government leaders of six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden--and sent to the nuclear powers.

Question: How does the MPR government view the joint declaration which was issued by the state and government leaders of six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden--and sent to all the nuclear powers?

Answer: The MPR government is in complete solidarity with the appeal made by the state and government leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden to halt further buildup of nuclear weapons, to freeze nuclear arsenals, and to take immediate steps toward substantial reductions in these arsenals. This step is of special urgency in light of the fact that Washington is actually making preparations for nuclear war; evidence of this can be seen in Directive No 32 of the U.S. President, which was recently made public. The declaration issued by these six influential states on different continents expresses the aspirations of all nonaligned, neutral, and other peaceful states. It once again demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of states throughout the world condemn the imperialist policies that are aggravating tensions and accelerating the arms race.

The statement issued by the Soviet government in response to the appeal of the leaders from the six states was welcomed enthusiastically in the MPR. This statement once again demonstrates that the Soviet Union, as a nuclear power, is always conscious of its responsibility, and is doing everything necessary to reduce the heat of confrontation and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

It is widely known that the Soviet Union has made a unilateral pledge against first-use of nuclear weapons and has expressed its readiness to negotiate an agreement, on the basis of equal rights, on any issue that involves curbing the arms race and establishing military parity at the lowest level of armaments; the Soviet Union is justified in proceeding from the standpoint that concrete, serious negotiations can be resumed after the removal of the obstacles set up intentionally by Washington with the aim of achieving military superiority.

Unfortunately, we still have not heard any positive response to the declaration of the six states on the part of other nuclear powers. It is of special interest that on the day immediately following the publication of this document, an official representative of the U.S. State Department expressed the United States' negative reaction. This is not surprising. The recent NATO session confirmed once again that the majority of this organization's participants, including three nuclear powers, intend to pursue their militaristic course in the future; this course is pushing humanity toward nuclear war. This session once again demonstrated the policy of NATO's leading members which is aimed at further intensification of nuclear confrontation in Europe.

We are deeply concerned about Washington's plans and actions, which are aimed at expanding the zone of deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in Asia. This will increase tensions in Asia and throughout the world to a dangerous level.

It is natural, therefore, for the Mongolian community to join in the appeal to nuclear powers to come to an immediate agreement to halt the quantitative buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, to stop the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons, and to halt all nuclear testing.

9967

CSO: 1819/18

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINESE PREMIER'S U.S. VISIT POINTS UP COMMON CHINESE, U.S. VIEWS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "Commanlity of Interests"]

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang completed his visit to the United States by calling for Chinese-American cooperation against, as he expressed it, "Soviet expansionism" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It must be said immediately here that the Peking term "Soviet expansionism" actually means the international aid that the Soviet Union has been rendering to the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. At a dinner before departing by air from New York to Canada, the Chinese premier stated that China and the United States share the position with respect to Afghanistan and Kampuchea. That position is well known: the waging of an undeclared war against those two Asian countries. But something that stands as an obstacle on the path of those sinister plans is the policy of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist countries that are rendering all kinds of support to the cause of the Afghan and Kampuchean revolutions. Therefore Peking and Washington are sparing no efforts in attempting to discredit the support being given by the socialist countries in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and to distort crudely all those major changes that are occurring there and that serve the interests of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. Ascribing to the Soviet Union a kind of "expansion" with respect to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Peking is thus attempting to conceal its own expansionistic plans in Asia, which it has been unable to carry out as a consequence of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan in 1978 and the revolution in Kampuchea in January 1979. At the same time, by accusing the Soviet Union of so-called "expansionism," Peking is, in essence, encouraging Washington to carry out not a mythical expansion, but rather a real expansion not only in Asia, but also throughout the world. What value, then, is attached to the critical comments with regard to U.S. policy in other parts of the world that were made by Zhao Ziyang during the course of his visit to the United States? "American officials state," the Hongkong weekly, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, writes, "that the continuing criticism by China of American policy in the Middle East and in Central America enables Beijing to create an image about itself as being an unaligned country that is maintaining its distance from the United States. But they immediately point out that China is most vocal in criticizing American policy with regard to problems that do not have any direct importance for Beijing. Meanwhile the United States and China continue to adhere to parallel views concerning the Soviet



Union, Afghanistan, and Indochina." One cannot fail to agree with this statement by a magazine that is considered to be sufficiently competent with regard to Chinese affairs. By continuing to emphasize the similarity of the positions of China and the United States with regard to many international problems, Peking is evidently counting on receiving something in exchange, other than economic aid. It is probably not accidental that in his latest interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, Zhao Ziyang stated that "China will purchase those American weapons that the United States wants to sell and that China needs..."

5075

CSO: 1819/1

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### WORLD NEWS MEDIA ASSESS ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO U.S.

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The foreign mass-information media have been devoting much attention to the visit being made to the United States by the Premier of the State Council of China, Zhao Ziyang.

The French newspaper LE MONDE remarks in its article that the negotiations between U.S. President Reagan and the Premier of the State Council of China, Zhao Ziyang, confirmed the forecasts by American political circles concerning the intention of the Chinese side "to avoid conflicts with regard to the problem of Taiwan and to other areas of American-Chinese differences of opinion."

The Japanese Radiobroadcasting Corporation, NHK, points out the repetition by the American side of the statement to the effect that it will gradually reduce military aid to Taiwan. However, nothing was said about when the Americans plan to completely discontinue the sale of arms to Taipei. That, in the opinion of NHK, attests to the fact that China has agreed in principle to postponing the resolution of the Taiwan problem for an indefinite period of time.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that Reagan, assuring his guest that the Reagan administration would observe the pledges evolving from the American-Chinese communique, made encouraging sides in a private way to the Taiwanese authorities.

Taiwan has perceived with satisfaction the fact that at the negotiations between Zhao Ziyang and Reagan and other figures in the Washington administration, the latter did not change their position with regard to the Taiwan problem, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes. Taipei views this as a new proof of the invariability of the Washington policy and hopes that that policy will be confirmed also in the course of the Reagan visit to China that is planned for April 1984.

In the opinion of the Vietnamese newspaper NIAN ZAN, the fact that the Chinese premier had to "swallow the bitter pill" in the form of conciliation with the American "two Chinas" policy is insulting to the Chinese people.

The UPI Agency, in a survey of the foreign press, noted that Zhao Ziyang, if he wanted, could make a demarche with respect to the sale of arms and the U.S.

policy toward Taiwan as a whole. However, he preferred not to do that. Instead, he stated that, if the United States wants to sell China any arms, China can buy them. The French press feels that, in the course of the negotiations in Washington, "there was a consideration of the problem of developing military cooperation between the United States and China."

A correspondent of the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA, in an article that was issued from Washington, dwells on the nuclear aspect of the American-Chinese relations, particularly on Peking's attempt to obtain nuclear technology from the United States. "During the present visit by the Chinese premier," the correspondent writes, "there will be a settlement of the last obstacles standing in the way of the concluding of an American-Chinese agreement concerning cooperation in the nuclear field. It is expected that the agreement itself will be signed during the spring in Peking."

The Indian newspaper HINDU reminds its readers in this regard that China has not yet signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. As the Indian press remarks, American-Chinese nuclear rapprochement is taking on an especially sinister nuance against the background of the reports to the effect that China and the United States helped the military regime of Pakistan to get very close to the creation of a nuclear bomb. Indian newspapers emphasize that China has already transmitted to Islamabad all the necessary documentation that will enable it to create nuclear weapons, without even resorting to testing them.

In the opinion of the newspaper PATRIOT, the immediate result of the nuclear cooperation between the United States and China will be the further intensification of Pakistan's nuclear potential. "The goals of Washington and Beijing," the newspaper emphasize, "coincide. They want to convert Pakistan into a kind of wedge in the relations between the South Asian countries and to use it as a counterbalance to Afghanistan and India."

5075  
CSO: 1819/1

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### AIMS OF 'COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA' DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "'Spiders in a Jar' and Global Strategy"]

[Text] Khmer reactionary forces will be given "an additional large amount" of military aid by China "in order to achieve even greater successes on the fields of combat." That became known after recent meetings by the leaders of the so-called "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea" and the highest leaders of the People's Republic of China.

In the opinion of observers, by promises such as this Peking is attempting to raise the psychological spirit of the groupings that belong to the "coalition," and to promote the overcoming of the internal feuds among them. Collected by various bosses under the roof of the "coalition government" in 1982, the incompletely defeated Pol Pot supporters and representatives of the rightist Khmer reactionary forces are behaving like spiders in a jar.

It is well known that the Pol Pot executioners, who destroyed, during the time when they were in power in Cambodia, 3 million of their countrymen, are backed up by Peking. Two other puppet factions -- those of Sihanouk and Son Sen -- are being supported by the United States and, under U.S. pressure, the ASEAN countries.

Having artificially created the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and doing everything to inflate it, the PRC and the United States want to settle the score with the socialist countries of Indochina. By unmasking, in particular, these intentions of China, the Kampuchean Agency SPK pointed out, in connection with a recent meeting of the participants of the "coalition" in Peking, that by organizing it "the ruling circles of China are attempting. . . to confirm their striving, with their aid, to seize Kampuchea, conquer Vietnam and Laos, and force Peking's will on all the countries in Southeast Asia." It is precisely in the reinforcement of the position of socialism in Southeast Asia that both China and the United States see the chief obstacle for the carrying out of their expansionistic plans in the region. Being united in this regard, Beijing and Washington have "played up" to one another, combining their henchmen into the "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea" -- a tool of American-Chinese penetration into Southeast Asia. But the puppets have no intention of carrying out their bosses' strategic plans. They are engaged in the unceasing squabble among themselves for leadership in the "coalition," and for the

obtaining of handouts from their American or Chinese protectors. . . And so, in order for this gang not to forget its true purpose, the performances like the recent Peking performance are being set up. There the attempt is made to demonstrate to the world public the "unity" and "firm resolve to wage the struggle to the last drop of blood."

The fact that Peking and Washington are not sparing the blood of the Khmers, Vietnames, and Chinese is not doubted by anyone. The impressions are still too fresh in the minds of the peoples of Southeast Asia -- the impressions of the horrors of death and the destructions that were caused here by shells and bombs bearing the stamp "Made in the U.S.A." or "Made in the People's Republic of China."

China's goals with respect to Southeast Asia are traditional, as are, incidentally, their expansionistic and hegemonistic nature. The carrying out of the expansion is planned in stages: first it will be necessary to break "recalcitrant" Indochina, and then, using it as a beachhead, extend the influence of Peking to the entire region. However, in Southeast Asia many state figures are completely aware of this. Even the ASEAN country, which as a whole recognize the "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea," do not want to allow the dominant position in it to be taken by henchmen of Peking -- the "Khmer Rouge" -- who preach an "armed liberation struggle" in the region "based on the Chinese model."

As for Washington, which has declared a "crusade against communism," its global strategy provides for the "liquidation" of socialism throughout the world in general and in Southeast Asia in particular. For the sake of this, the "God-fearing" figures in the White House are ready to enter into an alliance with the Devil himself, not to mention "Red China." On the other hand, the Reagan administration, hiding behind statements concerning the "parallel strategic interests" with the PRC and taking advantage of its silent consent, is attempting to restore and expand its political and military presence in Southeast Asia, which was lost after its defeats in Vietnam.

5075  
CSO: 1819/1



## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### U.S. 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "The 'Chinese Card' in American Hands"]

[Text] In the visit by the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhan Ziyang, to the United States, the items of greatest interest for political observers are the meetings and negotiations of the Chinese leader with highly placed persons in the White House. As is attested to by the results of this visit, the PRC and the United States have come out in favor of the "stable and continuous development of the relations" between the two countries, and have revealed the political commonality in the approach to certain international problems and the identical nature of the course based on a platform of anti-Sovietism. But nevertheless they have revealed substantial differences of opinion at the negotiations in Washington. These negotiations have shown that the American politicians are adhering to a great-power course with respect to the PRC. The stumbling block in American-Chinese relations continues to be the Taiwan question -- the chief trump in the American "two Chinas" policy. American imperialism ignores the fundamental interests of the People's Republic of China, its independence, and its territorial integrity.

The Reagan administration attempted to direct the negotiations between Zhao Ziyang and the representatives of the the White House into the channels of "the commonality of strategic goals," and thus to involve the PRC in its "Asian games." Although the premier of the PRC State Council attempted to remain silent about this. But it is no secret to anyone that it is precisely the Beijing leaders who today are the zealous anti-Soviets in Asia, and that the American-Chinese duet is being performed specifically where the forces of imperialism and reaction are opposing with particular force the world of socialism and the successive movement of social progress. But imperialism remains imperialism, and fails to take into consideration the interests of the Chinese people. The United States attempts to play the "Chinese card" for its selfish purposes. This is observed first of all in the American "two Chinas" policy. The United States needs a platform close to China, which platform could serve as a beachhead for a leap onto the continent. And the place that can serve as that beachhead is Taiwan, for which Washington spares neither the money nor weapons in order to maintain the Kuomintang regime on the island.

The White House's special interest is aroused by the prospect of economic cooperation with the PRC. As is obvious from the statements made by the Washington

administration, the United States is attempting to fasten the Chinese economy tightly to the world capitalist system and thus to exert its influence upon the policy of the PRC. Under a verbal veil of concern for China's economic development, Washington is attempting to open the doors to the Chinese economy for the American monopolies, and to force out of the "Chinese threshold" its competitors from the other capitalist countries, although the United States is the third and largest partner of China.

That is why the development of American-Chinese relations should not be viewed as a problem of those two countries. U.S. policy with respect to the PRC, a policy based on hegemonism and expansion, is fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace and international security not only for the peoples of the Asian continent, but also for the entire world. Washington has let it be known that if Soviet-Chinese relations start moving along the path of considerable improvement, that will have a detrimental effect upon the aid provided by the United States to modernize the economy of China. In other words, in the U.S. policy with respect to China one clearly sees pressure and interference in China's internal affairs.

5075

CSO: 1819/1

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER VISIT BANGKOK

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "Instigators"]

[Text] China's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wu Xueqian, has made a trip to Burma and Malaysia. Judging from the reports from foreign news agencies, at the negotiations with the leaders of those countries the Chinese ministry particularly sharpened the attention on the so-called "Kampuchea problem." Prior to the arrival of Wu Xueqian in those countries, Peking's protege, Sianhouk -- the chief of the nonexistent "democratic Kampuchea" -- was sent to Singapore and Indonesia. There, obviously expressing the words of his Peking bosses, he stated that Vietnam is threatening not only Kampuchea, but also Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

The provocational nature of the trips by Wu Xueqian and Sianhouk to the Southeast Asian countries is obvious. Something else that is obvious is the fact that Peking has become more aggressive in egging on the ASEAN countries against the countries of Indochina precisely at a moment when, between these two groups of Southeast Asian countries, one has noted a tendency toward mutual understanding and toward dialogue.

The fact that the people in the ASEAN countries do not believe the story that was made up in Peking concerning the imaginary "Vietnamese threat" is attested to in many ways, including the close trade ties that most of those countries have with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. At the same time it is not without alarm that the people in the ASEAN countries look at China. That alarm has become especially intensified against the background of the increasingly stronger ties between Beijing and Washington.

And there is yet another noteworthy fact. At the time when the Chinese minister was in Bangkok and was showering praise upon the so-called "successes of the Kampuchean coalition," the commander of the U.S. Pacific Ocean Fleet, Admiral Foley, was also making a visit there. He was carrying out negotiations with the Thai military with regard to questions of military aid to Thailand. The coincidence in the time of the visits of Wu Xueqian and Foley in Bangkok cannot be considered to be accidental. Washington and Peking, by their joint efforts, are nudging the authorities in Bangkok toward the further militarization of the country, attempting to preserve the territory of Thailand as a beachhead for the undeclared war against Kampuchea.

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### VIETNAM OUTLINES CHINESE MILITARY, PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION SINCE 1979

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "Communique Concerning Peking's Attitude toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"]

[Text] A communique from the commission charged with the investigation of crimes in the course of the aggressive war by the Chinese side was published in Hanoi on 24 February. The document reveals the essence of the policy which is hostile to Vietnam and which is being carried out by Peking over the past five years since the repelling of the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in February 1979.

The communique states that during that time the Chinese side has committed, on the border with Vietnam, approximately 7500 armed provocations. They include massive artillery and mortar shellings of the Vietnamese territory and raids directed against the border regions of the SRV by major detachments of armed Chinese soldiers, which have caused considerable material damage to the population of Vietnam. Approximately one thousand peaceful Vietnamese inhabitants have been killed or wounded, more than a hundred persons have been captured and forcibly taken to China, thousands of homes and business structures have been destroyed, and a large amount of livestock have been destroyed.

Chinese Air Force aircraft carry out reconnaissance flights or combat exercises close to the border with Vietnam and illegally invade the air space of the SRV. During the past year alone, more than 2000 such invasions were recorded. Every year an average of approximately 100 Chinese armed vessels, masquerading as fishing vessels, penetrate the territorial waters of Vietnam and carry out provocative actions.

The Chinese side, the document goes on to say, is continuing to hold onto a number of sectors of Vietnamese territory that were illegally seized in the course of the aggression against the SRV in February 1979. Many islands in the South China Sea have been converted into major military bases. These include the Hoangsa (Paracel) Islands that belong to Vietnam, which were illegally occupied by China in 1974. Active military construction is being carried out in the border regions of China. These actions are accompanied by threats of unleashing a new large-scale aggression against the SRV.

Peking has been intensifying its psychological warfare against the Vietnamese population and increasing its espionage and sabotage activities. During the past year alone, approximately 1500 Chinese agents were detained on the territory of the SRV.

With the purpose of carrying out psychological subversion and provoking disorder, Peking has been dropping leaflets and other propaganda literature into Vietnam on a massive scale. Radio broadcasts of a subversive nature are being carried out. Simultaneously Peking has been intensifying its actions to undermine the Vietnamese economy, using persons of Chinese origin for that purpose.

In addition, the ruling circles of China, conniving with the U. S. imperialists, have been carrying out an offensive against the SRV on the foreign-policy front. Stubbornly rejecting the renewing of negotiations with the SRV concerning the normalization of bilateral relations, Peking, with the aid of slander, verbal attacks, pressure, and blackmail, has been attempting to create anti-Vietnamese feelings among the international public, and to discredit the policy of the SRV. Pursuing far-reaching expansionistic goals, Peking is exerting all efforts to undermine the dialogue that Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina have with the ASEAN countries. Peking's actions for the past five years incontrovertibly attest to the fact that its policy of hatred with respect to Vietnam remains unchanged. As for Vietnam, peace is the heartfelt yearning of its people, which has borne on its shoulders the weight of a 30-year war. The Vietnamese people has never felt any hatred toward the Chinese people and has always attempted to maintain with it relations of friendship and mutual aid. At the same time, the people of the SRV are firmly resolved to defend reliably their national independence and to make a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, the communique emphasizes.

5075

CSO: 1819/2



NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

ABRIDGED REPEAT OF 3 MARCH COMMUNIQUE ON CHINESE AGGRESSION TOWARD VIETNAM

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 6

[Article: "Peking's Policy With Respect to Vietnam"]

[Text] Five years have passed since the brave Vietnamese nation repelled the aggression that had been unleashed against it by Peking. All the actions of the Chinese side throughout those years attest to the fact that its policy in respect to Vietnam has remained unchanged.

During that time the Chinese has carried out, on the border with the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam], approximately 7500 armed provocations, including massive artillery shellings of Vietnamese territory and armed raids onto the territory of Vietnam. As a result, thousands of Vietnamese citizens have been killed, many have been captured and taken to China, and a tremendous amount of material damage has been inflicted.

Active military construction is under way in the border regions of China. These actions are accompanied by threats directed at the SRV. At the same time, Peking has been intensifying its psychological warfare against the Vietnamese population, and increasing its espionage and sabotage activities. During the past year alone, approximately 1500 Chinese agents were detained on the territory of the SRV. With the purpose of undermining the Vietnamese economy, China has been making broad use of persons of Chinese origin who are living in Vietnam.

The ruling circles of China, acting in unison with the U.S. imperialists, have been waging an offensive against the SRV also on the foreign-policy front, and have stubbornly refused to renew the negotiations with Vietnam concerning the normalizing of the bilateral relations. Peking, with the aid of slander, verbal attacks, pressure, and blackmail, has been attempting to give rise to anti-Vietnamese feelings among the international public and to discredit the policy of the SRV. Pursuing far-reaching expansionistic goals, Peking is exerting all efforts to hamper the dialogue that Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina have with the ASEAN countries.

5075

CSO: 1819/2

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINESE ARTICLE ON ORIGIN OF MONGOLS SHARPLY CRITICIZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Mar 84 p 3

[Article, "published in the 8 March 1984 issue of HODOLMOR," by E. Namsrayjab: "The Article Published in RENMIN RIBAO -- 'The Mongolian Nationality -- The Descendant of Jenghiz Khan'"]

[Text] In December 1983 the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published an article by a certain Zhang Ru, entitled "The Mongolian Nationality -- The Descendant of Jenghiz Khan." The very name of the article evokes serious doubt. It is completely obvious that the author of the article had a far-ranging concealed purpose of proving that, since time immemorial, Inner Mongolia has been the cradle of all the Mongols. In his opinion, it seems that the Mongols had always lived in the south and it was only in the seventh century that they allegedly migrated to the north. This "assertion" by the author does not conform in any way with historical reality. If one views this question from strictly scientific positions, the situation was completely different.

Actually, Mongolia was never part of China. Since ancient times, the Mongols lived on their ancestral lands and created and developed their state system and their unique culture.

Archeological diggings on the territory of the MPR convincingly confirm that as long ago as the dawn of mankind, during the era of the Lower Paleolithic, that is, 350,000 years ago, people were living on this territory, as is attested to by the discoveries that have been made -- Paleolithic camp sites and tools made of stone, and shops for making them. Nor is there any doubt about the fact that the Hunnu, Xianbi, Rurani, Turkics, Uigurs, and other ancient nomadic tribes lived in the basin of the Orhon, Tola, Selenga, and Kerulen rivers. Testimony of this is provided by the materials from archeological diggings that were discovered by Mongolian and Soviet scientists and historians in the basin of those rivers: the graveside stele of Kyul-Tegin, Bilge-hagan, Tonyukuk, and the remains of the Uigur capital of Karabalgasun.

The author of the article repeats the false assertion of his Chinese colleagues to the effect that Jenghiz Khan and his grandson Hubilai gave themselves the goal of uniting China and creating the so-called "great Chinese family," which, historically speaking, had never existed as such.

The author attempted to show the Yuan Mongol dynasty as a properly Chinese national state, rather than as a foreign one that had been created as a result of

bloody campaigns of conquest. He attempts to assert that the Mongolian nation made an outstanding contribution to the cause of uniting "its homeland" (that is, China), and its economic and cultural development, and to the cause of "creating the great unity of all the nationalities of China." Everyone who is more or less informed about the history of China is well aware that, during the period that is being considered, there did not exist any unity of nations. The entire population of China was subdivided into several national groups. At the very top were the Mongol conquerors, who were then followed by the Manchus and Kidane, etc. Located at the lowest levels were the Chinese, and the southerners, who had been conquered by the Mongols, were even a rank lower than the northerners, who had preceded them in becoming subjects of the Mongol conquerors.

The author deliberately says little about the bloody atrocities of the Mongol conquerors and enslavers of the Chinese nation.

During the period of the 97-year existence of the Yuan dynasty, there were instances of national strife, and a national-liberation struggle that did not cease for even one minute was waged against the foreign oppressors. The normal development of the China of that period was retarded for a long time, and its economy and culture went into a decline.

Zhan Ru in his article takes a completely distorted approach to the question of the culture and civilization of the Mongols.

The historical and cultural achievements of the Mongol nation should not be viewed from the point of view of the present-day state boundaries, and the arbitrary manipulation of the historical facts leads, naturally, to the falsification of history.

There is no foundation for dividing the single process of the development of the culture and civilization of the Mongols into Outer and Inner Mongolia. The "Innermost Legend of the Mongols," that was created on the bank of the Kerulen River, and the novel "Huh Sudar," which was written in Tumet-shan and "Jangariada," near the Altai Mountains, are the common creation and property of the entire Mongolian nation.

Speaking about local anti-Manchurian actions, the author of the article for some reason fails to mention the national-liberation movement of the Mongolian nation in 1911, as a result of which the 220-year-old hated Manchurian yoke was thrown off and the independence and sovereignty of Outer Mongolia were restored.

It was precisely under the direct influence of the uprising of the people of Outer Mongolia that a mighty populist movement against Manchurian-Chinese oppression flared up in Inner Mongolia, and both actions fused into one and developed into a general Mongolian national-liberation movement.

The appearance in China of articles like the one written by Zhan Ru is obviously intended to carry out the crude falsification of the history of Mongolia.

This kind of juggling of individual historical facts, this falsification of them in the interests of the political goals of the present-day Peking leaders, are a typical feature of the Chinese ideology of recent years.

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

CHINESE-U.S. ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION AIMED AGAINST USSR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Preparing to Meet Reagan"]

[Text] Peking has begun in earnest to prepare for the visit that U.S. President Reagan plans to make to China this month. Premier of the State Council of China, Zhao Ziyang, recently receiving a delegation from the American-Chinese Friendship Society, said that he is awaiting Reagan's visit and he expressed the hope that it would serve the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries. Party leader Hu Yaobang also expressed the hope that "Chinese-American relations will develop in a forward movement." Obviously attempting not to annoy the Americans on the eve of President Reagan's visit to China, the Chinese representatives in their recent statements have been attempting not to mention the "chief obstacle" on the path of the development of Chinese-American relations -- the Taiwan problem, that is, the increasingly stronger ties between Washington and the Taipei regime. There has been a reduction in the number of critical comments made by Chinese mass-information media with regard to U.S. foreign policy.

Observers view as a preparation of the ground for Reagan's visit to China the regular session of the Chinese-American Economic Commission that has just been conducted in Peking. The two sides acquainted one another with the economic situation in their countries and considered the prospects for the development of bilateral economic cooperation. Meetings were held between the chiefs of the American delegation, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, and the Chinese leaders.

Speaking at a session of the Chinese-American Economic Commission, the chief of the Chinese delegation, Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian mentioned the progress that has been made in the cooperation between the two countries in the field of economics and technology during the past year. He pointed to the growth of joint enterprises using Chinese and American capital, the increase in the American investments in the economy of China, etc. Wang Bingqian welcomed the recent decision by Washington to lessen the restrictions on the export of modern American technology to China and expressed the hope that the American side will take the path of further easings in that area. He called for the expansion of Chinese-American trade and the elimination of the limitations on Chinese exports to the United States.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan, agreeing with the wishes expressed by his Chinese colleague, added that his government was executing its pledges with regard to the transmittal of technology to China. He cited figures that attest to the increase in the number of different commodities that have been approved by the U.S. government for export to China.

Recently the economic-trade and scientific-technical cooperation between China and the United States has noticeably expanded. In January 1984, during his visit to the United States, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang signed, together with President Reagan, a new agreement in the area of industry and technology, the purpose of which was to encourage the attraction of American capital on a broader scale into the economy of China. The sides also renewed the agreement governing cooperation in the area of science and technology, which provides for the transmittal to the Americans of information concerning the industrial enterprises being built in China.

In the course of Zhao Ziyang's visit, he confirmed in principle China's self-interest in the purchase of arms in the United States. A Chinese military delegation visited Washington this month.

Washington views the development of military ties with China as an important channel for exerting an influence upon Chinese policy in a direction that is needed by the United States. The idea is also tossed out to the effect that the United States could render assistance in those areas of military construction in China which are directly aimed against the USSR. In general, Washington approaches the question of rendering assistance in the reinforcement of China's economic and military potential so that China can serve as a kind of lever for exerting pressure on the USSR.

As for the Chinese leadership, it would seem from all indications that it intends to use the existing tension in the relations between the USSR and the United States in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the development of economic-trade relations with the United States in the form of credit and the latest technology, which potentially can be used for military purposes. In the name of this action, Peking is shutting its eyes to the fact that the United States views China as the "junior partner" in its anti-Soviet policy. It is therefore not surprising that Peking is remaining silent with regard to the "crusade" that has been proclaimed by Reagan against world socialism, and cannot find any words to criticize the general militaristic course taken by the United States toward the unleashing of a new war.

5075

CSO: 1819/3



## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### BEIJING JOINS U.S. IN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Peking and the Myth of the 'Soviet Threat'"]

[Text] Recently Peking has been engaging more and more actively in the brouhaha raised by the White House concerning the imaginary "Soviet threat." The most graphic confirmation of this was provided by the statements made by the Chinese leaders at meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who made a visit to Peking late last month. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stated that the threat to China's security "originates in the Soviet Union," and Deng Xiaoping stated that "the buildup of Soviet might in Asia is an object of concern on the part of China and Japan."

There is, of course, nothing new in the statements made by the Chinese leaders. Over a period of many years Peking has been perpetuating the myth of the "Soviet military threat." At the present time these ridiculous statements are made against the background of the anti-Soviet hysteria that has been built up by Washington and the "crusade against communism" that has been declared by the White House.

By inflating the anti-Soviet campaign, the Reagan administration -- like, incidentally, the previous American administrations -- is pursuing the goal of acquiring from Congress the steady increase in the military budget, the goal of forcing the arms race on its allies and intensifying, under the pretext of the "Soviet threat," military interference in the affairs of the countries in various parts of the world.

Obviously, there is no Soviet military threat at all. Statements that are typical on this score are those that were made by Japanese researcher Takeo Iwashita. In the book "The Myth of the Soviet Threat," he writes that the USSR actually has a mighty army at its disposal, but that in no way means that it creates a threat for other countries. At the same time, the Japanese researcher notes, the United States, by concluding military agreements with many countries, and primarily by having created the NATO bloc, has in 30 countries throughout the world more than 2500 military bases that form a tight ring around the Soviet Union. American military might that is present in various parts of the world -- nuclear submarines, airfields with strategic bombers, and "rapid deployment forces" -- are in constant readiness to strike a blow at the territory of Soviet Union, including the use of nuclear

weapons. "Under these conditions," Iwashita emphasizes, "it is precisely the Soviet Union that is under constant threat."

It is well known that, literally since the month of its formation, the Soviet Union has been the object of constant aggression from abroad. It was precisely the Soviet nation, to the greater degree, that experienced the terrors of World War II.

The policy of expansionism is alien to the ideas of socialism. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries see the path to material and spiritual prosperity in labor, in the fulfillment of stupendous socioeconomic programs under conditions of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with other countries.

But Peking keeps talking about some kind of "aggressiveness" on the part of the Soviet Union. By having joined the West's anti-Soviet campaign, Peking, essentially speaking, supports the feverish militaristic preparations being carried out by the United States and the other NATO countries. One of the most recent confirmations of this is the statement made by the chairman of the PK [expansion unknown] of the VSNP [All-Chinese Assembly of National Representatives], Peng Zhen, at a meeting with a delegation of the European Parliament. According to an Associated Press report, one of the highest Peking leaders told the Western European parliamentarians that China supports the policy of intimidation against the Soviet Union that is being carried out by Western Europe.

The correspondent in the American news agency directs attention to the fact that Peng Zhen spoke out in favor of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, although in words Peking supports the European antinuclear movement. There can be no doubt that Peng Zhen's statement will be noted in Washington and will be taken into consideration on the eve of the visit to China by U.S. President Reagan that is planned for the end of this month.

5075

CSO: 1819/3

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINA PROPOSES CHINESE-JAPANESE EXCHANGE OF MILITARY AID, SPECIALISTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Cooperation in the Military Area"]

[Text] China, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has sent to Japan an initiative concerning the exchange of official representatives of the military departments of the two countries. As was reported by the Kyodo Tsushin Agency, that was recently announced by a representative of the National Defense Administration at a session of the lower house of the Japanese Diet. That representative said that the Chinese proposal touches upon reciprocal exchanges of visits by the command complement of the Chinese Army and the officers in Japan's self-defense forces. An invitation to visit China had already been received by a delegation of Japanese "self-defense forces" at the level of the directors of military schools and Tokyo is already actively studying that proposal and is planning to invite a Chinese military delegation to Japan.

Over the past several years retired Japanese general have been frequent guests in China. It was reported that the former general in Japan's ground forces and air force had even created an association to assist the cooperation between the armies of the two countries. More than 50 of the highest officials in the Japanese Army, who are retired but who maintain close ties with the National Defense Administration, have become members of the "society." Approximately a year and a half ago, an official representative of Japan's war department visited Beijing and discussed with Chinese representatives the military and political situation in Asia and exchanged with them information of a military nature.

The most recent proposal by China concerning the setting up of an exchange between official representatives of the military departments of the two countries arrived after the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to China. Evaluating the results of that visit, the foreign press summarized their views by stating that Japan was using the visit to bring China into the military-strategic Japanese-American alliance. China apparently went along eagerly with this, by joining in one form or another in the imperialistic strategy of the so-called "containment" of the Soviet Union. It was noted that during recent years China, factually speaking, has been supporting the Japanese-American "security treaty," and the buildup of the Japanese "self-defense forces." Currently the Chinese press has practically ceased the criticism of

Tokyo's course that is aimed at the rebirth of militarism and the reinforcement of the alliance with the United States. At a meeting with Nakasone, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stated that, in the opinion of the Chinese leadership, at the present time "the Nakasone government is not conducting a policy of militarism." Not desiring to take into consideration the real state of affairs, the Chinese leaders spoke to Nakasone about the so-called "Soviet threat to China and Japan," that is, they used this method to urge Tokyo to engage in the further buildup of Japan's military might under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat." Under this pretext the United States and Japan are attempting to break the military-strategic balance in Asia and to achieve military superiority there.

The anti-Soviet curtsies of Peking have far-reaching goals. Peking apparently is counting not only on receiving economic handouts from Washington and Tokyo, but also on joining the cooperation with them in the military area. According to information in the Hongkong press, Beijing has already concluded a secret agreement with Washington concerning deliveries to China of advanced American technology and negotiations are under way concerning purchases by China of American arms and the exchange of military specialists.

Today it is no secret to anyone that China would like to get both Japanese military technology and combat equipment. However, as was noted by the London TIMES, when commenting on Nakasone's visit to China, Japanese laws do not allow the rendering of direct military aid to China. Despite this fact, Japan can help China materially, taking to China the same approach that it does to Pakistan, Thailand, and South Korea, which use Japanese credit for their military needs. It is well known that Nakasone has offered China a major loan in Japanese yen. The TIMES concludes that, by acting in this manner, Japan is aiding the United States in the implementation of its global plans. One cannot fail to agree with that. The increased maintenance of military ties between Beijing and Washington, and between Beijing and Tokyo, can only lead to the aggravation of the situation in Asia and throughout the world.

5075

CSO: 1819/3

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### REAGAN TRIP TO CHINA HAS POLITICAL, PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by J. Lobsan: "And What Is Over the Horizon?: The Forthcoming Visit of U. S. President R. Reagan to China"\*)]

[Text] Judging by the statements made by officials in Washington and in the American press, the visit by U. S. President Reagan to China, which will begin on 26 April, has both political purposes and purely propaganda purposes.

During the year of the presidential election, R. Reagan is building his domestic-policy and foreign-policy activity in such a way as to appear to the American voters in the form of an active and successful political leader who is capable of resolving complicated problems successfully.

In these plans Reagan gives an important place to his trip to China. He and those who surround him, all things considered, are attempting to use that visit in order to intensify the pressure upon Peking, to activate the "Chinese factor" in the strategic plans of American imperialism, primarily in the context of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and to demonstrate to the voters the success of the process of stabilization of American-Chinese relations. In Washington the visit by the master of the White House to the PRC is viewed as one of the important stages in the activating of the "parallel" strategic interests of the United States and China, including those pertaining to the Afghan and Kampuchean questions. From the actions taken by the White House and Zaireland in recent times it evolves that both Washington and Peking are continuing to remain in the positions of resolving these "questions" by military means, and that, in essence, blocks their political resolution and leads to the intensification of the tension in Asia and throughout the world.

It is also reported that the agenda of the high-level Chinese-American negotiations also contains the "Korean question." Despite certain differences of opinion in the approach taken to that question by the two countries, Washington is not lessening its efforts that are aimed at "buying" Peking's consent to the resolution of this "question" according to the American scenario, and that, naturally, would mean the perpetuation of the division of Korea, the reinforcement of the American military presence at the very threshold of the

\* Article was published in the 24 April 1984 issue of the newspaper UNEN.



People's Republic of China, the USSR, Mongolia, North Korea, and other countries in the Far East, and the conversion of South Korea into one of the dangerous nuclear-missile beachheads of the Pentagon in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. In this regard I would like to recall J. Carter's Directive 58, in accordance with which the Pentagon designated in the People's Republic of China 100 targets for nuclear strikes. It is very telling that R. Reagan, who refused to fulfill many agreements and decisions made by his predecessors in the White House, has no intention of canceling that directive, although he has repeatedly stated that his administration views China as a "friendly nonaligned country."

Deflecting the attention of the peoples in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region away from its dangerous actions, the United States has extended a broad propaganda campaign that is aimed at representing the current American-Chinese relations as a factor for reinforcing the stability and security in Asia. Simultaneously, in order to hinder the process of normalizing the relations between the PRC and the USSR, a propaganda commotion has been raised concerning the so-called "Soviet military threat" against the countries of the Far East. Under the cover of verbal attacks of this kind upon the USSR, the U.S. ruling circles are rapidly building up their military might and activity in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region, persistently urging Japan to take the path of militarization and to take more active part in the implementation of Washington's militaristic course, and are attempting to knock together in the Far East a military-political bloc with the participation of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

What political baggage, then, will R. Reagan take to China?

Of course, he is well aware that the American-Chinese relations at the present time are not in their best condition and that this is, certainly not least of all, the result of his own efforts.

Actually, the Taiwan problem, which has been the stumbling block in the relations between the two countries during Reagan's administration, not only has not improved, but, on the contrary, has even taken on greater acuity. The paradox consists in that the Peking leadership is objectively playing into the pre-election political game of a person who is frankly conducting a "two Chinas" policy, not to mention his overall aggressive course.

And the attempts to "buy off" the Chinese by means of the broadly advertised promises to ease the limitations on trade with China, and to authorize the export to the PRC of complicated modern technology and arms, have encountered the resistance of influential conservative circles in the United States, in which R. Reagan himself belongs and upon the support of which, in the course of the presidential election, he is also counting.

It is also very improbable that R. Reagan will succeed in representing his visit to China as the expression of the "growing trust and political normalization" between the United States and the PRC.

It may turn out that R. Reagan, in the course of his visit to China, will give two agreements -- dealing cultural exchanges and the freedom of the Chinese of

the two countries from double taxation. The preparation of the latter agreement took two years.

Realizing that the visit with which he links high hopes can become not too fruitful, R. Reagan is placing his reliance upon sensationalism.

For example, the representatives of the administration state that, in the course of the meetings with Chinese leaders, R. Reagan will make a proposal to them "concerning China's participation in negotiations with the United States concerning arms control." The president will also propose the establishment of a direct communication line between Peking and Washington. He will attempt to "open the door" to negotiations with China in the area of nuclear nonproliferation.

However, the visit to China may nevertheless yield something for R. Reagan.

It will occur a short time after the U.S. president ordered the carrying out of aggression and the trampling of the sovereignty of one of the smallest countries in the "third World, Grenada, and shortly after the monstrous shells from the "New Jersey" and the bombs from American aircraft had killed thousands of Lebanese.

The visit will occur against the background of the CIA's "undeclared war" against the nation of Nicaragua and the piratical actions undertaken by the CIA with R. Reagan's sanction -- the mining of the ports in that sovereign country, the violation in Europe and Asia, within the framework of the "crusade" that has been proclaimed by him against communism, of first-strike nuclear weapons aimed at the socialist countries. With a consideration of all this, the very fact that R. Reagan's visit to China will take place at all is difficult to perceive other than (and this is despite what Peking says in this regard) the psychological and political support given by the Chinese leaders to the U.S. actions on the international scene.

R. Reagan cannot fail to become optimistic about the fact that, on the eve of his visit to the PRC, the authoritative Chinese foreign-policy magazine *WORLD AFFAIRS*, as though placating him, expressed the "concern" (is that all!) of the Chinese leadership that "the visit of the American president to the PRC will not lead to the resolution of the 'Taiwan problem'."

Putting it another way, Peking is letting it be known that it will continue to be ready to take a tolerant attitude to the policy being carried out by R. Reagan with respect to the "Two Chinas," which lowers the national dignity of the Chinese people and is characterized by the crude interference of the United States in its internal affairs.

Washington, of course, would not fail to direct attention also to the statement by that magazine relative to the fact that, although there has been no strategy in cooperation in international affairs between China and the United States, China will not carry out a "policy of equal remoteness" in the relations with the United States and the USSR. In the context of the current relations that Peking has with Washington and Moscow, this statement can be completely viewed as a promise to get closer to Washington. And in order to

dispel the doubts, the magazine adds that the lack of strategic cooperation between the PRC and the United States "by no means prevents China and the United States from seeking a common basis in the approach to major international problems."

In R. Reagan's election campaign all this will be represented as a major success of his foreign-policy activities.

There is no doubt that during his stay in China the president will not leave the front pages of the American newspapers and magazines, or the motion-picture and television screen, crowding out his rivals in the Democrat Party with all their internecine struggles, their promises, and their criticism aimed at him.

The visit to China is also necessary to R. Reagan because the advertising commotion around it is supposed to deflect the attention of the voters from the furiously growing military expenditures, that lie as a heavy burden on the ordinary Americans and that are bringing colossal profits to the military-industrial complex, from the now everyday scandals that are linked with the president's friends who occupy key positions in Washington, from the constant squabbles among them, etc. This advertising commotion is also supposed to force the voters to forget the failures of the present administration in foreign policy, especially in Lebanon, and in its relations with the Soviet Union, and to forget its dangerous policy of forcing the international tension and the constant buildup of the arms race.

There is scarcely anyone who doubts that the president's friends, who are not very inhibited and who become quite skilled in commercial and political advertising, will not attempt to squeeze out everything possible from his visit to China. And R. Reagan himself, as an actor with many years of experience, will attempt to appear before the voters as some kind of crusader Paladin who is able not only to enter boldly into the lair of the communist dragon, but also to force it to serve "western ideals."

1073  
DSB: 1819/1

NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE SUBVERSIVE PRO-BEIJING ELEMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3

[Article: "The Huaqiao Problem Continues to Be Acute"]

[Text] According to reports from Indonesia, there has been a growing unrest in the country as a result of the illegal penetration of persons of Chinese nationality onto its territory. The chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Muslim Party for the Unity and Development of Indonesia, Soedardji, recently expressed concern with regard to the unceasing penetration of Chinese immigres into Indonesia. Strict control over the illegal immigres is necessary, since they can become the cause of social problems, he emphasized.

That problem, like the entire problem of the Huaqiao, has attracted fixed attention in the countries of Southeast Asia. And these are the reasons. For many years Peking has carried out active efforts to put Chinese emigration at the service of its great-power strivings, and to bind the emigres more solidly to the carrying out of its adventurist foreign-policy course. For this purpose all the foreign Chinese are declared by Peking to be members of the same family. China assumes the obligation "to defend the rights and interests" of those who maintain their citizenship in the PRC abroad, and is doing everything to maintain "kinship ties" with persons of Chinese origin who do not have that citizenship.

Peking's attempt to use the Huaqiao as an instrument for exerting pressure upon the countries where they live cannot fail to cause strong concern in the Southeast Asian countries, because more than 20 million persons of Chinese origin are living in that region. And Peking's thesis concerning the "protection of the rights and interests" of foreign Chinese, as the French newspaper LE MATIN points out, is a convenient cause for carrying out an invasion. That this actually can occur was indicated by the Chinese aggression against SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] in 1979. In order to unleash that aggression, the Chinese leadership raised an uproar concerning what they alleged to be the disastrous status of the Vietnamese Huaqiao. Of course, by no means all the Huaqiao are ready to serve as an instrument in the hands of Peking. Nevertheless, the concern of the Southeast Asian countries is justified. It is well known that, by relying on the Chinese minority, China has already attempted to become active in Indonesia, to cause antigovernmental disturbances in Burma, and to organize an insurrectionist movement in Malaysia. The

underground antigovernmental groupings that exist even today in many countries in the region are under the leadership of persons of Chinese nationality and they receive support from Peking.

It is from the Huaqiao that Peking actively recruits its agents. Together with the persons of Chinese nationality who are illegally penetrating into the Southeast Asian countries, the Chinese intelligence services send in their agents. Those agents carry out subversive work among the Huaqiao and disseminate literature with pro-Chinese content. The press in Indonesia and Malaysia recently wrote about this with alarm. This was redemonstrated also by the trials that were held not too long ago in Ho Chi Minh City. The defendants were groups of Vietnamese Huaqiao who confessed that they had been carrying out antigovernmental activities on orders from the intelligence services in Peking.

In the light of this policy of the Chinese leadership with respect to the Huaqiao, the governments of the Southeast Asian countries are also concerned about those financial and economic capabilities that the persons of Chinese origin have at their disposal. The Huaqiao possess tremendous amounts of capital, amounting to \$50-60 billion. Of that amount, approximately 16 [billion dollars] represents the share of the Southern Asian region. That makes it possible for them to control from 70 to 90 percent of the national capital, for example, of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. In the Phillipines, only two percent of the economic activity is not linked to them to one degree or another. And that is despite the fact that in certain countries in the region there is a policy of limiting the activity of the capital owned by the Huaqiao. The MERDEKA of Jakarta wrote with alarm that "in the opinion of specialists, the Chinese businessmen need only a few days in order to ruin completely the economic systems of the Southeast Asian countries."

The Southeast Asian countries are concerned not only about the subversive capabilities of the capital owned by the Huaqiao in the region. The Chinese bourgeoisie in the region is one of the most important sources of foreign currency for Peking. There is information indicating that the Huaqiao send from the Southeast Asian countries to China, to their relatives and to banks, more than half a billion dollars each year. Peking uses the Huaqiao also for the purpose of carrying out industrial and scientific espionage.

5075  
CSO: 1819/47



## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### FOREIGN PRESS VIEWS OF AMERICAN-CHINESE RELATIONS REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3

[Article: "The Press Concerning American-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] The Laotian newspaper PASASON remarks that "in the past five years the ruling circles in Peking have openly demonstrated their forgetfulness concerning the crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists in the past against the Chinese nation and its country." The newspaper emphasizes that Peking has fundamentally changed its foreign-policy course, and has shifted over to the camp of the imperialists. Prior to and after Reagan's visit, Peking built up the tension on the border with Vietnam, armed its puppets, the Pol Pot forces, and used them on the Vietnamese-Chinese and Kampuchean-Thai borders in order to win Washington's trust, PASAON emphasizes. The newspaper concludes that in this manner Peking is gradually becoming a satellite of Washington.

Commenting on Reagan's visit, the Vietnamese newspaper NIAN ZAN emphasizes that Reagan played his biggest performance with regard to the question of peace. In particular, he stated that the friendship between China and the United States is a guarantee of the peace and stability in the Pacific Ocean region and throughout the world. There is a sinister appearance to the statements made by the leaders of China to the effect that they "share Reagan's views." Thus, NIAN ZAN remarks, China has approved the Pacific Ocean strategy of the United States that is directed against the USSR and the socialist countries, and against the national independence and sovereignty of nations.

The Japanese Communist newspaper AKAHATA, in connection with Reagan's visit, writes that the principal purpose of Reagan's trip is to pull China even more deeply, on the basis of its policy of strength, into the global strategy that is directed against the Soviet Union. AKAHATA cites the words stated by Deng Xiaoping at a meeting with Reagan, who stated that China has no objection to increasing the armed forces of the United States. "Their buildup promotes the creation of a stabil restraining force." This statement is of a sinister nature, AKAHATA remarks. It indicates that China is attempting to use the arms-race policy that is being conducted by Reagan in its own strategy with respect to the Soviet Union, the Japanese newspaper emphasizes.

The Indonesian newspaper THE COMPASS expressed concern with regard to the transaction concluded in Peking for shipment of equipment to China for the construction of nuclear reactors. China needs not only electrical energy, but

also modern nuclear technology. The newspaper emphasizes the need to establish rigid international control over the use of American reactors by China, which has already possessed, for the past 20 years, its own nuclear weapons.

Another Indonesian newspaper, THE JAKARTA POST, commenting on the results of President Reagan's visit and his negotiations with the Peking leadership, states that, despite the contradiction between the two countries with respect to the Taiwan problem, the Taipeh regime "is happy and content with the results of the visit." On its part, the newspaper INDONESIAN OBSERVER recalls that, when conducting affairs with younger and smaller countries, China is inclined to lecture. That also pertains to China's attempts "to teach a lesson" to Vietnam, as is currently happening or has happened in the past. This position of the present-day mandarins cannot be perceived tolerantly in Indonesia, and it will take years before Jakarta and Peking have restored their diplomatic relations, the newspaper emphasizes.

A commentary on the American president's visit to China was given in the Hanoi newspaper KUANDOI NIAN ZAN. The newspaper indicates that Reagan's trip to Peking had as its main purpose the further reinforcement and expansion of the framework of the American-Chinese pact against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the countries in the socialist community and the international revolutionary movement. The newspaper concludes that the American-Chinese cooperation in the economic, political, and military areas is directed against the peace and security of nations.

5075

CSO: 1819/47

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### MASS-INFORMATION MEDIA DISCUSS CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 3

[Article: "Mass-Information Media Concerning China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] During recent days, China has made new armed provocations on the border with Vietnam, the VIA Vietnamese News Agency has reported. During the period FROM 28 April through 1 May, Chinese artillery carried out massive shellings of many areas in the northern provinces of Langshon, Hatuen, and Kao-bang. The Chinese side made attempts to seize a number of elevations situated on the territory of Hatuen Province. As a result of these armed actions, a considerable amount of material damage was incurred, and many houses and public structures were destroyed, and there have been deaths and injuries among the civilian population. On 1-2 May the Chinese troops drove a wedge into the territory of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] to a depth of as much as 3 kilometers and seized a number of elevations in Hatuen Province. The Vietnamese News Agency remarks that the Chinese authorities are continuing to concentrate military subdivisions on the border with the SRV and have been building up the tension in that region.

The present provocation by China is of the most serious nature since 1979 and is directed at the seizure of individual sectors of Vietnamese territory and the prevailing elevations. The Vietnamese newspaper KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN, in its editorial, emphasizes that Peking's new and dangerous provocations are a component part of the entire series of subversive actions directed at weakening the SRV and at increasing the tension in Southeast Asia.

The Kaosan Pathet Lao Agency has disseminated a statement from the Laotian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that sharply censures China's hostile attitude with respect to Vietnam. The statement contains a demand that the Chinese authorities immediately discontinue the armed provocations against Vietnam and the seizure of Vietnamese territory.

A statement by the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has been disseminated by the SPK Kampuchean News Agency emphasizes that China's actions clearly indicate that Peking will undertake any criminal actions against the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to bring satisfaction to the American imperialists. The statement by the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that, by eliminating those provocations, Peking is counting on reinforcing its ties with Washington.

The American-Chinese pact seriously threatens the peace and stability in South-east Asia and throughout the world, the Vietnamese newspaper NIAN ZAN writes, commenting on the recent visit by U.S. President Reagan to China. Reagan, the newspaper remarks in an editorial, used the Peking boards to repeat the tired old fabrications about the "Soviet threat." Those verbal attacks on the Soviet Union, which crudely distort the essence of the peace-loving policy of the USSR, were needed by the American president in order to disguise the aggressive, militaristic policy that the United States is conducting in Asia with the cooperation of the Chinese hegemonists. NIAN ZAN remarks that the increasingly stronger American-Chinese pact is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, against the revolution in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Participating in the "crusade" that was organized by the United States against the USSR, the socialist community, and the worldwide revolutionary movement, the Vietnamese newspaper points out, the Peking reactionaries, who have been hatching far-reaching expansionistic and hegemonistic plans, are binding themselves more and more closely to the global piratical strategy of American imperialism, revealing their own counterrevolutionary essence.

China took part in an international arms exhibition that opened in Canberra, the capital of Australia. Reporting on this, the France-Presse Agency remarks that this is the first time that China has participated in an international exhibition of this kind. China displayed electronic equipment and ground-to-ground missiles. The representative of the Chinese delegation refused to comment on the report that China intends to sell its displays.

5075

CSO: 1819/47

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINESE-PAKISTANI MILITARY COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 May 84 p 3

[Article: Chinese-Pakistani Military Cooperation"]

[Text] The chief of staff of the Pakistani Navy, Admiral Tarik Kamal Khan, has made a four-day visit to China. While in Peking the representative of the military regime was given a pronouncedly warm reception. Kamal Khan was received by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, and met with the chief of the General Staff, Yan Dezhi, commander of the navy Liu Huanqin, and other representatives of the Chinese military. In the course of these meetings and negotiations, the two sides emphasized the existence of "close ties" between China and Pakistan in the military area.

Actually, the military cooperation between these countries during recent years has reached an unprecedented level. For example, whereas in 1980 the countries exchanged 22 military delegations, in 1982 their number had risen by 30, and even more military emissaries from one side or the other made reciprocal trips last year.

Pakistan has currently become a traditional client of Peking in regard to military purchases. China equips Pakistan with warships, tanks, missiles, armored personnel carriers, airplanes, artillery, small arms, and ammunition. The total value of the Chinese military shipments to Islamabad exceeds \$2.5 billion. China helped Pakistan to carry out more than 20 industrial and other projects chiefly of a military nature. In a number of regions in Pakistan, Chinese military units are stationed. They have under their control the strategic Karakorum Highway that links Pakistan with China. That highway is used for the transporting of Chinese arms and technology to the Pakistani army, and also by anti-Afghan bandit formations that have become entrenched in the areas of Pakistan that border Afghanistan. The press has repeatedly reported the aid that Peking is providing to Islamabad in creating its own nuclear weapons.

With regard to the military aid provided to the Zia-ul-Haq regime, Peking can compete only with Washington, which currently is making massive shipments of offensive weapons to Pakistan.

Acting in unison in this part of the world, highly placed representatives of the United States and China are visiting Islamabad, one after the other. For



example, this spring, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was immediately followed there by the Chairman of the PRC, Li Xiannian. He, incidentally, recalled that visit at a meeting with the chief of staff of the Pakistani navy, Kamal Khan, and restated in complimentary terms the policy that is being conducted by Zia-ul-Haq in his own country. Li Xiannian conveyed, through the Pakistani admiral, his best wishes to the chief of Pakistan's military regime. We might recall that in March 1984, while chatting with Zia-ul-Haq in Islamabad, Li Xiannian said that the relations between the two countries were expanding. Actually that means the expansion of Chinese assistance in reinforcing the positions of the Islamabad military regime in the struggle against its own nation, and new deliveries of Chinese arms to the Pakistani army and Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

It is noteworthy that the so-called "Afghan question" was one of the central ones at the negotiations between Li Xiannian and Zia-ul-Haq. Both sides confirmed their hostile attitude to the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] and their sympathies for the bandits who have been carrying out armed raids against Afghanistan. As is well known to the world public, Peking and Washington are the inspirers of an undeclared war against Afghanistan. It is precisely the Chinese intelligence services and the employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency who have been carrying out the provocational acts on the Afghan border and instructing the counterrevolutionary rabble. Today, when the people's authority in Afghanistan has been achieving newer and newer successes in the building of a new life, measures that are aimed at raising the national standard of living are being carried out, and crushing blows are being dealt to the counterrevolutionary gangs, Washington and Peking are showing even more persistent in encouraging Pakistan to escalate the aggression against the Afghan nation. Simultaneously the United States and China are doing everything to hinder the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. By their military shipments, Washington and Peking are attempting to retain more solidly the Zia-ul-Haq regime in their sphere of influence, thus preserving a center of tension in Southeast Asia.

5075  
CSO: 1819/47

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINA DEVELOPS MILITARY TIES WITH NATO COUNTRIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3

[Article: "Military Ties Are Being Reinforced"]

[Text] In less than three weeks, China was visited by three highly placed military figures in the NATO countries. In late April China was visited by the British Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Stanley; in early May, by the commander in chief of the armed forces of Norway, Sven Hauge. Almost simultaneously with him, Portuguese Minister of Defense Carlos Mota Pinto was also located in China. They all had meetings with the military leaders of China, including Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi. Judging from the official communiques, the sides discussed questions linked with the setting up of "friendly relations" between the armed forces of China and the countries indicated. The highly placed NATO military men visited Chinese Army units and training grounds.

Contacts between China and the NATO countries along the channels of the military departments have been noticeably more frequent during the past three years. Previously China was visited by highly placed military men from Italy, Belgium, and other countries. On their part, the Chinese military emissaries visited almost all the West European countries that are included in NATO, where special interest was shown in the models of modern weaponry and military technology. Reports were also made about negotiations that China has been conducting concerning the possibilities of purchasing NATO arms. It is known that West German missiles and other arms have already been delivered to China. From France, China has received missile mounts, military helicopters, and electronic equipment. There is complete justification for feeling that within the near future China will purchase new consignments of military technology and know-how from other NATO partners.

The "green light" for the military transactions between the NATO countries and Peking has been given by Washington. As is well known, in the course of the recent visit by U.S. President Reagan to China, the questions of the sale of American arms to China were discussed. U.S. Secretary of State Schultz, who accompanied Reagan on his trip to China, pointed out that the negotiations on that score "are moving ahead at a rapid rate." The Japanese press in this regard wrote that China is manifesting a self-interest in purchasing American

F-16 fighter-bombers, antitank and antiaircraft missiles, and other technology.

While awaiting the shipments of Western weapons, Peking is not remaining in debt to NATO. Recently, Chinese propaganda, in its materials that pertain to the problems of that bloc, has been doing everything in the attempt to down-play the militaristic essence of NATO. Peking is attempting not to remind people that today that aggressive bloc, under one pretext or another, in one form or another, but completely openly, has been interfering in the affairs of other countries. But the people in the Chinese capital love to repeat that NATO is an alliance that was allegedly created to counterbalance the Warsaw Pact. In Peking, however, it is well known that the Warsaw Pact Organization arose after NATO had been in existence for six years. It is not without interest to recall that in 1949, in a document that was disseminated at that time by the Xinhua Agency, NATO was characterized as a "pact that threatens the peace and security of mankind and pursues the goal of causing a new world war." That was a correct class evaluation. Today, however, hoping to extract as many benefits as possible from the reinforcement of the ties with the NATO countries, Beijing prefers not to notice the threat to the peace and security of mankind that emanates from NATO. This "nearsightedness" has been especially noticeable recently because, as was announced in Peking, the Chinese Premier, Zhao Ziyang, in late May and early June visited a number of countries that are members of NATO, including France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and Italy.

5075

CSO: 1819/47

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### SURVEY OF FOREIGN PRESS TREATMENT OF CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbataar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Press on China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The Vietnamese newspaper KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN writes, in regard to the shelling by China of the city of Haziang, that is situated 18 kilometers from the border, that this military action by China has the nature of cruel terror. This provocation indicated the actual worth of China's statements "concerning the readiness to renew negotiations with Vietnam," KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN emphasizes. The newspaper notes that for a long time China has made territorial claims on its neighbors. It has become an ordinary practice for Beijing to build up the tension on the borders with neighboring countries, and to undermine the peaceful life and creative labor of the peoples of those countries in order to cause instability, to weaken, and, if not to annex, then at least to subordinate the neighboring countries to China. KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN emphasizes that China is conducting an especially hostile policy with respect to Vietnam, which is the chief obstacle on the path of Peking's expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA writes that, by making open encroachments on Vietnam's sovereignty, Peking is stubbornly continuing to make attempts to weaken that country. The hostile actions of the Chinese authorities, the crude violation by them of the elementary norms of international law, are intensifying the tension in the area. The newspaper directs attention to the fact that the escalation of the China's armed provocations against the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] coincided with the visit by U.S. President Reagan to Peking. Serious violations of the Vietnamese border by Chinese troops attest to the fact that in China's policy with respect to the countries of Indochina there have been no changes, and that Peking is the chief ally of the United States in aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia, the article emphasizes.

The Hungarian newspaper NEPSAVA published a commentary on the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. There has not been such an acute and dramatic situation there since 1979, the newspaper writes. NEPSAVA emphasizes that the experience of the past five years proves that armed pressure on Vietnam has yielded no results. Its resistance is the defense of its independence. Military pressure leads only to the preservation of the tension in the

region. The paper concludes that it is precisely that which is the chief goal of China, in order to hinder the peaceful construction and the cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia, and to maintain a situation in which one can always find a reason for military interference.

The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, quoting Thai governmental sources, reports that at the present time China has brought up to the Vietnamese border a military contingent of 400,000 troops, and a large number of fighter-bombers and interceptors. This information, the newspaper writes, attests to the fact that the situation in this region is much more dangerous than previously appeared. SANKEI SHIMBUN points out that a typical feature of the situation on the border is the concentration there of considerable Chinese air forces.

The Hanoi newspaper NIAN ZAN writes that the ruling circles of Peking, jointly with the United States, are coming out against the Soviet Union. Peking not only approves the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the United States and the arms race being conducted by the United States. For its own purposes China itself has dashed along the path of increasing the intensity of the arms race and the race involving conventional weapons, thus receiving the approval of the Reagan administration. In exchange, Peking has approved the U.S. aggressive policy in the Pacific Ocean region, NIAN ZAN emphasizes.

The Indian newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS published a report from Kuala Lumpur about the efforts being undertaken by the United States to use China as a counterbalance to the Soviet Union in Asia. The newspaper feels that something that has become additional evidence of this is the trip of U. S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Kirkpatrick to China and through the ASEAN countries. In the opinion of the newspaper, the ASEAN countries will oppose those attempts of Washington, inasmuch they fear China's intensification.

The American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL comments on the agreement governing nuclear cooperation between China and the United States. The article particularly emphasizes that China is rendering aid to Pakistan in the creation of nuclear weapons. Other reports have also come in, to the effect that China has offered the YuAR [South African Republic] enriched uranium, and has offered Argentina heavy water. But the assertions concerning the aid to Pakistan are the most serious ones. They attest to one of the most scandalous actions on the part of a nuclear country with the purpose of promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, WALL STREET JOURNAL emphasizes.

5075

CS0: 1819/5



## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### COUNTERREVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTED BY BEIJING, WASHINGTON

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "The Facts Accuse Peking"]

[Text] The facts concerning the anti-Afghan activity of Peking have long been common knowledge. The world press has repeatedly reported various forms of this activity: the supplying by Peking of the counterrevolutionary gangs with money and weapons; the training of the bandits by Chinese instructors in camps both on Chinese territory and in Pakistan; subversive radio propaganda; etc.

New facts of this anti-Afghan activity were made known at an open trial that recently ended in Kabul, against the leaders of the "Rehai" antigovernmental grouping. That grouping, according to its political platform, was Maoist and was used by Peking for purposes of eliminating the populist system in Afghanistan. The leaders of "Rehai" -- Saed Hafizulla and Mohammed Yunus -- who had been arrested a short time ago and accused of subversive activity against the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], confessed in court that their organization had had illegal ties with Pakistan and China. In particular, Yunus and a certain Doctor Faiz -- the chairman of that organization, who is currently in hiding in Pakistan -- as well as certain other members of that gang, visited China with the purpose of receiving material assistance. Hafizulla and Yunus also confessed, and the revolutionary tribunal received from the investigative agencies documentary proof of, the existence of ties that "Rehai" had with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and other subversive organizations. In the course of the trial, one of the leaders confessed that he had made an illegal trip to Pakistan, where he had purchased weapons for the counterrevolutionary gangs and had organized the smuggling of those weapons onto the territory of the DRA. Thanks to the vigilance of the Afghan security agencies, an end has been put to the "Rehai" Maoist gang, just as an end was put to dozens of other groupings that are in the direct service of the foreign organizers of an undeclared war against the DRA. However, in order to achieve the final victory over the counterrevolution, the Afghan people will still have to travel a long way. Neither Peking, nor Washington, nor Islamabad, judging by their behavior, are planning to reject their subversive activity against the DRA. There has even been an escalation of that activity. And it is Peking, together with Washington, that bears the chief responsibility for this.

"The pact between Chinese hegemonism and international imperialism headed by the United States in the suppression of the national-liberation movements of peoples has transformed Peking into a stooge of Washington in carrying out its imperialistic military-political strategy and and involved it in the armed counteraction to the fundamental changes that are being carried out in revolutionary Afghanistan in the interests of the working masses." That evaluation by the Afghan leadership of Peking's actions, which was made several months ago, remains completely valid today.

5075

CSO: 1819/5

AFGHANISTAN FIGURES IN CHINESE STRATEGIC PLANS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by "Commentator": "Afghanistan in Peking's Strategy"\*]

[Text] Speaking at a regular session of the All-Chinese Assembly of National Representatives and reporting on the government's work, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang distorted the Soviet Union's position in the question of relations with Afghanistan. The premier stated that Moscow, here too, is "seriously threatening the security of China." He thus ignored the obvious fact that no such threat actually exists, if only because the Afghan-Chinese border passes through relatively inaccessible highly mountainous areas, and even that is for a short distance. Zhao Ziyang, in addition, attempted to link the temporary presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan with the purpose of defending its security and sovereignty against foreign aggression with such a remote and completely unrelated problem as the normalization of Chinese-Soviet intergovernmental ties. This cannot be viewed other than as the creation of invented obstacles on the path of dialogue with the USSR.

The statements made by the premier of the State Council of the PRC, obviously, are dictated by definite considerations. One gets the impression that Peking is concealing its true intentions and therefore is resorting to misleading rhetoric. What, then, is actually occurring?

Actually, Peking is doing everything to hinder the creation of conditions that would realistically guarantee the independent development of Afghanistan along the path of the April Revolution. Peking is actively participating in an undeclared war against the Afghan nation, and attacking the international aid provided to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union at the request of the legal government of Afghanistan in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty and the United Nations Charter.

This position causes bewilderment, because at one time the sending by China of 100,000 of its volunteers to aid the Korean nation in the defense of its freedom and independence, against the encroachments by the imperialistic aggressors, was considered in Peking to be a just act. However, at the present

---

\* Article was published in the 7 June 1984 issue of the newspaper HODOLMOR.

time, the Peking politicians have gone so far as to prove to be on the side of the aggressive forces of imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolution, and they call the international aid provided by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan to repel imperialistic aggression an "occupation."

What, then, are the true reasons why Peking has occupied that position?

To answer that question, one need only look at the specific historical facts, and to point to certain practical steps taken by Peking. Then it will become obvious that Afghanistan and certain other countries have occupied for a very long time an important place in its strategic plans.

That is attested to with complete obviousness by the political treatises, books, and maps that were published in China both prior to 1949, and after 1949. For example, "History of the Loss of Land by China" cites specific facts to the effect that the ruling circles of the earth, with the aid of force and perfidy, expanded their possession. In the corresponding Chinese maps it is shown that the territory of many present-day independent states, including Afghanistan, are within the confines of the "old state boundary" of China. This argumentation is also cited in materials that published after the formation of the PRC. For example, in the well-known textbook "History of China," Afghanistan is also called "lost land of China," and quite recently, at the beginning of this year, there appeared for sale in Peking a set of historical maps and charts depicting land which allegedly had previously been part of China. In those maps, Afghanistan figures as Chinese territory.

This provides justification for concluding that, in the minds of the present-day Peking strategists there has been created a well-established idea of the "special rights" that China has on Afghanistan.

But this is, so to speak, an ideological substantiation. What, though, have been Peking's practical steps?

It has already been more than a quarter of a century since Peking, at first stating its "desire to promote economic development and trade in the corresponding regions," began to carry out what at first glance appeared to be inoffensive highway construction in western China and Tibet. Soon it became obvious that that construction had gone beyond the confines of China and had been converted into a well-planned network of strategic communication lines, which network was protected by specially constructed missile bases, airfields, and garrisons of mobile formations. After being superimposed on even an ordinary geographical map, that network immediately reveals its having been directed at the petroleum-bearing regions of the Near and Middle East and important world communication lines in the Indian Ocean, the Strait of Hormuz, and the Persian Gulf.

Take, for example, the famous Karakorum Highway. It is an alpine, complex engineering structure stretching for approximately 800 kilometers, with a hard surface and two lanes of traffic, and it is capable of withstanding heavy means of transportation. Through the Indian territory in the Aksay-Chii area, territory that was occupied by Chinese troops, it linked China with Pakistan and went right up to the Afghanistan border. The Karakorum Highway has an exit

to the mainline running from Islamabad to the major port on the shore of the Indian Ocean, the city of Karachi.

That highway, as well as other mainlines, is linked with railroads that have been specially laid on Chinese territory, and the construction of those railroads is continuing in the westerly and Tibetan directions.

It is no accident that special concern in the countries that are adjacent to China is being evoked by the fact that those communication lines, which suddenly proved to be well defended, were already used by China in the course of armed conflicts.

There you have them! -- the roads with Chinese lamp posts, for the purpose of allowing "ordinary people" to make trips to fairs or to visit one another, as Peking at first attempted to convince people.

An important link in the Peking program being examined has invariably been Afghanistan.

The great-power strategists were self-interested in dealing with a weak and old Afghanistan that was being torn apart by an internecine struggle, an Afghanistan whose rules could be subordinated to Chinese influence.

However, the revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan canceled out Peking's ambitious plans.

That is why the Peking strategists are "indignant." That is why they are using all their efforts to grab onto the Afghan beachhead again, even going so far as to cooperate with imperialism, the United States, and the local reactionary forces.

5075  
CSO: 1819/5



## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### FOREIGN PRESS EVALUATES CHINESE ANTI-VIETNAMESE, ANTI-SOVIET ACTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Press Concerning China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the newspaper NIAN ZAN, writes that Peking is attempting to slander the withdrawal of some of the Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea that is currently being carried out. That action, the newspaper remarks, attests to the strengthening of the Kampuchean revolution and the consolidation of the security on the borders of the NRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. But the Chinese authorities continue to support the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, are supplying them with weapons and ammunition, and heating up the tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to hinder the rebirth of Kampuchea. Peking dreams of turning back the course of events. But it is suffering one defeat after another. No matter how Peking slanderizes the current return of the Vietnamese fighting men to their homeland, it cannot discredit the just position and good will of the governments of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] and the NRK, NIAN ZAN emphasizes. The paper notes that the Vietnamese volunteers can be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea only when there is longer any threat to that country on the part of China and the other forces of international reaction.

The Polish newspaper TRIBUNA LUDU printed an article in which it censures China's armed provocations against the SRV. One's surprise is evoked by the stubbornness with which the leadership of China conducts its policy with respect to its neighbors in Indochina, the Polish newspaper points out. One is also surprised by the accusations leveled by Peking against Vietnam. Not many people throughout the world believe that Vietnam is really "threatening" China, the TRIBUNA LUDU article emphasizes. Especially strong indignation is evoked by Peking's demands to lessen the cooperation between the countries of Indochina and the countries of the socialist community, primarily the USSR, which, under conditions of the struggle to preserve independence and to cope with economic difficulties, is of exceptionally great importance for the countries of Indochina, the article states.

The BERLINER ZEITUNG, which is published in East Germany, has demanded the immediate cessation of the hostile actions of China against Vietnam. The military actions on the border between China and Vietnam, the newspaper writes, are harming the forces of peace, progress, and socialism. The peoples of Indochina

are currently proceeding jointly along the path of socialist construction. For that purpose they need peace. Their proposals concerning negotiations are constructive and timely ones, and they are aimed at the preservation of the peace. Their implementation would noticeably reduce the tension in that region, BERLINER ZEITUNG emphasizes.

The foreign press has been devoting much attention to the recently concluded visit by China's Minister of Defense, Zhang Aiping, to the United States. The Indian newspaper, THE ECONOMIC TIMES, wrote that China is manifesting heightened interest in American antiaircraft and antitank weapons. An agreement by which the United States will sell these kinds of weapons to China was, in principle, achieved during the course of Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States. Therefore, the Indian newspaper emphasizes, the visit by the Chinese minister of defense to the United States for the purchase of arms has, for India and the other Asian countries, a serious threat to peace and stability in the Asian region.

The Kampuchean newspaper KAMPUCHEA evaluated Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States as new evidence of the growing military cooperation between Peking and Washington. That visit, the newspaper remarks, occurred at a time when Chinese troops had intensified their aggressive actions on the border with Vietnam. The military alliance between Washington and Peking, KAMPUCHEA emphasizes, represents a serious threat to peace throughout the world, increases the arms race, and undermines the security in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese army newspaper KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN reports Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States and recalls the recent trip by the Chinese Premier, Zhao Ziyang, to a number of Western European countries. The newspaper notes that China has never before undertaken such active diplomatic moves at such a high level. The purpose of both trips lies in attracting allies to their side, in consolidating the forces against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, KUAN DOI NIAN ZAN emphasizes.

5075

CSO: 1819/5

## NOVOSTI MONGOLII ARTICLES COMMENTING ON CHINA

### CHINA COOPERATES WITH U.S. IN ASIAN, PACIFIC OCEAN STRATEGY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Article: "Move Toward Rapprochement"]

[Text] Peking stubbornly refuses to see any true source of military danger in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region, and yet it is quite easy to see that threat. It lies in the military preparations being actively undertaken by Washington. But the Chinese mass-information media, especially in recent time, in materials dealing with the military and political situation in that part of the world, convey the idea that, in the aggravation of the situation, the countries that are guilty are the Soviet Union and the United States. At such time the Chinese propagandists cite Western figures and arguments that have the purpose, essentially speaking, of justifying the buildup of the American military might in Asia in the face of the mythical "Soviet threat." For example, one of the leading foreign-policy journals in China, SHIZE ZHISHI, confirmed a certain "intensification of the military-political penetration of the USSR" in the Asian and Pacific Ocean area, and the "buildup of Soviet military might."

Peking ostensibly fails to notice that the second largest grouping of U.S. troops is located in this part of the world. And its size is constantly growing. In essence, the United States has begun to create in the Asian and Pacific Ocean area an extensive military-political grouping based on the NATO model. A Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance is being knocked together, attempts are being made to convert the ASEAN into a military bloc, the militarization of Japan is being encouraged, and joint military maneuvers involving the United States, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand are being carried out. In general, everything is being done to teach the armies of those countries how to operate under Washington's instructions.

But Washington is placing its chief reliance upon the placement of first-strike nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean basin. With the aid of those weapons the United States plans to achieve military supremacy. It is known that in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, including South Korea, the United States already has more than 2000 nuclear warheads. Since the beginning of this month, American ships that are based in Japanese ports have been supplied with Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. Plans are being made to install the latest American medium-range missile on the territory of Japan, South Korea, and

certain Southeast Asian countries. Thus, American nuclear-missile weapons are situated literally on China's threshold. To this one must add that the United States is continuing to arm the Taipei regime, the leaders of which have been making open threats to the People's Republic of China.

Is there an opportunity to avoid the increase of tension in the Asian and Pacific Ocean area? Definitely there is that opportunity. But Peking prefers to downplay it. In the Chinese capital, when people declaim about the fictitious "threat" to China on the part of the Soviet Union, nothing is said about the Soviet proposals concerning the application of measures of confidence in the Far East, or about the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention governing reciprocal nonattack and nonapplication of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. And there are other initiatives that proceed along the direction of converting that region into a zone of peace and of peaceful development, but Peking also fails to mention them.

By acting in this manner, the Chinese authorities are following the lead of Washington, which is attempting to include China in its militaristic course in Asia. New evidence of this was the participation of the representative of Peking at a conference on Asian problems that was recently held in Washington. The participants in the work of the conference included representatives of the United States, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and the ASEAN countries. The conference hosts, using the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet threat," demands that their allies and the other countries in the Asian and Pacific Ocean area "make a large contribution to the joint struggle." It is well known that the U.S. ruling circles view this region as one of the most important beachheads in the strategy of confrontation with the socialist countries. It is noteworthy that the conference in Washington occurred at a time when China's Minister of Defense, Zhang Aiping, was making an official visit to the United States and an agreement had already been achieved, in principle, concerning the sale of American weapons to China.

Only time can tell what will result to China from the attempt of its present leaders to strengthen the military ties with the United States, from what is actually their approval of the buildup of American military might in direct proximity to China. The past, however, does not give us any justification for encouraging hopes. This month the U.S. State Department declassified documents dealing with the U.S. political and military strategy during the Korean War. Those documents contain information to the effect that in the 1950's the highest political and military leadership of the United States were considering the possibility of using nuclear weapons against objectives both on the territory of the Korean peninsula and in China. Those plans were not carried out simply because Washington was afraid of retaliation from the Soviet Union.

5075

CSO: 1819/5

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COOPERATION BETWEEN MPRP AND CPSU DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by J. Boldbaatar and D. Batbayar: "Cooperation Between the MPRP and CPSU--the Foundation of Mongolian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The establishment of fraternal ties and cooperation with the CPSU and the great Soviet people played an especially important role in the formation and development of the MPRP on the basis of the ideological and organizational principles of Marxism-Leninism, in its leadership in the People's Revolution, and in the construction of a new society in ancient Mongolia. Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, noted that "...the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, guided in their activities by Marxist-Leninist doctrine, provided the key link, the bridge for establishing and developing the alliance and friendship between the working peasants of Mongolia and the working class of the Soviet Union."

Mutual relations between the MPRP and CPSU, founded on principles of Marxism-Leninism, deep mutual respect, true equal rights, and fraternal friendship, were the reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of the party's general course for a noncapitalist path of development. The relations between our two countries are a practical demonstration of socialist internationalism and a vitalizing source of the steady development of all-round Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The 18th MPRP Congress pointed out that "The close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU forms the very foundation for successful development of Mongolian-Soviet relations."

Mongolian-Soviet political cooperation has undergone all-round development. Mutual participation by party delegations in the work of MPRP and CPSU congresses, traditional meetings between party and state leaders, reciprocal visits by party, government, and parliamentary delegations, consultations and exchange of experience in party, economic, and cultural construction and ideological work, the fraternal assistance provided by the Soviet Union in strengthening the economy and defense potential of the MPR, coordination of policies in the international arena, the establishment of business ties and contacts among social organizations--this is a far from complete list of the forms of political cooperation between the MPR and USSR.



The basis for all these activities is the interparty cooperation between the MPRP and CPSU, which has already taken on a planned nature. Regular friendly summit meetings have already become regular events; since 1970 over 20 such meetings have been held. An important event that opened a new page in the chronicle of the inviolable fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and close all-round cooperation was the meeting held recently in Moscow between K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; at this meeting the leaders of the two fraternal parties noted with satisfaction the successful development of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and MPR; they emphasized the will and resolve of Soviet and Mongolian communists to do everything possible to strengthen even further Mongolian-Soviet friendship and close cooperation.

The regular exchange of delegations from the Central Committees, lecture groups, and so on, is an important form of interparty cooperation. There is also active cooperation between social sciences institutions under the Central Committees of both parties.

The MPRP and CPSU also participate actively in cooperation with fraternal parties in countries of socialist cooperation and in the work of conferences of Central Committee secretaries.

Economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between our two countries has been enriched by new forms. Intergovernmental commissions on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation are playing a greater and greater role in carrying out large-scale national economic tasks; joint industrial enterprises have been built; extensive direct ties have been established between ministries, departments, and economic organizations; a joint space flight was made; and scientific and technical exchanges have been expanded. Ties in the area of education, health care, mass media, literature and the arts, physical fitness, sports, and so on, are also developing and expanding. Direct ties have been organized between aymags in the MPR and autonomous republics and oblasts in the USSR. Multilateral cooperation within the framework of CEMA is also developing and expanding in accordance with the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration.

At the contemporary stage of socialist construction the assistance provided to our country by the Soviet Union is steadily growing. In the current five-year plan alone, the volume of Soviet aid has doubled. With the help of the Soviet Union, the Erdenet industrial complex was put into operation ahead of schedule and at full capacity, along with the large Ulaanbaatar House-Building Combine, with a capacity of 140,000 square meters of living space per year, and other projects. The construction of large industrial complexes in Baga nuur, Boro ondor, and Hotol is proceeding at full speed, as is the work on Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4, and new state farms.

The MPRP has assigned the workers the task of tireless and thorough study and incorporation of advanced Soviet methods, which will make it possible to reveal and make full use of the immense resources available for promoting our country's prosperity.

Today our country's industrial enterprises and economic organizations are making creative use of the Lvov integrated quality control system, the Saratov system for defect-free production, and methods used by farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray, and many other methods. Currently in Mongolia there are over 120 construction brigades following the example of the well-known Soviet construction worker, N. A. Zlobin.

Thus, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the homeland of the great Lenin and with the Soviet people, along with their unselfish internationalist aid, are a reliable guarantee of our country's social progress, and one of the key factors in the successful construction of socialism in the MPR. The 18th MPRP Congress stressed that "Mongolian-Soviet relations have been raised to a new and higher level, and they have become more dynamic and broader in scope."

The essence of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which is a real fruit of the close cooperation between the MPRP and CPSU, lies in the following:

In class terms, the friendship between our peoples, established at the dawn of the People's Revolution between the victorious Russian working class and the Mongolian peasant livestock herders, is continuing to play an immense role under contemporary conditions as well, when we have our own national working class which has become the vanguard force in society in ensuring the full triumph of socialism in the MPR.

In political respects, the friendship is based on principles of mutual respect for state independence and sovereignty, true equal rights, deep trust, comradely mutual aid, and close cooperation.

In economic terms, the friendship between our peoples throughout the history of its development has been aimed at stepping up the rate of development of our country's productive forces and at building real socialism in Mongolia.

In ideological respects, the friendship between our peoples is founded on the steadfast principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The MPRP sees that its primary duty is to work tirelessly to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. This is a requirement and natural law of our life. A report given at the 18th MPRP Congress stressed that the party's primary task is to continue in the future to steadily strengthen and deepen relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. Our alliance, friendship, and brotherhood with the Soviet Union provide a reliable guarantee of our forward development along the path of building socialism.

9967

CSO: 1819/16

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 74 ON 'TAIWAN PROBLEM' DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 7

[Article: "Washington Plans to 'Change Horses' in Taiwan"]

[Text] The attention of the specialists in Far Eastern problems in recent months has been drawn to Resolution 74 that was adopted by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, and also the events that accompanied that adoption. In a document that is dated 16 November 1983 and that was given in the press the name of "the resolution concerning the future of Taiwan," it was stated, in particular, that, "it is the Senate's belief that the future of Taiwan must be settled by peaceful means, without any coercion of any kind, and in a manner that would be acceptable for the population of Taiwan, and also would not contradict the law governing the new interrelations with Taiwan which has been approved by the U.S. Congress or the principles in the joint communiques signed by the United States and the People's Republic of China."

As an act of crude interference in the internal affairs of China, Resolution 74 marks, all things considered, a toughening of the American strategy that is aimed at the perpetuation of the separation of Taiwan from the People's Republic of China. Properly speaking, the key to the understanding of the meaning of the resolution is even not so much its text, as what preceded its adoption. And the adoption of the resolution was preceded by hearings at the Senate committee, at which a statement was made by a prominent representative of by no means the present Taipei regime, as had been the case in the past, but, rather, an organization of Taiwanese separatists. The difference is very substantial, or one may even say fundamental, because in the final analysis the present Kuomintang regime in Taiwan, like the leadership of the People's Republic of China, considers the island to be part of China and hopes, sooner or later, to carry out a reannexation with the continental part of the country, although, obviously, on its own terms. But the Taiwanese separatists, on the contrary, are striving for a recognition in international law concerning the separation of the island from China and the creation of a kind of "independent state of Formosa."

The idea of proclaiming Taiwan to be an independent state was born a rather long time ago. An event that became the expresser of that idea was the movement headed by a certain Liao Wenchí, which arose in 1947 after the suppression of an armed anti-Kuomintang uprising on the island. During the same year, two organizations were created on the territory of the British colony of Hongkong -- the "Formosa Liberation League" and the "Formosa National League." Those

organizations requested the United Nations to establish international trusteeship over the island and to conduct a plebiscite dealing with the question of its independence. However, the victory of the populist revolution in China led to a serious crisis in the movement. By the end of 1949 the separatists had rebased to Japan. A few years later, the "provisional government of the Republic of Taiwan" was even proclaimed there.

However, the domestic separatists and also the secret operations of the Kuomintang special [intelligence] services against the separatists led to a situation in which the principal base of the movement was transferred to the territory of the United States, where a colony of expatriates from Taiwan grew rapidly. In January 1956 several hundred Taiwanese students created in Philadelphia the "Committee for a Free Formosa for Formosans," the first organization of this kind in the United States.

The American authorities took an extremely liberal attitude toward the activities of the Taiwanese separatists from the very beginning of their appearance on the territory of the country, although that liberalism was obviously contradictory to Washington's "pledges as an ally" with respect to the Taipei regime. It is obvious that as early as the 1950's certain circles in America's ruling class had begun to take the separatists into consideration as a reserve force that would be used under definite circumstances.

In the early 1970's the main coordinating center of the Taiwanese separatists was formed in the city of Kearny, New Jersey, where it began publishing in Chinese and English the magazine INDEPENDENT TAIWAN (TAI DU, in Chinese) with a printing run of 10,000 copies. The American authorities, taking the risk of causing Taipei's dissatisfaction, offered political asylum to one of the chief ideologists of the movement, Professor Peng Mingmin, who in 1964 was given a prison sentence in Taiwan for "subversive activities." Since the beginning of the 1970's one has also noted an obvious interest in the separatists on the part of the American special services. In March 1971, for example, the Kuomintang authorities deported from the island an American missionary who, while carrying out a CIA assignment, maintained contacts with the Taiwanese opposition. In May of the same year Taipei accused five American military and civilian advisors who were linked with the CIA of rendering assistance to the local separatists. There are no doubts that CIA agents have also penetrated the organization of Taiwanese separatists on the territory of the United States itself.

Typical manipulations carried out by the American experts are the ones surrounding the text of the so-called 1972 Shanghai Communique, which was published during the visit to the People's Republic of China of then-U.S. President R. Nixon. From the American side, a search was made for a formula for the communique that would enable Washington to conceal its active role in maintaining the existing situation with regard to the Taiwan problem and to block the settlement of that problem. Firstly, the United States in general bypassed in the communique the question of whether Taiwan belongs to the PRC. Moreover, in the cunningly prepared text there was formed a loophole, the essence of which came down to a statement that, on the island, the only persons who consider Taiwan to be a "part of China" are those Chinese and the members of their families who had fled from the continent together with Chiang Kai-Shek, and as for the indigenous Taiwanese, their opinion about the future organization of



their territory could allegedly be completely different, and it would be necessary to ascertain it. The intent is obvious: the refugees from the continent constitute only one-fourth (including children born on Taiwan), and the indigenous Taiwanese three-fourths of the population of the island. "The longer the island exists separately," the famous American specialist on China, A. Whiting, emphasized, "the greater the prospect is for 12 million Taiwanese (that was the number of indigenous residents of the island in the early 1970's) to achieve power and, in the final analysis, independence."

All things considered, the separatists among the emigre community were completely aware of what Washington was driving at. Possessing funds from not completely clear sources and taking advantage of the protection provided by influential forces in the American establishment, their movement became widespread. At the present time, according to certain data, in the United States, Japan, and Brazil alone the number of registered adherents in that movement is 70,000 persons. The "Formosan Public Affairs Institute," which preaches ideas of separatism, is today, according the BBC correspondent in Washington, in the American capital one of the "most active organizations of Chinese who were disseminating their ideas," and it operates "much more effectively" than the representations of Beijing and Taipei.

It is precisely the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress that has acted as one of the leaders of that organization. It is precisely that organization, as the BBC correspondent asserts, "stands behind the resolution" that was adopted by the committee. Of course, the crux of the matter does not lie in the fact that the organization of separatists is all that omnipotent. However, it is backed up, in turn, by the American legislators, who have used the separatists in order to breathe life into an idea that had been concocted by those legislators themselves long ago. It can be recalled that as long ago as August 1977 Congressman L. Wolf made an official recommendation conducting the conducting among the population of Taiwan of a plebiscite dealing with the question of the self-determination of the island. That idea, in barely disguised form, is also contained in Resolution 74.

In other words, we are now talking about a situation in which the U.S. ruling circles have begun to take a good hard look at the possibility of "changing horses" on Taiwan in order to preserve it as their economic and, most importantly, military-political partner, which plays an important strategic role as a beach-head for the aggressive imperialistic policy of imperialism in Asia.

5075

CSO: 1819/1

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RESULTS OF INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by B. Tsolmon: "The Good Will of the Countries of Indochina"]

[Text] The growing tension in the world as a whole and in various regions makes it even more essential that active opposition be given to the underhand plots of forces that are hostile to the cause of peace and that efforts be intensified to improve the international situation. The foreign policy activities of fraternal socialist countries are following this course. New evidence of this can be seen in the results of the regular conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea which was held recently in Vientiane. The decisions made at the conference once again demonstrate the good will, resolve, and readiness of the Indochinese states to do everything possible to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problems in Southeast Asia, and to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighbor relations.

The countries of Indochina are making active and tireless efforts in this direction. The problems of peace and security in Southeast Asia are always discussed in a constructive atmosphere at the annual conferences of foreign affairs ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Initiatives and proposals are put forward, the essence of which is to reduce tension in the region, to eliminate hostility and distrust in relations among the states of Southeast Asia, and to create favorable conditions for peaceful construction in these countries.

Last year the first summit meeting was held among the leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which was an important event in the fraternal relations of these three countries. The decisions made at this conference serve as guidelines for the practical activities of the three countries and they are being carried out in specific proposals put forward at the foreign ministers' conferences. In accordance with the decisions made at the Vientiane meeting of the leaders of Indochinese states, every year there is partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, depending on the situation in and around Kampuchea. This decision was dictated by a desire on the part of the Indochinese states to help stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia. At the same time, it offers evidence of the successes of the Kampuchean people in the revival of their country, and in strengthening its political, economic, and military position. As indicated in the joint communique issued by the 8th



Conference of Foreign Ministers from the three countries, this year more Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea according to the schedule that has been established.

The good will of the Indochinese states is understood and approved by the world community. If ASEAN countries demonstrated this same attitude, joint efforts could be used to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

There is a growing understanding among some ASEAN countries of the need for dialogue with the Indochinese countries in order to improve the situation in the region. Thus, an inclination toward dialogue has been seen here, but further efforts are needed to bring this to life.

The 8th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea confirmed the resolve of the three fraternal countries to continue their efforts to carry on a dialogue with ASEAN states, as the only rational alternative to the politics of confrontation and aggravation of tension in the region.

The states of Indochina are expressing their readiness to begin a dialogue with ASEAN countries on both a multilateral and bilateral basis, to discuss the disagreements between the two groups, and to work out principles for mutual relations. Normalization of the situation throughout Southeast Asia would help stabilize the situation in the Thai-Kampuchean border region, as would the establishment of a security zone here, which has been suggested by the Indochinese states. Negotiations and dialogue can be used to find a mutually acceptable resolution for this and other problems, taking into account the security of all the states in the region, in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The states of Indochina propose that a dialogue between the two groups of countries be held on the basis of decisions made at the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries; the initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea; and the proposals of ASEAN countries made in 1971 with respect to creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia.

For Southeast Asia to stop being a hotbed of tension, it is necessary to put an end to interference in the affairs of the region on the part of imperialist and expansionist forces. This interference is increasing with the emergence of a trend toward dialogue among the states of the region. The United States and other reactionary forces are trying to prevent normalization of relations between the states of Indochina and ASEAN and are continuing their efforts to use one group of countries against the other for their own mercenary purposes. In their hostile actions against the socialist countries of Indochina, these forces are also utilizing ill-assorted counterrevolutionary groups of Khmers. They provide them with food and weapons in a vain attempt to use them to change the current political reality and to revive the Pol Pot regime, which is so hated by the Kampuchean people.

The irreversibility of the processes in Kampuchea is evidenced in the events of the five years since the overthrow of the genocidal regime and in the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. More and more states are now recognizing this.

At the 8th Conference of Foreign Ministers, the states of Indochina spoke out in favor of negotiations with China with the aim of restoring friendly, good-neighbor relations, and in favor of settling some of the problems that exist with the United States.

The results of the regular conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea demonstrated once again the unity and solidarity of the three fraternal countries and the peaceful, constructive nature of their foreign policy, which is aimed at strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, establishing good-neighbor relations, and developing cooperation with neighboring states.

9967

CSO: 1819/16

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SUPPORT FOR NONALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by P. Haliun: "Along the Path of Peace and Nonalignment"]

[Text] "If we cannot prevent war, all our problems cannot be solved. We can solve them only under conditions of peace." These words of Jawarharlal Nehru, one of the founders of the nonalignment movement, are still timely today, when the reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, through their militaristic policies and aggressive actions are not only aggravating international tension and increasing the threat of thermonuclear war, but are also trying to undermine the unity of the nonalignment movement and blunt the anti-imperialist orientation of the countries included in the movement, in order to advance their own imperialist plans.

In spite of the various attempts of imperialism and other reactionary forces, today the nonalignment movement is continuing to be an important factor in world politics; it is fighting for peace and security among peoples and on basic questions of contemporary international politics the movement is in agreement with countries of socialist cooperation, which are playing a decisive role in saving humanity from the horrors of a nuclear disaster.

In accordance with an appeal made by the World Peace Council, the world's progressive community is observing the International Week of Support for the Nonalignment Movement between 1 and 7 March of this year. It is characteristic that this week is being held on the eve of the first anniversary of the 7th Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, which was held in Delhi and had an immense international repercussions. The Delhi forum touched on today's most urgent problems, primarily the problems of war and peace and the inseparable connection between the struggle for peace and the struggle for national and social liberation; the participants once again confirmed the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial orientation of the nonalignment movement.

At its most recent, 7th conference, the nonalignment movement, which includes over 100 states throughout the world, adopted important documents on political and economic issues, including the special "Delhi Appeal". In this appeal the nonaligned nations demanded that the arms race be halted and that the world's drift toward a nuclear catastrophe be stopped immediately.

The efforts of the nonalignment movement in the struggle for peace and security among peoples, for an end to the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, for disarmament, to establish a new international economic system, and against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid have received and are continuing to receive the justified support of the Mongolian community. On the other hand, the specific, constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation to limit and reduce arms and to relax tensions correspond wholly to the fundamental interests of all peoples, including those of the nonaligned countries, who want to live under conditions of peace and stability, to strengthen national independence, and ensure social progress.

It is becoming clearer and clearer now that nonalignment is not a passive neutrality, but an alignment with peace. The Political Declaration issued by the forum of nonaligned nations in Delhi states: "The quintessential policy of nonalignment is always to campaign against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, interference, or hegemony, and against the super-power policies, which tend to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subordination, dependence, interference, and intervention, both direct and indirect, and all forms of pressure--political, diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural--in international relations."

It is this alignment with peace, and the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial orientation of the nonalignment movement that is, to put it mildly, displeasing to the reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States. Recently, as an integral part of its strategic military course, the administration in Washington has intensified its aggressive schemes against the nonalignment movement.

It is the intention of imperialist circles to undermine the unity of the movement, to force it to reject its founding principles, and thus to weaken the common front of peaceful anti-imperialist forces.

One need not look far for examples that illustrate how imperialism is trying to realize its mercenary goals with respect to nonaligned nations. The flagrant aggression and occupation of a tiny nonaligned nation, Grenada, the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the bloody deeds carried out against Lebanon by the United States and Israel, and against the Palestinian Arab people and other states in the Middle East, the encouragement and support of racist forces and anti-popular renegades against Angola--these are just some of the criminal acts of imperialism.

Recently the activation of U.S. schemes against India has drawn attention, while India is consistently pursuing a constructive, realistic policy in international relations and serving as chairman of the nonalignment movement in order to unleash the full anti-imperialist potential that is contained in this influential contemporary political trend. As Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in an interview with the weekly BLITZ, the United States' actions are reflected specifically in the creation of a "ring of hostile states" around the periphery of India's borders. According to reports in the Indian and world press, anti-Indian activities have been observed in Pakistan and other

countries; and in India itself in some of its provinces, with the connivance and support of outside forces, there is once again a revival of reactionary separatist forces.

In addition to all this, one must also mention the massive buildup of American armed forces in the Indian Ocean, the increase in U.S. nuclear weapons in the region, and the plans to deploy "Pershing-2" missiles in Pakistan, whose radius includes southern parts of the Soviet Union as well. All this is proof that the United States' military schemes in southern Asia and around India are an integral part of the so-called "crusade" against socialism and progressive forces of the world, and of the general imperial course of the Reagan administration.

During the International Week of Support for the Nonalignment Movement, the Mongolian community, together with the world's progressive community, expresses its vigorous solidarity with the just struggle of all peoples, including those in nonaligned countries, who are fighting for peace, disarmament, and independent social development.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ROLE OF USSR IN ASIA DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by G. F. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences:  
"The Soviet Union and Questions of Security in Asia"]

[Text] The world is living in an alarming state. Not since the second world war has the threat to peace reached as dangerous a level as today. The efforts of aggressive imperialist circles to undermine the only rational foundation for international relations in the nuclear age--peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems--dim the prospects for political, economic, and cultural ties among our states.

There is no need to prove that peace in our time is the primary condition for civilization's survival. Still, the militaristic madness of aggressive circles of American imperialism, the acceleration of the arms race, and continuous demonstrations of crude military force on the part of the United States, are aggravating the situation in all parts of the world.

The report issued by the Pentagon and the U.S. National Security Council entitled "Defense Directives for the Fiscal Years 1984-1988," which was developed at the request of the President of the United States, states unequivocally that the most important element in American military strategy is escalation of a conflict involving conventional weapons to the level of a nuclear war. According to the latest U.S. military doctrine, for example, American armed forces have been assigned the task of being ready to wage two or two and a half full-scale wars, with two of the three strategic zones in U.S. global policies in Asia--the Far East and the Persian Gulf region, which represents a qualitatively new stage in the development of the "Carter doctrine."

Under the conditions of the endless increase in methods of military force in American foreign policy, it is of vital importance for states in Asia to resist imperialist dictates and to join forces in the campaign for peace and security, which is being led by the USSR.

The strategic policy of the USSR in international relations is a course aimed at peaceful coexistence. An important element of this course is the USSR's desire to eliminate military solutions to international problems everywhere, including Asia; to prevent military confrontations; and when a confrontation



does occur, to settle the conflict as quickly as possible through peaceful negotiations.

Ensuring peace and security in Asia is an integral part of the Soviet program for peace in the 1980s which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Of the Soviet Union's important foreign policy initiatives, those especially worthy of mention are the ones aimed at reducing the danger of nuclear war.

Proposals for making substantial reductions in the nuclear arsenals, for nondeployment of new nuclear weapons systems in Europe, for banning deployment of nuclear weapons in space, and other proposals are aimed directly at these peaceful aspirations of the USSR. In the context of Asian security, the Soviet proposal for destroying missiles that are reduced in the European part of the USSR, with the condition that an agreement is reached at the Geneva negotiations on "Euromissiles," is especially important. These proposals do away with any notions that after an agreement is reached, the Soviet Union could relocate these missiles from the European part of the country to the east.

Also important in the context of Asian security is the Soviet proposal to limit naval activities. The Soviet initiatives outline the possibility of an agreement to withdraw missile-equipped submarines belonging to both sides from the vast areas that they currently patrol and to expand measures of trust to the seas and oceans with the most active waterways. The Soviet Union is in favor of making the as much of the world's ocean as possible a peace zone in the near future.

Life demands fruitful cooperation among all states in order to resolve the peaceful and constructive tasks that are facing all peoples and all mankind. On behalf of this type of cooperation, the USSR consistently speaks out in favor of strong, true good-neighbor relations with Asian states.

The Soviet people's desire for peace coincides with the hopes of peoples in developing countries. Armed conflicts and the threat of full-scale wars give rise to conditions that on the one hand, undermine stability in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and on the other hand, draw countries on these continents into the arms race, which consumes immense resources that they need so badly.

Total military expenditures of developing countries grew from 44.2 billion dollars in 1973 to 103 billion dollars in 1982. The armies of developing countries have 15 million men, or 60 percent of the world's service personnel. The young states of Asia undoubtedly hold the records in this tragic escalation of militarism, as they account for 80 percent of the military expenditures of developing countries. Estimates show that if developing countries maintain their current rates of military construction, they can end up in an economic dead-end and it will be extremely difficult for them to escape from this and embark on a course of social and economic progress.

The imperialist arms trade is encouraging the arms race in developing countries, especially in the young states of Asia. The arms buildup is being carried out at an unprecedented pace. The United States is serving as the main supplier of these lethal goods in the world "weapons bazaar." Over the past 10

years, the United States' military exports have increased by a factor of more than 4.

The main flow of American arms is directed to the Near and Middle East. The primary customers have been Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran until recently, Israel, and Egypt. South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan buy billions of dollars' worth of U.S. military products. And it is the reactionary regimes and states of Asia participating in regional conflicts that are on the threshold of acquiring nuclear weapons. This applies first and foremost to Israel, Pakistan, South Korea, and Taiwan. This makes the problem of nuclear nonproliferation one of the most crucial issues in ensuring peace in Asia.

Regardless of the social and political orientation followed by any country in the developing world, the aggressive policies of surpemacy and authoritarianism being pursued by imperialist powers are in contradiction to its objective interests. It was noted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in 1983 that many of the developing countries with a capitalist orientation "see a means for strengthening their independence in their ties with socialist countries. Naturally, we will continue in the future to pursue a course of mutually beneficial cooperation with these states, with complete respect for their sovereignty and noninterference in their affairs."

Steady growth in the forces of socialist cooperation and in the communist, workers, and national liberation movements is a characteristic feature of contemporary world development. An alliance among these revolutionary forces, based on unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for peace, democracy, and social progress, is a growing factor in the world's development today.

Socialist and developing countries can and do have a strong positive influence on resolving the most important international problems. Evidence of this can be seen in the support given by developing states to the peaceful initiatives of socialist countries. These initiatives include the proposal to develop and sign a pact for mutual nonaggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, which was put forward at the 18th MPRP Congress; the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for creating a zone of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia; the proposal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement of the situation surrounding that country; the initiative put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of Korea and elimination of the atmosphere of tension on the Korean peninsula; and proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress for developing and implementing measures of trust in the Far East on a collective or bilateral basis.

In turn, the USSR and other socialist countries firmly support the constructive proposals of developing countries, which are aimed at a just reorganization of international economic relations, and on many other issues. Evidence of this can also be seen in the basic results of the Delhi forum of nonaligned nations.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EFFECTS OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by I. Sinitsin, NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY political observer: "Echoes of Stockholm in Asia"]

[Text] The conference on measures to increase trust, security, and disarmament in Europe, the first session of which recently closed in Stockholm, once again confirmed the constructive and timely nature of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist countries which are aimed at preserving and promoting relaxation of international tensions. Among the most important of the measures proposed by the USSR and its allies in the Swedish capital, where representatives of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada were gathered, was the proposal to NATO countries contained in the political declaration issued by Warsaw Pact states in January 1983 to work out and sign an agreement on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations.

In a speech to voters, K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "the roots of detente are deep. The convocation of the Stockholm Conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe is evidence of this."

In analyzing the international situation throughout the world today, one cannot help but come to the conclusion that the the attention given by the world community to the proposals of European socialist countries in Stockholm is generating a new strength, and is giving a "second wind" to the principled initiatives of Asian socialist countries, which are aimed at strengthening security on the continent and creating an atmosphere of trust and conditions that will promote universal disarmament. Among these initiatives, the proposal put forward at the 18th MPRP Congress is taking on special urgency; it is aimed at developing and signing a convention for mutual nonaggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

We recall that in his messages to the state and government leaders of 50 countries and to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Y. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, proposed that a conference be held among the countries in the region, to which the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council would also be invited. In his appeals, the Mongolian leader

also explained the motives behind the MPR's initiative and his ideas for ways to carry out the proposal. It is important to note that these proposals were met with great interest and received a serious response from the Asian community and many heads of foreign affairs departments in countries in the region.

In terms of its humanistic essence, the Mongolian proposal is tied organically to the active peaceful policies of the Warsaw Pact states, and to the Leninist foreign policy of all of socialist cooperation. It is widely known that this policy is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The practical application of this principle can be seen the campaign to relax international tension. This campaign is being waged not only in Europe: loud echoes of the campaign can be heard throughout the world.

The initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea that are aimed at creating a zone of peace, cooperation, and stability in Southeast Asia; Afghanistan's proposal for a political settlement of the situation surrounding that country; North Korea's initiative for a peaceful reunification of Korean and elimination of the tension that exists on the Korean peninsula; and the proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress to develop and implement measures of trust in the Far East on a collective basis or on a bilateral basis all have the same goal as the MPR's proposal to develop and sign a convention on nonaggression and no use of force.

This entire "package" of proposals made by socialist countries is tied to the initiatives of coastal countries aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and to the efforts of nonaligned states and their leader, India, for a peaceful settlement of arguments and problems that arise.

Asia, like Europe, Central America, and Africa, is in great need of peace and a relaxation of international tension. Especially now, when many facts indicate that the Asian continent and the basin of the Pacific and Indian oceans are beginning to play a more important role in the global strategy of imperialism and that the United States is hurriedly throwing together a military bloc in the Far East, which includes South Korea and Japan. The Pentagon, with the help of militaristic forces in Japan itself, is trying to turn the "land of the rising sun" into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the United States. New nuclear weapons are being installed on U.S. navy ships that are plying the coasts of Asia. There are data indicating that "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles may be deployed in the Far East.

By declaring various regions in Asia "vital interest zones," American imperialism is striving to establish supremacy over these peoples and to decide their fate. Like a spider and its victim, the United States is wrapping Asia in a web of military bases. There are over 90 large U.S. military bases now in Asia. Of these, 40 are in South Korea and 32 are in Japan. The western part of the Pacific basin contains the highest concentration of American military bases and projects, second only to Western Europe. However, the White House and the Pentagon are not stopping here. Their emissaries are studying one Asian country after another as sites for new bases, and they are trying to

rebuild military bases that remain from the Vietnam War or to set up new military projects.

The buildup of military force in Japan under pressure from the United States, and the increase in Tokyo's imperial ambitions with respect to countries of Asia and the Pacific is causing serious concern among the Asian and world communities.

Under these conditions there is an urgent need to mobilize all peaceful forces and peoples of Asia, and to take steps aimed specifically at strengthening security on this continent, where over half of all mankind lives. The foreign policy course of fraternal socialist countries and the initiatives they have put forward provide a powerful stimulus for Asian states to work together to find ways to reach a constructive resolution for the pressing problems in Asia.

In light of this, Mongolia's proposal banning the use of force among Asian states could contribute to Asia's resolution of the global problems of disarmament, to the adoption of effective measures to halt the arms race, and it would promote the success of negotiations of this nature on a worldwide scale. Naturally, removing the burden of the arms race from the people would help them solve many economic and social problems.

9967

CSO: 1819/25



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MONGOLIA'S ROLE IN PEACE MOVEMENT DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by T. Gombosuren: "The MPR in the Campaign for Peace"]

[Text] With the acute aggravation of the international situation recently, mankind has come close to the bottomless abyss of nuclear disaster. It is precisely for this reason that the preservation of life on our planet and protection of human civilization from destruction are today's most urgent tasks. Meanwhile, imperialism is opposing the historical course of social development and from impossible positions of world supremacy, it is continuing its frenzied efforts to carry out its criminal aims of using military means to destroy all revolutionary progressive forces led by real socialism. Imperialism has accumulated weapons of mass destruction that are capable of destroying the world several times over. History shows that imperialism is willing to commit any adventuristic acts to realize its criminal aims. All this indicates what a horrible threat is hanging over our planet.

The MPR determines its foreign policy activities in direct relation to the actual current international situation. Our country is in complete agreement with the conclusions and positions of countries of socialist cooperation and all revolutionary and democratic forces regarding the possibility and necessity of overcoming the serious situation that has developed in the world, and it is guided in its activities by the principle that one must do everything possible to curb the aggressive schemes of imperialism.

Countries of socialist cooperation are leading the campaign for relaxation of international tension and improvement in the world's political climate. The Program of Peace for the 1980s, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, has become the single guide for their activities. The MPR, as an integral part of socialist cooperation, is striving to make its contribution to the common cause and it is making active efforts toward all-round strengthening of friendship with fraternal countries, and it cooperates closely with them in the area of foreign trade.

The steady strengthening and development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries also helps to strengthen the positions of real socialism--the stronghold of peace throughout the world and of unity and solidarity among the countries of socialist cooperation.



Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the foreign policy arena serves as an important factor in the growing influence of our foreign policy. Summit meetings between our two countries' party and government leaders are of special importance in developing and enriching our cooperation with new forms and content, and in coordinating our foreign policy activities. The meeting between comrades Y. Tsedenbal and K. U. Chernenko in February of this year served to strengthen these traditions.

As examples of specific measures carried out last year, we can cite the visit made by the MPR party and state delegation led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal to Romania, comrade J. Batmonh's visit to the GDR, and the trip made by the delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural to Poland, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea; these visits made a concrete contribution to strengthening friendship with fraternal countries.

Our party and government wholly approve and support the constructive, practical proposals and initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, which are aimed at resolving urgent international problems, in addition to their titanic efforts to put these proposals into practice. This applies specifically to the Prague Declaration issued by Warsaw Pact countries, the joint statement signed by these countries in Moscow, the numerous statements made by Soviet leaders that reflect the position of the CPSU and the Soviet government, and the decisions made at the summit meeting of the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula. Our country wholly supports these documents and has published a Statement from the MPR People's Great Hural, a Statement from the MPR government, a Statement by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPR and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and other documents.

The MPR consistently supports the national liberation and revolutionary movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. In light of the decisions of the latest party congress, our country is making efforts to develop friendly relations with liberated countries, and especially with states with a socialist orientation.

The visits made to our country last year by a state delegation from Afghanistan led by Babrak Kamal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and by a delegation from Revolutionary Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Ruling Council of the National Liberation Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, are evidence of the militant solidarity of our people with the people's struggle against any plots on the part of external and internal reactionary forces, to consolidate their revolutionary gains, and to defend state independence and sovereignty and their chosen path of development.

Our country, guided by the goals of establishing friendship among peoples, strengthening mutual understanding among them, eliminating the threat of war, and ensuring universal security, is pursuing a policy to develop normal

relations among states based on principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

As an Asian country, the MPR is devoting particular attention to the question of ensuring peace and security on the continent. As a result of plotting by imperialist forces, primarily the United States and its accomplices, the situation in various parts of the Asian continent is being aggravated even more, and there is a growing danger that our country will be turned into a springboard for a nuclear confrontation. Under these conditions, the foundation of the MPR's policy in Asia is the goal of ensuring security on the continent through joint efforts, by actively spreading a campaign against war, for peace, neutralizing seats of military confrontation on the continent, settling controversial problems in a peaceful manner, and strengthening mutual understanding and trust among peoples. The proposal to develop and sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and no use of force among states of Asia and the Pacific, which was put forward at the 18th MPRP Congress, and our country's active efforts to carry out this proposal serve as graphic evidence of this policy.

The regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural, which was held at the end of last year, reflected our people's concern over the situation in Asia and its prospects; it issued an appeal to the parliaments of countries in Asia and the Pacific and sent it to those states.

In addition to activities aimed at carrying out its initiatives, the MPR is devoting special attention to close cooperation with its friends and all peaceful forces on the continent to support proposals and initiatives aimed at resolution of controversial problems that arise in Asia and its various regions, and to put these proposals into practice. Our country has consistently supported and continues to support important initiatives that are truly aimed at strengthening peace and security in Asia, such as the Soviet Union's proposal to development and carry out measures of trust in the Far East; the proposal put forward by the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation; North Korea's proposal for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and arms from the Korean peninsula and for reunification of the the Korean homeland on a democratic and peaceful basis without outside interference; Afghanistan's proposal for a settlement of the "Afghanistan problem"; the Soviet Union's initiative for a comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem; and others.

Our country believes that strengthening of mutual trust and cooperation among states on this continent is an important factor in improving the situation in Asia. From this position our party and government are devoting special attention to strengthening bilateral relations with states on this continent which are based on equal rights. Our country maintains normal relations with the overwhelming majority of countries in Asia and we assign proper value to their interest in the further development of these ties.

We are gratified that the traditional Mongolian-Indian relations are developing in accordance with the fundamental interests of our two countries and in the future we will make every effort to expand and develop these relations.

The MPR has consistently adhered to and will continue to adhere to a principled position for normalization of international relations with the PRC. Normalization and development of Mongolian-Chinese relations will correspond to the interests not only of our two countries, but also to the interests of preserving and strengthening peace in this region.

International organizations are one of the most important factors in putting the MPR's peaceful policies into practice. The MPR is an active participant in the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations and from its principled positions it works to resolve urgent problems, such as eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war, curbing the arms race, disarmament, eliminating seats of military conflict, wiping out all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racial discrimination, and establishing a new international economic order.

With the aim of carrying out the foreign policy goals that were set at the 18th MPRP Congress, the MPR is adding its voice and its efforts to the campaign of fraternal socialist countries and revolutionary, democratic, and all peaceful forces.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] A rally for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who are working for their sacred right to freedom and independent development, was held in Ulaanbaatar at the Mongolian State University. Speaking at the rally were O. Shagdarsuren, rector of the Mongolian State University; D. Yondonsuren, MPR minister of transportation and chairman of the Mongolian Society for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Latin America; H. Odontuya, a student at the Mongolian State University; and Socorro Galan, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Society for Friendship with Socialist Countries and head of the Nicaraguan delegation that is visiting our country.

Those speaking at the solidarity rally stressed that the militaristic policies of the United States are to blame for the acute aggravation of the world situation and the situation in Central America. The American military clique is continuing to expand its aggression against the independent, free states of Central America, and is threatening revolutionary Nicaragua with direct military force. All this causes anger and indignation among progressive humanity, including the Mongolian people. The Mongolian people are happy to see the successes and achievements of the heroic Nicaraguan people in their struggle against colonialism and for their freedom and sovereignty. The Soviet Union, the reliable stronghold of peace and democracy, and other countries of socialist cooperation are supporting the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle.

The rally once again demonstrated the international solidarity of Mongolian young people with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend their freedom and independence and to fight colonialism and reaction.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ROLE OF MPR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 May 84 p 3

[Article by S. Chimidamba: "For Peace and Security in Asia"]

[Text] Over sixty years have passed since the Mongolian people, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the internationalist aid of the Country of Soviets, brought about the victorious People's Revolution, threw off colonial oppression and overthrew the feudal lords. Today the Mongolian people are successfully building a socialist society on the ancient Mongolian land. The Mongolian People's Republic, like all countries of socialist cooperation, is waging a consistent campaign for complete and universal disarmament, for banning all types of weapons of mass destruction, reducing military expenditures, establishing a lasting stable peace throughout the world, including Asia, and for complete elimination of all traces of colonialism and racial discrimination. Graphic evidence of this can be seen in the foreign policy activities of the MPRP and the Mongolian state, which are aimed at ensuring universal peace and security not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the MPR consistently speaks out in support of the just struggle of Arab peoples to wipe out the effects of Israeli aggression, to establish a fair and lasting peace in the Near East, and to provide a complete guarantee of security for the peoples in this region.

Peace and tranquility on earth depend directly on establishing peace in all parts of our planet. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that the question of security on the Asian continent, with over half of the world's population, is at the center of attention of progressive humanity. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and America are firmly convinced that Asia can and must live according to the laws of peace. The collective efforts of all the countries on this continent, aimed at ensuring peace, represent a practical course for accomplishing this. Of course, time and considerable efforts are also needed to achieve this goal. The Mongolian people are also confident that the peoples of Asia will achieve this goal.

Evidence of the Mongolia people's steadfast desire for peace can be seen in the MPR's proposal to sign a Convention on mutual nonaggression and banning the use



of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, which has won broad approval and support among the world's progressive community.

During the entire period since the end of the second world war right up to today on the vast Asian continent not one day has ended without dangerous military confrontations, fraught with the danger of accelerating into serious armed conflicts.

Recently the United States has been pursuing two main goals in Asia. First, American big business is trying to create a profitable foreign market for its goods and its capital. Second, the Pentagon has been told not only to protect these interests, but also to develop this vast region as an integral part of the transoceanic strategy of global confrontation. All these schemes confirm that in their approach to Asia, Reagan and his circle adhere to notions that give priority to "gunboat diplomacy" in their choice of foreign policy methods. Therefore, the United States is increasing tension in the waters of the Indian Ocean and in the Near East, which the Pentagon views as its third strategic zone, along with Europe and the Far East.

It is obvious that the U.S. military and political doctrines in Asia and the nature of the U.S. interests in Asia have the most sinister intent. Their essence is to develop strategic forces through the Pentagon's naval bases and to turn Asia into one of NATO's springboards for a first strike nuclear attack against the Soviet Union. According to the schemes of American military strategists, Asia will be turned into a dangerous hotbed of military conflicts and will become a target for a reciprocal strike to be launched from the United States.

Evidence of Washington's plans to continue to aggravate tensions in Asia can be seen in Reagan's trip last year to Japan and South Korea and this year's trip to the PRC; in the 12-day trip to Japan, China, and South Korea made by the secretary of state; and in the largest American-South Korean military maneuvers in recent years, code named "Team Spirit". In this way the imperialist circles of the United States represent a real threat to peace in Asia. Recently the United States has noticeably increased its pressure on Japan in seeking further militarization of that country. In addition to this, Washington is trying to get its partners in Tokyo to increase their military budget, which even so has increased four-fold in the past decade. The "White Paper on Defense" which was published recently in Tokyo indicates that in the next five years Japan will allocate about 63 billion dollars for military expenditures.

The persistent imperial motives behind the U.S. policy with respect to other Asian countries demonstrate the extreme presumptuousness of Ronald Reagan, the U.S. president. He is trying to take over the progressive movements in other Asian countries and to undermine any positive initiatives, the aim of which is to turn the Asian continent into a zone of peace and stability. As a result of the extremely aggressive forces of imperialism, there is an urgent need to unite the efforts of all peaceful, progressive forces in Asia in the campaign against mercenary schemes of the enemies of peace and for security among peoples.



Every country can make a contribution to the cause of security in Asia. India and a number of other countries that belong to the nonalignment movement are an important factor for peace in Asia; their foreign policy helps to improve the political atmosphere in Asia and to establish and strengthen relations of mutual respect and trust among the peoples on the continent. Normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations could also make an important contribution to strengthening stability in Asia.

The Mongolian People's Republic wholly supports the initiative put forward by the Soviet Union to create collective security in Asia and the proposals developed by the countries of Indochina that are directed at ASEAN states. The proposals of the countries of Indochina are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Afghanistan's proposals, contained in statements issued by its government in May 1980 and August 1981, open up a practical course for normalization of the situation in Southwest Asia. All of this is valuable material that can be used to build lasting peace in Asia. Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, pointed out: "The Mongolian People's Republic, as an Asian socialist country, is striving for broad, fruitful cooperation with all the states on the continent in order to create a system of security in Asia."

Our country, loyal to the policies of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples, maintains friendly relations with many Asian countries, and is directing all its efforts to strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF INDOCHINA ISSUED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3

[Statement issued by the Mongolian Committee for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on 7 May 1984 in Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Recently the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border has been sharply aggravated as a result of hostile actions taken by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. China has carried out armed provocations against Vietnam, has subjected a number of regions in Vietnam to mass shelling, and has occupied some highlands in Vietnamese territory. China has made flagrant new encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the socialist state, which has gained universal respect through its historic contribution to the defense and strengthening of peace, national independence, and the social progress of Asian peoples. China's hostile actions against Vietnam are causing extreme indignation especially because they have been committed at a time when the progressive forces of the world are celebrating the glorious 30th anniversary of the victory of the Vietnamese people led by Dien Bien Phu in the heroic struggle against imperialist aggression.

It is especially noteworthy that the criminal actions taken by Peking coincide with the activation of subversive raids against Kampuchea being carried out by armed bands of Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries who are taking advantage of protection and support from forces of imperialism and hegemonism and their accomplices. They have a direct connection and these raids are an attempt by these forces to exert pressure on Vietnam, to hinder the revival of the Kampuchean people, and to interfere with the strengthening of trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation among the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The Mongolian Committee for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea harshly condemns the hostile acts of forces of imperialism and hegemonism against Vietnam and Kampuchea, and it demands an immediate end to hostile acts, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina. The Mongolian community expresses its unfailing support for and solidarity with the peoples of the three fraternal countries of Indochina, who are defending their freedom and independence in the battle against the plots of outside forces; and they are playing a major, constructive role in strengthening peace, stability, and good-neighbor relations in Southeast Asia and beyond.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM PRESS CONFERENCE HELD

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3

[Text] The Union of Mongolian Lawyers and the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Societies held a press conference on 11 May. Speaking at the press conference, B. Chimid, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Lawyers, said that the deployment of American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe contradicts the aims and basic provisions of the agreement against deployment of nuclear weapons that was signed in 1968, as well as the SALT II agreement, which states that the existing balance between the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States will not be upset.

On 29 May 1972 a document was signed in Moscow on "The Foundations of Mutual Relations between the USSR and the United States." For the first time in the history of relations between these countries, this document, in the form of a treaty, laid down the principle of peaceful coexistence and the principle of equality and equal security. However, the "zero option" and the "interim option" that were developed in Washington are based on unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union and are in clear violation of these principles, the speaker noted.

After signing the agreement on limiting anti-missile defense systems in 1972, the USSR and the United States agreed to ban the creation of new anti-missile defense systems within the territory of the two countries. But today the United States is undertaking a new plan to deploy 100 "MX" missiles, which will be protected by a new anti-missile defense system.

The current acute aggravation of the international situation requires intensification and activation of the joint campaign by peaceful forces against the senseless policies of imperialism, for universal peace and security, and for establishing a lasting international legal guarantee that would prevent and prohibit war, especially nuclear war.

In establishing such a guarantee, the new proposal put forward by the Soviet leader, K. Chernenko, to establish principles and norms for relations among the great powers is of immense importance.

B. Chimid said: "We, as Mongolian lawyers, believe that full recognition and consistent adherence to these principles by the nuclear powers will make it possible for mankind to take an important step in the direction of preventing a worldwide catastrophe and preserving peace and security among peoples.

9967

CSO: 1819/26

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MPR LABOR OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN ASIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] At the 70th session of the International Labor Conference, R. Dagbadorj, head of the MPR government delegation and chairman of the MPR State Committee for Labor and Social Security, spoke at a discussion of the report given by the director general of the International Labor Organization.

Under the conditions of the current international tension, he said, the primary task of all states and the international community as a whole is to put an end to the dangerous development of events, do everything possible to promote a settlement of conflicts, and to move toward detente and mutually beneficial cooperation that is based on equal rights.

As an Asian country, the MPR is deeply interested in seeing Asia become a continent of peace where states treat each other as good neighbors. However, the events that are taking place here are causing concern and alarm among the states and peoples of the continent. The United States' actions to stir up new conflicts in Asia are especially threatening, along with the sharp rise in militaristic tendencies and the efforts to include a large number of Asian countries in the realization of Washington's global military plans.

Pointing out the need to mobilize efforts to strengthen peace and security in Asia, R. Dagbadorj stressed that the MPR's proposal to develop and sign a mutual nonaggression pact that would ban the use of force among the states of Asia and the Pacific is contributing to this goal.

The speaker also pointed out that the arms race being encouraged by imperialist circles is consuming immense financial and intellectual resources, while a significant proportion of the population of the planet continues to suffer from unemployment, hunger, poverty, and social injustice. The MPR delegation supports the proposal to examine the question of the social and economic aspects of disarmament at one of the next sessions of the International Labor Organization conference.

The head of the MPR delegation said that the lack of an international document on the right to work is a serious omission and he expressed the hope that in the near future international standards will be adopted that will guarantee one of the workers' basic rights--the right to work.

R. Dagbadorj directed the attention of the participants to the fact that this year marks the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. Over the past 60 years the Mongolian people have made the historic transition from early feudalism to socialism and they have created a socialist agro-industrial state with a contemporary diversified economy and a flourishing culture. The standard of living and cultural level of the workers is rising steadily.

On behalf of the government of the MPR, R. Dagbadorj thanked the conference participants who supported the candidacy of the MPR government delegate in the elections for the administrative council of the International Labor Organization.

9967

CSO: 1819/26



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MONGOLIA'S PEACE EFFORTS PRAISED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] "A Call for Peace" was the headline of an article published in a recent issue of SOCIALIST SOCIETY, the organ of the Japan Socialist Party; it discussed the MPR's peaceful policies that are aimed at establishing peace and stability in Asia.

The Japanese journal writes that the situation that has developed in Asia as never before requires that all the countries and peoples combine their efforts in order to defend and strengthen peace, national independence, and social progress on the continent. Asia has been assigned a special place in the adventuristic plans of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, first and foremost the current U.S. administration. Their strategy for the 1980s relies heavily on throwing together a military and political coalition between the United States, China, Japan, and the leading Western European powers against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The situation has become markedly aggravated by the fact that old hotbeds of tension in Asia are growing and new ones are being created. The unprecedented buildup of the American military presence and arms in various parts of Asia and at various approaches to Asia, the concentration of interventionist forces, the creation of new military bases and reinforcement of existing ones, the escalation of aggressive actions against progressive regimes, direct provocation of armed conflicts between states--all this creates a direct threat to peace and security in Asia, the newspaper writes.

The current complicated situation demands that each Asian state take a responsible approach to the fate of the world and make a tireless search for ways to strengthen pan-Asian security. The proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress on extending measures of trust to the Far East is contributing to this cause. The proposals put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on various problems in Southeast Asia were dictated by a concern for peace and stability in Asia.

Together with many other peaceful countries, the MPR has been and is still making constant efforts to preserve peace and security in Asia and to strengthen mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation among states on the continent, writes the Japanese journal SOCIALIST SOCIETY. A concrete demonstration of these efforts can be seen in the proposal put forward by the MPR in 1981 to sign a mutual nonaggression pact that would ban the use of force

in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The main goal of the MPR's initiative is to eliminate aggression and the use of force in international relations, in this case, in Asia and the Pacific, which would help fulfill the deep hopes of these peoples to live in peace and in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendly cooperation.

A formal treaty agreement banning the use of force in relations among states in this region would create one of the most important conditions for strengthening the foundations of security in Asia. The journal stresses the exceptional importance of political dialogue in our time. Extensive dialogue, based on equal rights and a true desire for cooperation, would certainly help create an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding among states. Negotiations should be used for the constructive discussion and resolution of pressing problems.

On this basis, the MPR has proposed that a conference be held among the states of Asia and the Pacific so that all the states involved can work together on the provisions of the pact it has proposed, and on other related issues. The journal states that Asian states have experience in this kind of joint work for peace, security, and good neighbor relations. The Bandung conference, which was held more than a quarter of a century ago at the initiative of a number of Asian countries, worked out principles of good neighbor relations and cooperation and the foundations for joint resolution of pressing international problems. The MPR's proposal is viewed by the peoples of Asia as an important step that is dictated by current realities in Asia, the journal stresses. The proposal is based on a sober evaluation of the political realities in Asia today and it corresponds to the interests of the peoples and countries on the continent. The idea that is at the heart of the Mongolian proposal is becoming more and more popular. With new force it confirms that the peoples of Asia have no other rational alternative, except active dialogue and joint efforts to preserve peace and stability in Asia.

9967

CSO: 1819/26

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PARTICIPATION IN GENEVA INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE REPORTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Text] A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group was held in Ulaanbaatar; the committee heard and discussed a report by a delegation of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group, led by T. Balhajib, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group, on its participation in a regular conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Geneva.

The conference was held during a period in which the international situation was extremely aggravated. The conference participants discussed pressing issues involving the expanded role of parliaments in defending and strengthening peace and security, which is of concern today to all humanity, achieving success in negotiations on limiting arms, curbing the arms race, and universal disarmament, and increasing the role of parliaments in resolving demographic problems involving resources and development.

The executive committee pointed out the importance of discussing these issues.

A resolution issued by the conference on limiting arms expressed concern over the aggravated international situation and the increased danger of nuclear war, and it contained an appeal to parliaments in all the countries of the world to take decisive steps and to make a real contribution to halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which is a serious threat to international peace and security among peoples and increases the danger of nuclear war.

In summary, the executive committee stated that the following activities had the anticipated, proper effect: the active participation of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group in the 71st spring conference of the Interparliamentary Union, propaganda on the peaceful and consistent policies of our country's party and government, meetings held during the course of the conference between the Mongolian Parliamentary Group and parliamentary representatives from a number of Asian countries, the elucidation of proposals put forward by our state and the session of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the discussion of issues involving interparliamentary contacts. The executive committee believes that further activation of the work of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group and the organization's peace issues group to disseminate information on and explain the MPR's proposal to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and no use of

force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and the efforts being made by the MPRP Central Committee and our government in this direction with respect to parliaments and members of parliaments on this continent, will play an important role in strengthening security and an atmosphere of trust in Asia.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MONGOLIAN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONFERENCES

#### MPRP Central Committee On Association's Role

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 1

[Statement by MPRP Central Committee on 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party greets the delegates to the 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the members and activists of all the Association's societies and organizations and the entire community of this country, whom you are representing here, and it wishes you success in your work here at the conference.

The MPRP Central Committee places high value on the diverse activities of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, its societies and organizations, that are aimed at strengthening and developing fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation, and maximum assimilation between the MPR and the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation; at promoting unity among peoples and strengthening their solidarity in the struggle for peoples' freedom, independence, and social progress, to preserve universal peace and security, and against aggression and war, which in turn helps carry out the consistently peaceful foreign policy course of our party.

An important element in the Association's work is that it is constantly expanding its ties and cooperation with international democratic and progressive organizations in foreign countries, and it does a great deal of varied work aimed at providing consistent support and propaganda for the closely coordinated, peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, and at exposing the essence of the militaristic policies and aggressive actions that are hostile to the cause of peace and progress and are carried out by forces led by the ruling circles in the United States and its NATO allies.

Under the current conditions of greatly deteriorating international relations and the increased threat of nuclear war for which imperialist circles are to blame, primarily the United States, with its acceleration of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, spreading the people's anti-war movement and

the campaign for man's right to life have been and remain the vitally important task of progressive forces of the world and people of good will.

The main direction of the activities carried out by the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations must continue in the future to be the steady strengthening of fraternal friendship and promoting the MPR's unity and solidarity with countries of socialist cooperation, primarily the great Soviet Union, the granite bastion of socialism and reliable stronghold of peace and progress. Extensive propaganda both within the country and beyond its borders for the achievements and advantages of real socialism, its experience in building a new society, which is of worldwide historical importance, and the mutually beneficial cooperation and joint efforts that are part of the transforming force of fraternal countries, is one of the most important aspects of the Association's activities.

The Association's societies and organizations should increase the work they do to educate workers and the younger generation in our country in the spirit of boundless dedication to the high ideals of class alliance and inviolable friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, to strengthen ties with international democratic organizations and progressive organizations in foreign countries.

Mongolian peace and friendship organizations should continue in the future to work actively to realize the foreign policy goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress, to promote in every way possible the broad social movement in Asian countries to strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, to strengthen mutual understanding and trust among peoples on the Asian continent, to eliminate breeding grounds of tension and the threat of nuclear war, to promote the MPR's proposal to sign a Convention on mutual non-aggression and banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and to encourage the movement in the Mongolian community for peace and security in close cooperation with the ever-growing anti-war movement.

Mongolian peace and friendship organizations should devote special attention to ensuring a steady rise in the effectiveness and quality of their work; to broad implementation of new, more effective forms for their work; and to developing the creative initiative and energy of their members and activists.

As in the past, the MPRP Central Committee is confident that the present conference will be held in a business-like atmosphere and the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and all its societies and organizations, and their members and activists will achieve great new successes in carrying out the tasks that are facing the party and the people, which are aimed at resolving a whole series of problems involving the construction of socialism in this country, strengthening friendship and cooperation among peoples, and strengthening peace throughout the world.



## Conference Proceedings Described

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Text] The regular 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations was held on 27 April in the House of Peace and Friendship in Ulaanbaatar.

An honorary Presidium was elected unanimously, consisting of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, tested leader of our party and state, leading figure in the international communist and workers movement, and ardent fighter for peace.

The conference participants received the greetings from the MPRP Central Committee with enthusiasm; they were read by G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and contained a principled analysis of the activities of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, as well as a clear description of the tasks facing the Association in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the latest plenums of the MPRP Central Committee.

N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, gave a report at the conference.

He said that the five years that have passed since the 3rd Conference of the Association have been full of many important events in our country's social and political life. Today Mongolian workers are spreading the national socialist competition throughout our country for a proper celebration of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of the Japanese aggressors near the Halhin River; this is being done in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity and the workers are laboring selflessly to put into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and to fulfill and exceed the plan quotas for 1984, the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The speaker stressed that the friendly meeting between Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that was held on 17 February in Moscow was an important new event that is of special importance for the further development and deepening of the traditional fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and USSR, and for strengthening unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation.

While speaking on the international situation, N. Lubsanchultem pointed out that under current conditions, with the United States and its NATO allies expanding their adventuristic activities and aggravating tension, countries of socialist cooperation are consistently pursuing a principled, peaceful foreign policy and are coming forward with important constructive proposals and initiatives for halting the arms race, for disarmament, and for eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The speaker said that the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, one of the largest social organizations in our country, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary; its Executive Committee, societies, and organizations during the period now under review directed all their activities toward carrying out the decisions of the 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses and the numerous plenums of the MPRP Central Committee.

The Association's organizations have carried out a wide range of mass political work aimed at strengthening and developing fraternal friendship and close cooperation, deepening the assimilation process between the MPR and USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation, educating workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, disseminating propaganda on the achievements and peaceful foreign policy of fraternal socialist countries, and supporting the just struggle of all peoples for peace, freedom, and independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid; the organizations have also implemented different measures dedicated to various important dates and anniversaries.

Every year there is an increase in the workers' participation in the work being done by the Association's societies and organizations. This is evidence of the high level that our people have achieved in terms of their political consciousness and activity.

The speaker went on to point out that the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the Union of Mongolian Lawyers, the Union of Mongolian Scientific Workers, the Mongolian Society for Assistance to the United Nations, and other peace and solidarity organizations included in the Association are doing more and more to develop their ties with the corresponding international and national organizations and are doing a great deal of work to carry out the consistent, peaceful, internationalist policies of our party and state, which are closely coordinated with those of fraternal socialist countries.

The Association's organizations were active participants in the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in Sofia, in the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against War in Prague, in the 2nd Geneva Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations on Issues of Disarmament, and in dozens of other international congresses and meetings; they have also done specific work to implement the resolutions and decisions adopted at these meetings.

The campaign and movement being organized by the Mongolian community against the adventurist policies and aggressive actions of imperialist and reactionary forces, led by the United States, are developing more and more intensively.

N. Lubsanchultem said that as a result of the constant concern and attention of the MPRP Central Committee, the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations is constantly expanding and growing stronger in organizational terms, and its ties and cooperation with corresponding organizations in socialist and other countries are steadily growing. Today the Association includes 32 societies and organizations.

In conclusion, N. Lubsanchultem said that under the current conditions, when the international situation is dangerously aggravated and the threat of thermonuclear war has been increased because of the aggressive militaristic policies of imperialist reactionary forces, it is especially important to activate even further all our work to develop and deepen fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, and to support the just struggle of the world community for peace, democracy, and social progress, against war, reaction, and imperialism.

Later on S. Dagbadorj, chairman of the Association's Auditing Commission, spoke at the conference. Also speaking at the conference were S. Herlen, brigade leader at the Ulaanbaatar Construction Trust and Hero of Labor of the MPR; N. Tsultem, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Artists and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa; and other conference delegates. B. I. Ugrinovich, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR, also greeted the participants.

The conference participants sent a message to the MPRP Central Committee.

Organizational issues were discussed at the conference. N. Lubsanchultem was once again elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, and D. Bilegt and R. Delger were elected deputy chairmen.

#### Message from World Peace Council

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

[Message from World Peace Council to the 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the 11th Conference of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace]

[Text] The World Peace Council sends warm greetings to the participants in the 4th Conference of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and the 11th Conference of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Mongolia's peaceful forces have made an immense contribution to strengthening peace in the past 35 years since the creation of the World Peace Council. Mongolian peace advocates have put forward important initiatives to strengthen the peace movement in Asia and to avert the threat of nuclear war. Their recent proposal to hold an international conference in 1985 on questions of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific is of great importance to the cause of peace throughout the world.

The WPC expresses its complete solidarity with the efforts of Mongolian peace advocates to ensure peace and security, including the proposal by the Mongolian parliament and government to convene a conference of states in Asia and the Pacific with the aim of signing a Convention on mutual nonaggression and banning the use of force in international relations, in order to resolve important problems peacefully.

The WPC sends best wishes to the conference of peaceful forces in Mongolia and wishes them great success.

Romesh Chandra, President, World Peace Council

#### Peace Committee Meets

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3

The 11th Conference of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace was held in Ulaanbaatar. C. Tseren, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, spoke at the meeting and summarized the results of the work that has been done in the period under review to carry out the initiative put forward at the 18th MPRP Congress to defend and strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world, as well as the appeal made by the World Peace Council to spread the community's anti-war movement.

The conference issued an appeal to the peoples of the world. It points out that the Mongolian people, like all the peoples in Asian countries, are deeply concerned by the fact that the United States is building up its armed forces in Asia, especially its nuclear arsenal, that it is planning to deploy its "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in several parts of Asia, that it is throwing together a triple alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, and that it is drawing Japan into the orbit of its military and strategic designs, and is thus causing serious aggravation of the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

The document stresses: "We, the participants in the 11th Conference of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, appeal to all progressive and peaceful forces in Asia and throughout the world to intensify the campaign for peace, for life, and for the happiness of today's and future generations."

N. Lubsanchultem was re-elected chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

9967

CSO: 1819/29

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### IMPORTANCE OF TOURIST EXCHANGES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 4

[Text] The exchange of tourist groups has become an important factor in the further deepening of friendship and mutual understanding among young men and women from Mongolian and other countries of socialist cooperation. The organization of tourism for young people is one of the basic directions of the international activities carried out by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League. In an interview with TASS correspondent V. Tomilin, B. Jojo, chairman of the "Dzaluu ayalagch" [Young Traveller] Bureau under the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee, said: "The tourist season that has just opened promises to be a very busy and interesting one. This year our guests will include young people from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal states. As part of tourist groups, they will visit Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, the city of international friendship, and other industrial centers in the MPR; they will become acquainted with some of the republic's important historical and cultural sites, and with its unique natural world.

"During the trips numerous friendship meetings and evening gatherings will be organized, there will be joint amateur concerts, sports competitions, and other mass cultural activities.

"This kind of lively and direct contact helps young men and women from socialist countries get to know each other better and understand one another; it helps them learn about their successes in studies and labor and to gain from the valuable experience of young production innovators," B. Jojo stressed.

This year representatives of fraternal youth leagues will participate in the festive celebration of some important jubilees--the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops at the Halhin River and the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR. They will meet with distinguished military leaders and veterans of the Mongolian People's Army, and they will make trips and excursions to sites of the Mongolian people's combat glory.

9967

CSO: 1819/26



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR**--The new Canadian ambassador to the MPR, Peter MacLaren Roberts has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 1] 9967

**NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR**--In connection with the presentation of credentials, M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received Jozef Urbanovicz, Polish ambassador to the MPR, on 28 February. They had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 1] 9967

**HUNGARIAN HOLIDAY**--J. Tabar, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, gave a dinner on 3 April in honor of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the yoke of Fascism. Attending the dinner, which was held in an atmosphere of warmth and sincerity, were D. Gombjab, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; C. Molom, chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee and chairman of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association; G. Erdene, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9967

**NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR**--Panis Rene Lodevik, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the MPR, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. P. R. Lodevik and Y. Tsedenbal exchanged speeches at the ceremony. Then Y. Tsedenbal and P. R. Lodevik held a friendly discussion. Attending the presentation ceremony were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; B. Nandzad and B. Natsagdorj, department chiefs of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1] M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received P. R. Lodevik, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the MPR, in connection with the presentation of his diplomatic credentials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3] P. R. Lodevik, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Belgium to the MPR, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The



ambassador was met at the Ulaanbaatar Railway Station by B. Natsagdorj, chief of the Protocol Department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**YOUTH FESTIVAL PLANNED**--The first meeting of the Mongolian National Committee to Prepare for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival was held; the chairman of the committee is G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The committee is comprised of leaders of party, state, and social organizations and well-known figures in Mongolian culture, arts, and sports. The meeting's participants approved a plan for preparations for the upcoming festival, subcommittees were formed, and a statement was issued expressing support for the initiative of the Leninist Communist Youth League and the decision of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to hold a World Youth and Students Forum in Moscow in August 1985, the slogan of which will be "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9967

**PLANNING DELEGATION RETURNS**--A Mongolian delegation led by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has returned to Ulaanbaatar from Budapest. The delegation took part in a meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning. The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-uhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Jasray, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and minister of the MPR; other officials; V. I. Filippov, minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR; and Mikel Jackovicz, second secretary at the Hungarian Embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**DANISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES**--Rudolf Anton Torning Petersen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the MPR, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The ambassador was met at Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-uhaa airport by B. Natsagdorj, chief of the Protocol Department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**RADIO CONFERENCE**--A methodological-theoretical conference on "Special Aspects of Radio Broadcasts for Children and Young People" was held; it was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Mongolian Radio. In his speech at the conference, D. Hasbadzar, chief of Mongolian Radio, said that the 18th MPRP Congress set the goal of raising the younger generation, young men and women, to be steadfast fighters for the cause of the party and the people, and harmoniously developed, diligent patriots and internationalists. Mongolian radio broadcasts for children and young people are aimed at realizing this goal. B. Bor, candidate of sciences, and D. Tsend-Ayuush, Hero of Labor of the MPR, spoke at the conference, among others. Participants in the conference included L. Dzantab, chairman of the State Information, Radio, and Television Committee; B. Dabaasuren, first deputy minister of people's education of the MPR; D. Dashjamts, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 4] 9967

**NICARAGUAN DELEGATION**--D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, received a delegation led by G. Soccoro, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Society for Friendship with Socialist Countries, at the House of Government. Also attending the meeting were D. Yondonsuren, minister of transportation and chairman of the Mongolian Society for Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Latin America; and D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**DELEGATION IN PRAGUE**--A Mongolian delegation, led by T. Demchigdorj, MPR minister of social economy and services, has arrived in Prague. The delegation is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of Josef Jung, minister of internal affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Stefan Lazar, minister of internal affairs of the Slovak Socialist Republic; they will hold negotiations on the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the agreement ratified by the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**DIPLOMATIC MEETING IN MOSCOW**--In Moscow K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. Also participating in the discussion, which took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, was M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy department chief of the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**MPR AMBASSADOR IN MEETING**--Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. Also participating in the discussion, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were A. M. Semenov, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; A. Yundendorj, economic counselor at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR; and P. Tumor, trade representative. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] 9967

**NEW AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE**--Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the CSSR General Assembly, received E. Ochir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the CSSR, in Prague in connection with the beginning of the ambassador's diplomatic assignment in that country. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] In Prague Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, received E. Ochir, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, in connection with the beginning of his diplomatic assignment. Mikulas Benjo and Indrih Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, also received the Mongolian ambassador. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3] Josef Gaman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received E. Ochir, Mongolian

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, in connection with the beginning of his diplomatic assignment in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS--In Moscow Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the MPR. They discussed questions involving further development of Soviet-Mongolian parliamentary ties. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR--On 7 May Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, received S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, at the ambassador's request. They discussed several issues involving cooperation between the two countries and the international situation. The meeting was held in a warm, cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 1] 9967

DELEGATION RETURNS--A Mongolian government delegation led by D. Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, has returned home. The delegation took part in the 27th meeting of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation that was held in Moscow. The delegation was met at the Buyant-uhaa airport by T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Basanjab, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad; S. Balbar, deputy chairman of the Mongolian section of the Intergovernmental Commission; other officials; and S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 1] 9967

MEETING WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, received J. Taraba, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, at the ambassador's request. They had a warm, friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs, received I. Ali, Pakistan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in connection with the completion of his diplomatic assignment. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR--In Moscow I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR. They had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

**KOREAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**--At the expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Society, which was held recently in Ulaanbaatar, D. Dashdobdon, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, was elected chairman of the society. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

**KAMPUCHEAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**--At the expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Mongolian-Kampuchean Friendship Society, which was held recently in Ulaanbaatar, E. Byambajab, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Prices and Standards, was elected chairman of the society. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

**NEW AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA**--In Bucharest T. Genden, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, presented his credentials to N. Ceausescu, president of Romania. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3] 9967

**MEETING WITH LAO AMBASSADOR**--B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, received Soukthavong Keol, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the MPR, at the ambassador's request; they had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 1] 9967

**MONGOLIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION**--At the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Women, a delegation of Mongolian women, led by L. Parnadulma, member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural and chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee, left Ulaanbaatar for Budapest. The delegation of Mongolian women will then be taking part in a conference of leaders of women's organizations in socialist countries, which will be held in the capital of Bulgaria. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3] 9967

**BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES**--A delegation led by S. Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar to participate in the 18th meeting of the commission. The delegation was met at the Buyant-ukhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad; L. Tserendondog, MPR minister of construction and construction materials; other officials; and K. Yevsimov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 1] 9967



DELEGATION VISITS BURMA--A delegation from the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by T. Gombosuren, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on an official visit between 9 and 12 September 1984. During their visit to Rangoon, the delegates were received by Khin Maung Gyi, minister for trade and acting minister for foreign affairs. T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Hla Shar, Burma's deputy minister for foreign affairs, held negotiations on questions of bilateral relations and on some international problems that are of mutual interest. During the course of the discussions, which took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, both sides mentioned the importance of further development of Mongolian-Burmese relations. The negotiations demonstrated the unity and similarity of the two countries' positions on major international issues. The participants stressed the need for the states' active participation in the resolution of urgent problems, such as curbing the arms race and strengthening universal peace. During the negotiations special attention was given to the theme of strengthening peace and mutual trust in Asia. In this connection the MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs directed the attention of the Burmese participants to Mongolia's proposal to work out and sign a Convention on mutual non-aggression and banning the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. Both sides mentioned the usefulness of the discussions and stressed the importance of continuing this practice in the future. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, received S. Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, who was taking part in the 18th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission. They exchanged opinions on issues of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and Bulgaria. Also present at the meeting were P. Jasray, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission and minister of the MPR; K. Yevtimov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING WITH CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL--T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, received T. Travnicek, head of a delegation of the CSSR National Front, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and vice president of the World Peace Council, who is in our country at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations. They had a friendly discussion. Also present at the meeting were D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, and V. Ruzic, the CSSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3] 9967

MEETING HONORS WANG MING--A scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the birth of Wang Ming, leading figure in the Chinese and international communist movement, was held in Ulaanbaatar. Conference participants heard speeches on the life of Wang Ming and his activities in the Comintern. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 84 p 3] 9967

NEW AMBASSADOR NAMED--By order of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, T. Namsray has been named the MPR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR. In connection with being transferred to another position, J. Dulmaa has been relieved of his duties as Mongolian ambassador to the GDR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3] 9967

CSO: 1819/23



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HIGHLIGHTED

#### Focus on Livestock Losses

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Recently the MPRP Central Committee analyzed the reasons for the loss of livestock in a number of aymags, which has been occurring since the beginning of the year as a result of temporary unfavorable weather conditions; also considered by the Central Committee were issues involving the wintering of livestock and a successful spring campaign in livestock breeding, and the transport and supply of feed to livestock in Gobi-Altay, Bayanhongor, and Hobd aymags, where significant livestock losses have been permitted.

The MPRP Central Committee noted that the significant losses of livestock in a number of somons in these aymags can be explained by unsatisfactory preparation of the livestock for winter, lack of responsibility and initiative among those individuals responsible for this work, by their inability to mobilize available resources, and poor organization of work to increase activity and initiative among workers and to spread progressive methods in animal husbandry.

The MPRP Central Committee ordered the appropriate ministries, departments, and party and executive organs to take emergency measures to halt the loss of livestock, and to provide proper organization of the work involved in delivering and raising young animals, to devote special attention to making further improvements in the provision of livestock feed, water, warm accommodations, and to direct all their efforts and attention to fulfilling the directives of comrade Y. Tsedenbal regarding the organization of operations in raising young livestock. The MPRP Central Committee also pointed out the need to organize extensive work to introduce the experience of leading animal husbandry workers who were successful in overcoming the consequences of poor weather conditions and did not permit livestock losses.

## Decree on Tsedenbal-Chernenko Meeting

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee reviewed the activity of the MPR party and government delegation that took part in the funeral of Yu. V. Andropov, and the results of the friendly meeting between comrades Y. Tsedenbal and K. U. Chernenko, and issued a decree based on this review.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party notes that the party and government delegation, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, on behalf of communists and all the workers of the MPR, offered a tribute of deep respect for the bright memory of the leading figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement, the steadfast fighter for peace, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The MPRP Central Committee stressed that the special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 13 February 1984 and the speech given there by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrated once again the inviolable monolithic bond among the ranks of Lenin's party and the powerful unity and solidarity of the Soviet people. One heard once again the steadfast resolve of the CPSU and the Soviet government to protect the world from a destructive thermonuclear disaster and to put into practice without fail the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence in relations among states with different social systems.

The MPRP Central Committee, the MPR government, and the Mongolian people send hearty congratulations to comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in connection with his election to the high post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and they send him best wishes for great new successes in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the campaign to strengthen peace and international security.

The MPRP Central Committee once again confirmed that the Mongolian People's Republic will continue in the future to work tirelessly to strengthen and expand the inviolable fraternal friendship and all-round close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which serve as a reliable guarantee of our homeland's freedom, independence, and further prosperity.

The decree points out that the MPRP and the MPR government fully support the peaceful foreign policy and titanic efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are aimed at preserving and strengthening universal peace and eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war.

The decree also stresses that the communists and workers of the MPR happily embraced the results of the friendly meeting between comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. The leaders of the two fraternal parties

noted with satisfaction the successful development of all-round cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the MPR and the USSR, and they stressed the will and resolve of Mongolian and Soviet communists to do everything to strengthen the traditional fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our countries. The exchange of opinions once again confirmed the complete unity of positions between the MPR and the Soviet Union with respect to all fundamental problems in the international situation, including the situation on the Asian continent.

The decree goes on to state that the friendly meeting between comrades Y. Tsedenbal and K. U. Chernenko was an important new event in the history of fraternal cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the MPR and the Soviet Union, and that it will serve the noble cause of strengthening even further the unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation, and it will promote their close cooperation in the international arena in the name of preserving and strengthening peace and security among peoples.

The MPRP Central Committee expressed complete approval of the activities of the MPR party and government delegation that attended the funeral of Yu. V. Andropov, and the results of the meeting between comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

#### Decree on Agricultural Operations

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers issued a decree "On Organization of Operations to Prepare for Spring Sowing, the Harvest, and Procurement of Livestock Feed in 1984." The decree points out that as a result of the active work of rural party, state, and social organizations and the selfless labor of the farmers, last year the quotas for developing agricultural production were met. Many state farms and fodder farms in the country exceeded the annual plan for the harvest of grain and vegetable crops and for delivery of these crops to the state.

In recent years, the document states, great progress has been achieved in making preparations for spring field work on time and at the necessary level of quality, in introducing soil protection methods and processes into farming, and in implementing the necessary agro-technical procedures. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government are stressing the great importance of fraternal assistance from Soviet agricultural specialists, from experienced master machinery operators and adjusters to young Mongolian machinery operators in mastering the use of high-productivity agricultural equipment and assimilating progressive agro-technical methods.

The decree points out that the primary task of party, state, and social organizations and farms is to mobilize the efforts of machinery operators and farmers in the campaign for successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for the harvest and procurement of livestock feed in the fourth year of the five-year plan.

## 1983, 1984 Plan Fulfillments Discussed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the MPR Council of Ministers was held in Ulaanbaatar, at which the results of fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR were discussed, along with the results of plan fulfillment for the first quarter of this year.

D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, presented a report on the results of fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR and of the plan for the first quarter of 1984. C. Molom, chairman of the People's Control Committee, reported on the results of a number of inspections made to check on discipline in the fulfillment of the state plan. B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers, reported on the state of affairs in receiving and reviewing inquiries and suggestions from workers in 1983. E. Damba, first deputy minister of water management, presented a report on the work done to ensure the optimal ratio between the rate of growth in labor productivity and wages.

It was pointed out at the meeting that as a result of the fact that our people, under the leadership of the MPRP, are working selflessly and are supported by assistance from fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, plan quotas for the 7th Five-Year Plan in the basic indicators are being fulfilled successfully.

Plan quotas for the third year of the 7th Five-Year Plan for gross national production and national income were fulfilled.

Gross production output in 1983 was higher than in 1980; in agriculture this indicator was 21.6 percent higher and in industry, it was 32.8 percent higher.

During the first three years of the five-year plan capital investments totalling 12.6 billion tugriks were made to strengthen the material and technical base of the national economy.

Economic cooperation between the MPR and fraternal socialist countries is continually expanding and growing deeper. Last year, as in the past, with the help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, many enterprises were put into operation and our working class was reinforced by new ranks of young workers.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers also stressed that plan quotas for the first quarter of 1984 are being met on the whole. The plans for industrial production, for increasing labor productivity and product quality, and for the retail goods turnover have been exceeded.

However, in several aymags the plan for increasing the livestock population is not being met satisfactorily; a number of industrial enterprises and

construction and economic organizations have not fulfilled the plan for production output and for putting projects into operation.

The MPR Council of Ministers ordered the appropriate ministries and departments and aymag and city executive committees of assemblies of people's deputies to devote primary attention to uncovering and making full use of internal reserves for increasing the livestock population and improving its productivity, to ensuring thorough preparations for the coming spring field work, and to spreading the movement for economy and thrift, together with socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the plan quotas in the current year of the five-year plan.

J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

#### Tsedenbal-Losonczi Negotiations Approved

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee reviewed and fully approved the results of negotiations between comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and comrade P. Losonczi, which were held during the official visit to our country by P. Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; this visit was made at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. This was reported in a decree which was adopted unanimously at the meeting.

The decree points out that the discussions and negotiations between comrades Y. Tsedenbal and P. Losonczi served as graphic evidence of the ever-growing fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the MPR and Hungary, and the Mongolian and Hungarian peoples. The new agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Hungary not only opens up new possibilities for further developing and strengthening all-round relations between our parties and countries, but it also is an important event that corresponds to the interests of strengthening unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation, and preserving peace and security among peoples.

#### Decree on CEMA Economic Conference

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, having reviewed the results of the participation of the MPR delegation in the high-level Economic Conference of CEMA member countries, issued a decree which contains a high appraisal of the activities of the MPR delegation, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.



The decree points out that the high-level Economic Conference was an event of historic importance marking a qualitatively new stage in the development of cooperation among fraternal socialist countries and in socialist economic integration.

On the basis of an in-depth analysis of socialist and communist construction in fraternal countries and of their all-round cooperation, the leaders of communist and workers parties and the heads of state of CEMA member countries offered a high appraisal of the results of developing the national economies of countries of socialist cooperation and the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration. These results undeniably confirm that the course developed jointly by the communist and workers parties of CEMA member countries, aimed at doing everything possible to spread socialist economic integration, is the proper course.

Thanks to the selfless labor of their people, and with the guidance of communist and workers parties, over recent years countries of socialist cooperation have achieved significant successes in strengthening their economic, scientific, technical and defense power, which has helped in the implementation of major social programs.

The great Soviet Union is playing a key role in strengthening the economic power of fraternal countries, in deepening socialist economic integration, and in strengthening unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation. The Soviet Union's great economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential, along with its wealth of experience in socialist and communist construction, make it possible for CEMA member countries through combined efforts to resolve large-scale problems that are of exceptional importance in developing the economies of countries of socialist cooperation.

The conference unanimously issued a statement "On the Basic Directions in the Further Development and Expansion of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation among CEMA Member Countries," which is aimed at further expansion of cooperation among fraternal countries and increasing its efficiency, in order to implement the economic strategy for the 1980s, worked out at the recent congresses of fraternal parties of countries of socialist cooperation.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee fully approved the decisions worked out by fraternal parties with respect to coordinating economic policies, with the idea that this will promote an accelerated transition to an intensive path of economic development, an increase in its efficiency, and improvement in the people's welfare.

Accelerating scientific and technical progress and pursuing a unified scientific and technical policy form the main links in the economic strategy of CEMA member countries, and serve as important factors in implementation of this strategy. In this connection it is important for fraternal countries to work on joint development of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical development that covers a 15-20 year period.



The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee noted with great satisfaction that in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and other CEMA documents, European member countries will deepen scientific, technical, production, economic and trade ties with the MPR, and will promote broader and more efficient participation by the MPR in the international socialist division of labor.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee expressed its complete agreement with the appraisals and conclusions contained in the Declaration of CEMA member countries on "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation."

The threat to peace that has grown in recent years and the serious aggravation of international tension are the direct result of the policy being pursued by aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, that is one of open militarism, force, and interference in internal affairs, limiting the national independence and sovereignty of states, and a desire to establish world supremacy.

The Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation oppose the dangerous, irrational course of imperialism with their peaceful foreign policies and they are waging a determined campaign to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to preserve and strengthen peace, and to develop international cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

The numerous major peaceful initiatives put forward over recent years by the Soviet Union are of fundamental importance in strengthening universal peace. The invariability of the policy of peace that is inherent in the nature of socialism was confirmed once again in the decisions of the special February and April Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the First Session, Eleventh Convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in the speeches given by comrade K. U. Chernenko.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee ardently supports the Appeal issued by Warsaw Pact member states to NATO countries regarding the conclusion of a treaty banning mutual use of military force and aimed at maintaining peaceful relations.

The decree points out that the high-level Economic Conference of CEMA member countries once again confirmed the desire of fraternal parties and states to expand and deepen all-round cooperation and socialist economic integration, and to increase their effectiveness for the good and prosperity of the peoples in countries of socialist cooperation.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee approved the activities of the MPR delegation led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, at the high-level Economic Conference of CEMA member countries. The Politburo also approved the activities of the Mongolian delegation led by J. Batmonh, member

of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at the 37th (special) meeting of the CEMA Session.

The Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee instructed the appropriate organizations to take measures to ensure the consistent implementation of the decisions of the high-level Economic Conference of CEMA member countries.

9967

CSO: 1819/6

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by P. Batjargal: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] "Some Questions in Increasing the Role of Social Sciences in Improving Ideological and Indoctrination Work" was the theme of a scientific-practical conference organized by the Ideology Department of the MPRP Central Committee, the Social Sciences Institute, the Higher Party School of the MPRP Central Committee, and the MPR Academy of Sciences.

G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, opened the conference.

He pointed out that every step of the way, life and practical experience show that the development of social sciences is the most important and essential condition for successful implementation of the party's program goals regarding the construction of a new society. It is for this reason that the CPSU and other fraternal parties make immense efforts and are making an important joint contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism at the contemporary stage. Evidence of this can be seen in the 26th CPSU Congress and the most recent congresses of other fraternal parties. The following facts indicate that the development of social sciences is a real requirement for the development of society. In the first place, accelerated development and increases in the scale of construction of the material and technical base of socialism increase the demands involving the education of the new man. On the other hand, as a productive force science has an opposite practical effect on economics and management. In the second place, contemporary conditions, when the struggle between the two worlds for the hearts and minds of the people is growing more and more intense, naturally require maximum activation of work to develop, study, and master science.

During the current period of acute aggravation of the international situation, our most important tasks are to develop in our country's people a Marxist-Leninist world view, instill in them party and class principles and the proper ideological and political character, and expose and reject bourgeois, opportunistic ideology and reactionary Maoism.

All of the party's ideological, political, and indoctrination work is aimed at carrying out these tasks. G. Ad'yaa noted that the social sciences play and

will continue to play the key role in broadening the content of ideological and indoctrination work and in improving its forms and methods.

In his speech at the conference, G. Dabadash, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee and candidate of philosophical sciences, stressed that the 18th MPRP Congress indicated that an important goal in the party's ideological work is to bring about a substantial improvement in the practical value of research in the area of social sciences and to further increase their role in ideological and indoctrination work. The party's ideological and indoctrination workers are faced with new and greater tasks in light of the expanding scale and scope of socialist construction in our country, more extensive goals and problems, the steady rise in the general educational and cultural level of the workers, the increase in the volume of information that is received, and the acute aggravation of the ideological struggle between the two systems. Therefore, at its 18th Congress, the MPRP described ideological and indoctrination work as a party-wide task, the speaker said.

The speaker went on to say that in order to carry out this important task successfully, a radical change must be made in the close coordination of ideological and indoctrination work and life and production, primary stress should be placed on working with the individual, there must be true unity in ideological, organizational, and management activities, and there must be a sharp rise in their effectiveness. The effectiveness of ideological work depends directly on a steady rise in its scientific foundations. Increasing the role of social sciences in the party's ideological and indoctrination work is essentially a question of ensuring unity of theory and practice, he pointed out.

Also speaking at the conference were B. Lhamsuren, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; Professor G. Miyegombo, rector of the Higher Party School of the MPRP Central Committee; Academician S. Natsagdorj, vice president of the MPR Academy of Sciences; M. Dash, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology and candidate of sciences; S. Norobsanbu, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; P. Lubsandorj, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; Professor T. Sanjjab, department chief at the State Pedagogical Institute; N. Ishjams, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; B. Dabaasuren, MPR first deputy minister of people's education and doctor of pedagogical sciences; K. Dzardyhan, secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and candidate of philosophical sciences; D. Dashjams, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and candidate of technical sciences; and D. Samdanmonh, secretary of the Arhangay aymag party committee.

The participants in the scientific-practical conference adopted a recommendation "to make extensive practical use of achievements in the social sciences in ideological and indoctrination work."

C. Tumendelger and G. Dashdzebeg, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee, participated in the conference, along with other officials.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHILDREN'S SUMMER WORK CAMPS FOLLOW SOVIET MODELS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 84 p 2

[Article by A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Pioneer Camps, under the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Central Commission of the MPR Children's Fund: "Concern for Children's Summer Recreation Is a Nationwide Matter"]

[Text] In one more month the scarlet flags, after being raised on the flagpoles, will announce the arrival of the Pioneer summer. The Pioneer camps will receive the first shift of children with their red kerchiefs. Thousands of Pioneers and other schoolchildren will visit country and daytime sanatoriums and labor and recreational camps during their summer vacations.

The only privileged "class" in our country -- our children -- annually take advantage of their guaranteed right to receive free and preferential recreation.

The 18th MPRP Congress has advanced the task of carrying out a further improvement in the indoctrination of the upcoming generation and in protecting its health.

A large amount of love of children, concern for their recreation, and for their moral and physical development imbue the decree of the MPRP Central Committee that was adopted in 1982 -- "Measures for the Further Improvement of the Organization of the Summer Recreation of Pioneers and Other Schoolchildren."

That document, which marked the beginning of a new phase in the resolution of questions of children's summertime recreation, is a broad program for the operation of the state agencies, trade-union, Revolutionary Youth Council, and Pioneer organizations, and the public as a whole.

The party decree provides for measures to develop various forms of improving the health of the schoolchildren, the increase in the considerable appropriations for the purpose of organizing the children's recreation, and proposes a series of organizational and indoctrinational, cadre, and economic tasks. What results have been achieved in this area during the time that has passed?

With the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all the organizations and departments dealing directly with children's recreation, the Central Council

of Pioneer Camps, under MPRP Central Committee, was created by decision of the party's Central Committee, as well as nonpermanent-personnel staffs in the cities and aymags to serve as organizers of the children's summertime recreation locally.

During this period of time the superior organizations enacted a number of decrees and decisions dealing with various aspects of the system of indoctrinational and health-improvement work with the children during the summertime.

There has been somewhat of an expansion and consolidation of the material and technical base for the recreational activities of young children and adolescents. A peculiarity of the summer health-improvement work with children at the present time is the broad participation in it of many branch ministries and departments, which have begun engaging in a more concrete manner in the reinforcement of the material base and the creation of the necessary conditions for the children's recreation.

On the initiative of the Central Commission of the Children's Fund, a standard plan has been developed for a Pioneer camp in the country that is under departmental jurisdiction. In 1982 the Ministry of Light and Food Industry was the first to begin constructing a Pioneer sanatorium for the children of employees at its institutions on the basis of the new plan and this year is turning it over for operation. It has also been suggested to all organizations and departments that have Pioneer camps that they undertake the expansion of children's sanatoriums only in accordance with a specially approved plan. The system of requirements with regard to the territory on which a Pioneer camp is located has been put in order: the selection of the place for the construction of a new camp is authorized only with the consent of the final version by the Central Council of Camps.

Using the rich experience of the indoctrinational and health-improvement work with the children of the Soviet Union, a system of types of Pioneer Camps has been defined: they include camps that are under trade-union and departmental jurisdiction, day and special camps (camps for young technicians, young naturalists, young local historians), military-sport camps, and labor and recreational camps.

Last year in Ulaanbaatar, on the basis of the general educational schools, several day camps were in operation. At those camps the children had recreational activities during the day, while their parents were at work. This type of camp, which is a new type for us, has a good future and was highly praised by the parents.

The initiator of the involvement of the older adolescents in the work of the military-sports camp was the Ministry of Public Security, which annually organizes such a camp for the adolescents in the sponsored schools. At the present time this beneficial initiative has been taken up by the Ministry of Defense, the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, and the State Auxiliary Defense Association. Taking into consideration the interests of the children in definite types of activity, the nonschool institutions of the Central Committee of the MRYL (Mongolian Revolution Youth League), such as the Palace of Young Technicians, the Central Station of Young Naturalists, and Naaramdal Park, in recent years have been organizing camps for



young technicians, young naturalists, and young local historians. An initiative that deserves attention is the initiative taken by those institutions that train the Pioneer instructors who will be conducting the groups in the camps. The expansion of the forms of health-improvement and indoctrinational work during the summertime has made it possible to involve thousands of children in organized, pedagogically purposeful recreation.

Guided by Decree No. 66 of the MPRP Central Committee, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security approved a new table of organization for camp workers and made changes in the previously existing procedure for the payment of their work.

A very important factor is the fact that effective measures have been undertaken to involve students in the work at Pioneer camps. This year the students in the second year of all higher educational institutions that train teachers will take practical pedagogical training in Pioneer work.

It is also necessary to note that a new tradition has been established: every year, on the basis of the Nayramdal International Pioneer camp, seminars are conducted for all the basic categories of Pioneer camp workers -- chiefs, senior counselors, cooks, and doctors. This specialized training provides the opportunity to raise the level of indoctrination and services for the children, and to create favorable conditions for improving the health and physical development of the schoolchildren.

To assist the Pioneer workers in the camps, the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneer Organizations has developed recommendations with regard to the content and methodology of Pioneer work, as well as advice concerning the outfitting of the Pioneer room and the detachment's day room, and has prepared materials dealing with the daily nutritional needs of the children and the packing of food, based on the work experience of the dining room at the Nayramdal camp.

There has been a gradual working out of the problems in such areas as the centralized supplying of food products to children's sanatoriums and the providing of transportation for the children attending the camps, and the problem of supplying the camps with the necessary equipment and Pioneer appurtenances have begun to be resolved. The job of preparing promptly for the Pioneer summer, of creating all the conditions for the favorable recreation of the children, is aided by the annually-conducted one-month training session to prepare the camps for the summer season.

The improvement of the Pioneer camps and the creation there of the necessary conditions for the indoctrinational and health-improvement work will be promoted by a socialist competition that has been announced by the Central Commission of the MPR Children's Fund and the MPR Central Committee, to locate the best Pioneer camp. The organizing of this competition will make it possible to locate the previously unused reserves and will help to improve in the organizing of the recreational activities of the young children and adolescents the broad public and the parents, and to assure that every Pioneer camp participates in this competition.

Without a doubt, the work that has been carried out to fulfill the party's decree has been considerable. But going into raptures about the successes that have been achieved means failing to see the shortcomings and unresolved problems that exist.

An analysis that was carried out to study the operation of the Pioneer camps last year indicates that everything is far from satisfactory in this regard. Accordingly I would like to dwell on a number of vitally important questions pertaining to the summertime recreation of children.

The summer is a remarkable time of the year that our children await with a large amount of joy. It should bring the schoolchildren the light of having made good discoveries. It should help them to become more deeply aware of the life of their country, to sense the beauty of the natural environment in their area, and to experience the joyous minutes and hours of collective communication. Every day of the school vacation should be meaningful and filled with many activities. Then the summer will lavishly bestow upon our children an enthusiasm for the job they will perform, and good health. It will become for every adolescent one of the attributes of a happy childhood.

As is well known, the advanced pedagogical experience of the work of the summertime Pioneer camps includes the well thought-out organization of the plan for the daily activities, the intelligent combination of recreation, labor, sport, and self-service, cognitional, artistic, and sociopolitical activity, and the organization of the children's collective under summertime conditions -- the system of self-administration. All these questions must be in the center of attention of the camp workers and must be resolved competently by them.

The very core of all this multifaceted work with children during the summertime is the creation in every Pioneer camp of a well-coordinated children's collective. Despite the fact that in the camp the shifts are short, one still has time there to develop the Pioneer collective, provided there is a strenuous rhythm in the work of the pedagogical collective. According to the data in scientific studies, when judged on the basis of the intensity of its indoctrinational effect one camp shift is equivalent to a half-year in school. The peculiarities that are inherent in a temporary collective, and the lack of any classroom lessons, create the capability, by means of the system of various Pioneer matters, and the participation of the children in socially beneficial labor and in travelling games, to exert an active influence upon the formation of the highly moral qualities of the young children and adolescents, and upon the development of their various interests. These are the pedagogical requirements that today guide some camps -- the Sauramdal camp of the MRYL Central Committee, Camp Mayrangel of the State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, and the Treasureshouse of Friendship Camp of the mining and concentration combine in the city of Erdenet. At the same time, in many camps during the summer one sees a prevailing air of boredom and monotony, one fails to hear the clear voices of children singing, and the children have a lot of free time. And yet the indoctrinational centers that are intended for work with the Pioneers -- the Pioneer Room, the library, radio studio, and the clubroom -- sometimes are not in operation, or they fail to attract the children by any variety in the forms and methods of their work, thus failing to fulfill the purpose assigned to them. In these camps

the children rarely go out on field trips or rarely are taken on tourist hikes in the area.

One of the mass form of involving schoolchildren in socially beneficial labor is the labor and recreational camps, the network of which currently encompasses hundreds of thousands of adolescents. In these camps, labor activity is intelligently combined with various forms of mass cultural and sports work, and is of an instructional nature. The labor and recreational camp, when it is correctly organized, can become a school for toughening the character and willpower of the adolescent and for indoctrinating in him a deep respect for labor.

Does the present state of the labor and recreational camps correspond to these requirements? Despite the fact that party decree No. 66 obliged the Ministry of People's Education to provide corresponding recommendations on achieving a fundamental improvement in the operation of those camps, practically speaking, the situation has not changed at all. The housing accommodations in which the schoolchildren live do not conform to the standards pertaining to sanitation and hygiene. As yet, the construction of not a single camp on the basis of the new State Planning Institute has been begun. The norms pertaining to the schoolchildren's work time are not being observed, and the free time and recreation of the students are poorly organized. Frequently the schoolchildren are not provided with a sufficient number of tools for working in the field and are not provided with work clothing. It is time for the Ministry of Agriculture to think deeply and seriously about the situation, so that it can clearly define its duties and function with respect to the labor to be performed by the school children, and for that ministry to assume the responsible obligations with respect to the situation that has developed at the present time.

One must not forget that, for the schoolchildren participating in productive labor, the labor must be such that they are capable of executing, it must correspond to the children's age and capabilities, and must exert an active influence upon their indoctrination.

The summer makes an exacting test of the effectiveness of the forms and methods of the indoctrinational work with adolescents. The indoctrinators who prove to be authoritative, influential ones are those who are able to instill in the children an enthusiasm for the work and games that they are involved in, who know how to encourage youthful initiative, ingenuity, and energy. It is precisely those principles that must guide those agencies and organizations which are engaged in the selection of personnel to work with children in the Pioneer camps.

The indoctrination of the young generation is a nationwide job. There can be no nonparticipants in this matter. Much that is beneficial can be contributed to the work with children by the creative unions, the sports committees, and the sponsoring enterprises, state farms, and associations. It would be a good thing to have the Pioneer detachments receive as visitors well-known writers, composers, artists, athletes, and advanced workers in production -- everyone who wants to give a little bit of his heart to a young person.

A very important task confronting the children's sanatoriums is the strengthening of the children's health. Scientific data indicate that we must pay the most serious attention to the strengthening of the physical and psychological health of schoolchildren during the summertime. The intensification of the learning process, the increase in the intellectual activity with the rhythm of life, persistently require that we use the summer to remove the accumulated physical and mental tension and to strengthen the child's muscular and nervous system. Constant, rather than occasional, attention for the children's health must be a law for the organizers of the children's summer life.

The job of doctor at a camp is a special one. Much depends upon the extent to which the children will strengthen their health, the degree to which the child's organism will be ready for intensive school labor. The Ministry of Public Health must always remember this when it appoints representatives for the protection of the health and the toughening of the children's organism to Pioneer sanatoriums. Of course, without physical culture and sports the camp cannot live a fully valid life, because the children's morning in the camp begins with calisthenics. Providing the correct use of the natural factors and physical culture for the purpose of strengthening the children's health is a direct obligation of the physical-culture instructor. An object of special concern for the managers of camps and the medical and service personnel is the observance of the norms governing sanitation and hygiene, which can become an important factor in preventing children's diseases. "Cleanliness is the mother of health" -- that wise precept must be strictly carried out.

Health-improvement work among the children in Pioneer camps must include efficient and well-balanced nutrition.

In recent years the children's dining rooms at many Pioneer sanatoriums have begun to introduce broadly into their work the positive experience of Camp Nayramdal in the correct organization of children's nutrition, the preparation of various dishes on a scientific basis with a consideration of the children's physiological peculiarities, and the national character of the food. This has not yet become a phenomenon that one observes everywhere. The Ministry of Social Economy and Services, the Ministry of Trade and Procurements, and the State Committee for Material-Technical Assistance must provide all the Pioneer sanatoriums with refrigeration and kitchen equipment so that, during this summer season, every Pioneer camp will be able to face these problems.

One of the important questions is the improvement of the Pioneer camps. We cannot yet be satisfied with the situation that has developed. Many camps lack sports structures or playgrounds, and no areas have been equipped to allow the children to take sun baths or air baths, or to employ the correct procedures for the children (in those places where there are facilities). The Pioneer line, as the central place for assembling the Pioneer children, must conform to the requirements. In many camps the appearance of the camps is at a low level. As a result, there arise large difficulties in the Pioneer work and labor indoctrination, and the physical-culture work suffers. The administrators of the Pioneer camps must take steps to correct the situation that has been created.

After all, the children's collectives can be involved in beautifying the camps. A lot can be done by the children themselves: they can plant flowers and shrubs and otherwise beautify the territory, they can put the equipment and supplies in order, and do many other things. It would seem that it is necessary to do more to involve them in these matters and to extend broadly among the Pioneer detachments the competition under the motto, "Let's turn over the Pioneer camp in better condition than it was before we arrived."

And, finally, I would like to look into the tomorrow of that important sector of the communist indoctrination of the young generation that the summer recreation of the children is. It is necessary today to think about the further development of the Pioneer camps and sanatoriums.

In this matter it is necessary for the planning organizations to take a serious, businesslike attitude.

The time has come to develop comprehensive plans for the development of various types of Pioneer camps, to reinforce their material base, to define the zones in which the children's sanatoriums should be constructed, and to concentrate them in definite places that meet the children's recreational needs.

It is also important to coordinate the efforts of all the organizations and departments involved in the construction of camps and to define precisely the sources of financing, the financial limits for labor, and the construction materials, and the deadlines for activating the construction projects.

With the purpose of the greater involvement of the children in organized recreation, it would be beneficial to consider the question of constructing, for children with weakened health, sanatorium-type children's institutions, and for rural children, camps under the jurisdiction of several state farms or several associations.

There is a broad circle of problems linked with the fulfillment of the party's decree governing the improvement of the organization of the summer recreation of children and adolescents. The honorable obligation of all those responsible for the school summer is to fulfill their civic duty and demonstrate high responsibility for our nation's most valuable resource -- the spiritual and physical health of the young generation.

007;  
00: 1819/10



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PIONERIYN UNEN NEWSPAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by T. Dashdondob, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PIONERIYN UNEN: "A Good Friend and Advisor to Children"]

[Text] The newspaper PIONERIYN UNEN, a constant good advisor and friend to Mongolian children, is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Since it published its first issues, PIONERIYN UNEN has been honorably fulfilling its lofty and noble mission as herald of the true words of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

PIONERIYN UNEN is the organ of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneers Organization imeni D. Sukhe Bator and its pages are devoted to propaganda on the policies of the party and the government, important events in the life of the country, and educating the younger generation in the spirit of socialist internationalism and communist morality.

The newspaper is continually acquainting its readers with the life and studies of Mongolian children and their peers abroad, and with the experience and activities of pioneer organizations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Materials published in the paper under permanent headings such as "The Good Work of the Pioneers," "Learning is the Students' Primary Task," "Meetings with Interesting People," "Conversations About You," "A Club for Inquisitive Types," "Discussions on Professions," "Your Tomorrow," "The Worthy New Shift of Livestock Herders and Workers," "Your Foreign Peers," and others, enjoy a great deal of popularity among the young readers.

PIONERIYN UNEN holds conferences and discussions on topics such as "The Tie Is Not Just a Decoration," "Students' Leisure Time," "Do You Know How to Study?", "Get to Know Yourself!", "Who is Your Friend," "What Should a School Pupil Be?" and the like.

PIONERIYN UNEN participates in organizing various activities that encourage the active participation of pioneers and school pupils in the socialist construction of the Homeland.



Everyday the newspaper's editors receive dozens of letters not only from all over our country, but also from abroad. Our pioneers and schoolchildren love their newspaper. Many of them work as young correspondents.

PIONERIYN UNEN has the largest circulation of any of the newspapers published in our country. Our pioneer press makes great efforts to see that the slogans put forward by our party are embodied in the lives of our pioneers and schoolchildren, especially the one that states that "everyone from a very early age should be scrupulously economical, diligent, and thrifty and every step of the way should watch closely to protect every cell and every atom of socialist property, and to have a deep respect for labor," and "We will support and multiply all our best achievements and we will uproot and eliminate everything that is not useful."

An economical and thrifty attitude toward the people's property has become a main theme of our newspaper. The paper carries out various operations and campaigns among the young followers of Sukhe Bator aimed at a thrifty attitude toward bread, electrical power, water, and school property.

The main emphasis of the editorial board of the pioneer press is the communist education of children. Our pioneer paper can be proud of its work and gratified by its success.

PIONERIYN UNEN was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner and the "Polar Star" order for its service in educating the younger generation in the ideals of socialism and communism.

Many well-known Mongolian writers, artists, and composers recall with a great deal of love and gratitude that their first compositions were published in the pioneer newspaper. Included in this group are the renowned writers and public figures D. Tsebegmid, L. Tudeb, Academician T. Damdinsuren, and S. Gonchigsumlu, people's artist and composer.

The pioneer newspaper tries to publish and does publish in its pages materials that have been written with an eye to the specific age and psychological characteristics, interests, and inclinations of young readers.

The ideological content, the depth, and effectiveness of materials used to educate the younger generation are the basic indicators of the pioneer press.

9967

CSO: 1819/26

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MONGOLIAN PIONEER ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 4

[Text] A MONTSAME correspondent interviewed C. Tserendulam, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneers Organization, in connection with the organization's 59th anniversary, which was celebrated on 8 May. In the interview, C. Tserendulam said: "The Mongolian Pioneers Organization, which was created at the dawn of the people's power, has made an important contribution to educating the younger generation, the true builders of a new society on Mongolian land. Evidence of the great services performed by the Mongolian Pioneers Organization for the Homeland can be seen in the fact that the organization has twice received the highest state award, the Order of Sukhe Bator."

The Mongolian Pioneers Organization is a mass organization that unites in its ranks a large number of students. It operates pioneers' palaces, palaces of young engineers, and a young naturalists' station, where pioneers can spend their free time in an interesting way, and can learn about different areas of science, technology, and the arts. Also included in the activities in which all pioneers can participate are the campaigns to collect secondary raw materials, military-patriotic games, and a Russian language competition; there are about 70 different activities.

C. Tserendulam stressed: "The Mongolian Pioneers Organization maintains diverse ties with pioneer organizations in fraternal socialist countries, and it is an active participant in the activities of the international children's organization of CIMEA [expansion unknown], which helps to strengthen friendship and solidarity among the planet's young citizens."

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 63RD ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

#### Festive Meeting in Ulaanbaatar

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] A festive meeting was held on 9 July in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

Those speaking at the meeting stressed the unsurpassed importance of the victory of the People's Revolution in 1921 in the construction of a new society on Mongolian land and they pointed out the invaluable role played by the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which has become a reliable guarantee of real socialism in the MPR.

Attending the festive meeting were D. Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Assembly of People's Deputies; other officials; S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; Soviet Embassy staff; and representatives of the Soviet specialists who are participating directly in building socialism in the MPR.

On that same day a festive meeting was held at the House of Officers which was also dedicated to the 63rd anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution; it was attended by representatives of military units of the Ulaanbaatar garrison.

Major General G. Basanjab, MPR deputy minister of defense, gave a speech at the meeting. He pointed out that the Mongolian People's Revolution in 1921 was carried out under the direct influence of the Great October and it opened up a new era in Mongolia's history. This year's celebration of the victory of the People's Revolution is taking place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of

the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors near the Halhin River.

Touching on the international situation, the speaker noted that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe has aggravated international tensions to the extreme. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are waging a forceful campaign to preserve and strengthen peace, to prevent nuclear war, and to develop cooperation on the basis of equal rights. The historical lessons of the Great Patriotic War and the war at the Halhin River serve as a warning to the people of the world that in order to curb militarism and revanchism, there must be solidarity among all peaceful forces and a high level of vigilance. In addition, these victories proved that any aggressor who tries to encroach on socialism will be met with an immediate and crushing rebuff, the speaker said.

#### Speech Given by T. Ragchaa

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Jul 84 pp 2 and 3

[Speech given by T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at a meeting of party, state, and social organizations and representatives from the Mongolian People's Army, and Ulaanbaatar workers, commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution; date and place not specified]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Respected guests!

Today our people are marking the 63rd anniversary of the People's Revolution, which was a turning point in the history of Mongolia, with a great upsurge in political and labor activity. We are glad that the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation and all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world are sharing in the joy of our holiday.

On the occasion of the national holiday marking the day of victory of the People's Revolution, which was the beginning of a new era and of the happy life of the Mongolian people, allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers to offer hearty and sincere congratulations to the working class, the peasants in cooperatives, the working intelligentsia, and our country's glorious Armed Forces, and to wish them new successes in the noble work of building socialism.

It is deeply symbolic that the 63rd anniversary of the People's Revolution is being celebrated in the year of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR. These historic events were a direct continuation of the work of the People's Revolution and they were an important landmark in creating the necessary conditions for the MPR's transition to socialism and in building a socialist society.

Another important fact is that this holiday is being observed in the year of the 45th anniversary of the glorious victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors near the Halhin River, where our revolutionary gains and socialist future were defended heroically.

The Mongolian people have deep respect for and are proud of the unparalleled achievements of their generation in the noble work of securing the victory of the People's Revolution, defending the freedom and independence of our beloved Motherland, and fulfilling the goals of noncapitalist development and the construction of socialism.

We today joyfully offer hearty congratulations to the partisans of the People's Revolution, the veterans of the revolutionary struggle, and our Soviet friends and comrades who took part in the struggle for the Mongolian people's Motherland.

1959-1960

The Mongolian people today and our current socialist reality were created by the victory of the People's Revolution in 1921.

The history of socialist Mongolia's formation and development is an important part of the history of the Mongolian People's Revolution. The Mongolian People's Revolution was a continuation of the work begun by the Great October. The triumph of the People's Revolution and the socialist development of the MPR totally eliminated the country's political and economic dependence on world capitalism, abolished feudal-serf relations, eliminated the use of private property in production, and wiped out the social conditions that give rise to man's exploitation of man. This process of social and economic change went through the two basic stages of development: the democratic and socialist stages, through the intermediate and final stages by which a democratic revolution turns into a socialist revolution.

In the democratic revolutionary stage anti-feudal goals were realized in close connection with anti-capitalist goals. This created the necessary physical, cultural, and political conditions for socialism.

In the socialist stage the Mongolian people successfully transformed the economic structure that had been formed at the end of the democratic stage. They developed industry further, created new industrial sectors, improved transportation and communications, and strengthened the economy in agriculture. In the late 1950s individual peasant holdings were transformed into cooperatives and one of the most complicated problems in the socialist construction was solved, socialist production relations were introduced throughout the entire economy, and the class structure was changed. The socialist cultural revolution spread throughout the country.

The result of the revolutionary transformations in the MPR was the transition from feudalism to socialism, and its transformation from a feudal state into an agro-industrial state. The MPR has become an important part of the progressive and just social system of world socialism.

Development along a non-capitalist course has been possible because of the policies of the MPRP and its leadership and direction. The MPRP's success is due to its making creative use of Marxist-Leninist ideas on

the possibilities, conditions, and ways for formerly backward peoples to make the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism, and taking into account the general and specific revolutionary process in Mongolia, it worked out a scientifically-based policy for achieving great social progress that corresponded to the conditions in the country.

We are especially gratified that the historic experience of the MPR serves as a practical confirmation of the vitality of Marxist-Leninist theory on the noncapitalist path of development. Our country's experience demonstrated that only Marxism-Leninism, as an eternally vital, constantly developing doctrine and an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and practice, shows people the true path toward national and social liberation and socialist prosperity.

As the transitional period ended and the foundations of socialism were laid, the MPR entered the stage of completing socialist construction. As a result of the consistent realization of the triple task of the new stage of development--building a material and technical base for socialism, perfecting socialist public relations, and forming and educating the new man, socialism in our country started to develop in breadth and in depth.

Summarizing the 60 years of our country's development since the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, noted: "In historical terms, this is quite a short period of time, representing the lifespan of just one generation of people. But during this time our country travelled a distance that could have spanned millenia. It made the transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing an entire epoch, and in some senses, even two epochs. The transformation of a once backward feudal, and in some ways even pre-feudal Mongolia into a dynamically developing socialist state with a contemporary diversified economy, flourishing culture, and rising standard of living, is the primary result of the party's activities and the selfless labor of the Mongolian people."

Comrades!

The work of the People's Revolution triumphs in the impressive achievements of today's socialist Mongolia.

Today the industrial emphasis in our country's economic development is being stepped up. This is reflected in the intensive process of turning the MPR into an industrial-agrarian country. Evidence of the increasingly industrial nature of the MPR's economy can be seen in the accelerated rate of development of sectors such as industry, construction, transportation, communications, and so on, a large proportion of which are equipped with contemporary technology.

In 1940 these sectors accounted for 15 percent of the gross national product and 9.9 percent of the national income; today these indicators have risen to 64.9 and 47.5 percent, respectively. According to data from 1983, our country's industry accounts for 45 percent of the gross national product, 42 percent of the national income, and 74 percent of the aggregate output of industry and agriculture. Funds allocated for industrial development in the 7th Five-Year Plan alone represent a 2.6-fold increase over the capital



investments in the national economy during the first 40 years following the victory of the People's Revolution. There has been a substantial change in the sectorial structure of industry. The processing and extractive industries have undergone the most extensive development; these sectors are involved in processing basic types of livestock products and natural resources. Regional industrial centers in various parts of the country are developing rapidly. More and more new industrial centers are being built, such as Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga nur, Fotel, Boro ondor, and others.

There have been enormous changes in agriculture. The development of large socialist farms--state farms, agricultural cooperatives, fodder farms, and interassociation cooperatives--has created favorable conditions for introducing contemporary scientific and technical achievements and progressive methods into agriculture. Animal husbandry, which is still the major agricultural sector, accounts for three-fourths of the country's agricultural production. Farming is developing successfully, and it meets most of the country's demands for grain, potatoes, and vegetables, and it is making a growing contribution to fodder production.

The party and government devote constant attention to the steady strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base, which helps increase the sector's profitability and improve the social and living conditions of rural workers.

In accordance with decisions made at the 18th MPRP Congress, work has already been started on preparation of a long-range comprehensive program for steady development of agriculture and improving the supply of food to the population. In this program economic, production, and technical goals are coordinated closely with the resolution of social problems in rural areas.

The dynamic development of the country's economy is the basis for the steady rise in the workers' standard of living and cultural level and for the all-round, harmonious development of the new man. Constant concern over the working man and his well-being is the most important principle underlying all the activities of the MPRP and the people's state. In the past 20-some years alone, while the population has almost doubled, the workers' real income has increased four-fold and the national consumption fund has increased by a factor of 6.4. All of these funds are used to improve living conditions, free education, medical services, and to pay for all possible subsidies and benefits.

In our country the socialist way of life is confirmed as the norm of activity for all members of society and as the embodiment of the principle "work, study, and live in the socialist way."

The MPRP focuses constant attention on questions involving raising the efficiency of national production and improving product quality. The party views these issues as the key problem in the country's economic development at the contemporary stage. Proceeding from this position, the party developed a set of measures aimed specifically at introducing scientific and technical achievements and progressive methods, providing a steady rise in labor productivity, making maximum improvements in the quality of work in all sectors of the national economy, and making better use of production capacities and all

resources. The results of fulfilling plan quotas during the first three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan offer concrete evidence of the successful realization of these goals. In the past three years the volume of capital investments in the national economy reached 12.3 billion tugriks, about 60 percent of which was allocated for the development of industry and agriculture. These capital investments are concentrated specifically on projects that are of special importance in the country's social and economic development.

Significant successes have been achieved. However, we still have a great deal left to do. We must always remember the words of V. I. Lenin, when he said that there is no better way to celebrate an anniversary of any kind than to focus our attention on unresolved issues.

Comrades!

The eternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, founded by V. I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, has been and still is an inexhaustible source and reliable guarantee of our victories and accomplishments. The Mongolian people, supported by the unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, has managed to win, defend, and strengthen its freedom and independence, successfully resolve the most complex social, economic, and cultural tasks of noncapitalist development, and carry out socialist transformations.

As comrade Y. Tsedenbal noted: "The diverse fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union serves and will continue to serve as a powerful factor in the steady development of our economy and culture and in further improvements in the Mongolian workers' standard of living and cultural level."

All-round assistance from the Soviet Union is of immense importance in the successful realization of the MPRP's program goal of creating a material and technical base for socialism in the MPR and turning the country into an industrial-agrarian state. Up to the past 20 years more 400 national economic projects, including 130 industrial enterprises, were built and put into operation with technical and economic assistance and support from the Soviet Union. The most recent examples of fruitful Mongolian-Soviet cooperation are the woodworking plant for producing carpenter goods and built-in furniture and the bread and confectionary combine in Ulaanbaatar, which were put into operation as the result of our national industry.

All-round Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is expanding and growing deeper not just in the economic sphere, but also in the spheres of politics, ideology, and culture. Our party is now assigning great importance to the in-depth study of the wealth of experience acquired by the CPSU and the Soviet people.

On this festive day permit me, on behalf of the MPR Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, and all our country's workers, to express our deep and sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet government, and the great Soviet people for their noble feelings of friendship and brotherhood toward the Mongolian people and their all-round internationalist assistance and support.

Permit me also to express sincere gratitude to our Soviet friends, the workers and specialists who are participating directly in socialist construction in our country, and to the employees of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, and to wish them new successes in labor, happiness, and all the best.

We are also very happy to recognize the all-round assistance and support from other countries of socialist cooperation in the successful fulfillment of the goals of socialist construction in the MPR. Allow me to send warm greetings to specialists from fraternal countries who are providing internationalist aid in socialist construction in our country.

The MPR is a full member of the great family of socialist cooperation. The friendship and close cooperation between our country and fraternal CEMA member countries are developing and growing steadily stronger.

Our country plays an active part in the realization of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Socialist Economic Integration and in the implementation of long-range special programs for cooperation that help bring the MPR closer to its fraternal countries in all respects.

Countries of real socialism have achieved major successes in economic and cultural development. Today CEMA member countries occupy 19 percent of the world's land area, they account for almost one-tenth of the world's population, and they produce one-third of the world's industrial output. They are responsible for one-fourth of the world's national income and one-fifth of the agricultural production. Countries of socialist cooperation have a solid base, which comprises about one-third of the worldwide scientific and technical potential.

Cooperation among fraternal countries is developing successfully and growing stronger, evidence of which can be seen in the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries that was held recently in Moscow. Participants in the Moscow meeting discussed the most important issues involving our countries' economic development and cooperation, and corresponding decisions were adopted. They unanimously approved and signed program documents: the Statement on Basic Directions for further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among CEMA member countries and the Declaration of CEMA member countries on "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." These historic documents were welcomed enthusiastically by our country's workers as a program for further expansion and deepening of economic cooperation among fraternal socialist countries.

The decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee on the results of the MPR delegation's participation in the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries states that this conference once again confirmed the desire of the fraternal parties and states to expand and deepen allied cooperation and socialist economic integration even further, and to increase their effectiveness for the good and prosperity of the peoples of countries of socialist cooperation.

The statement issued by the Moscow conference indicates that one of the main goals of CEMA member countries in the area of economic development and social

cooperation at the contemporary stage is to step up the process of assimilation between the level of economic development in the MPR and the levels in European CEMA member countries. The document also states that CEMA member countries consider it their international duty to continue to provide assistance in stepping up the rate of development and increasing the efficiency of the MPR's national economy, taking into account the goals that have been set for socialist industrialization, and to promote broad participation in the socialist division of labor.

We believe that the Moscow conference will represent an important new step in our country's progressive development.

Comrades!

The Mongolian People's Republic has consistently pursued and is continuing to pursue a policy for further deepening and development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and for international solidarity with the communist, workers, and national liberation movements. The Mongolian people invariably feel solidarity with peoples who are fighting to defend revolutionary gains, to resolve controversial issues by peaceful means, and who are opposing imperialistic and hegemonistic forces. Our country is making efforts to establish and develop good neighbor relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, eliminating the threat of war, curbing the arms race, and preserving peace.

The successes and achievements of the countries of socialist cooperation, their coordinated foreign policy, and the unity and solidarity of the world socialist system are all decisive factors in the changing balance of forces in the international arena in favor of peace and social progress. The Soviet Union and the other countries of socialist cooperation are constantly putting forward important, specific proposals and initiatives that correspond to the fundamental interests of all mankind. The constructive measures taken by the CPSU and the Soviet government in the international arena are playing an excellent role in preserving and strengthening peace and security and in resolving urgent international problems.

The MPRP and the government of the MPR wholly approve and support the peaceful foreign policy and practical actions of the parties and governments of fraternal socialist countries that are aimed at averting nuclear war.

The serious aggravation of the international situation, for which reactionary forces of imperialism are to blame, first and foremost the United States, is deeply alarming to the progressive community on this planet.

The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe seriously aggravates the situation in Europe and throughout the world. The aggressive actions of imperialist circles, which are aimed at achieving military superiority, are fraught with the danger of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.

The policy of militarization of outer space that is being carried out on an extraordinarily large scale by the Reagan administration represents a serious

new stage in the arms race. For this reason the Soviet Union is putting forward important new proposals to ban militarization of space. These initiatives include the proposal "On Preventing an Arms Race in Outer Space," which was presented by the Soviet Union for consideration at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly and recent statements by the Soviet government.

Today there is no more important a problem than preserving and defending man's life on earth. The principled position of the Soviet Union on the question of peace and international cooperation has been outlined in the speeches made by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Specifically, he has said: "CEMA member countries are offering an alternative to increasing the threat of war--a course aimed at strengthening peace and relaxing international tension and at constructive cooperation among all sovereign countries, including economic cooperation. We are appealing to all states and to everyone who is in favor of detente and opposed to nuclear insanity to join forces." The Soviet Union, acting in the interest of detente, disarmament, and peace, is proposing that agreements be reached on a whole set of measures that will provide a real reduction in military confrontation and will eliminate the use of force and the threat of force from international life; and it is speaking out in favor of honest dialogue and serious negotiations to resolve those questions on which the future of mankind depends.

The problem of ensuring and strengthening peace and security in Asia rightfully occupies an important position in the strategy of the campaign for peace throughout the world. Under the current complicated conditions in the international situation, this question takes on special significance. The United States is trying to turn Asia and the Pacific into a staging ground for aggression. The U.S. administration's policy aimed at throwing together a military and political alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, is clearly being activated now. The revival of militarism in Japan poses a threat not only to the region, but to the entire Asian continent. The conditions in the Near East and Southeast Asia are still tense. All the peoples on the Asian continent, including the Mongolian people, are especially alarmed by the fact that the criminal acts of the militant circles of international imperialism are finding support among the forces of militarism, hegemonism, and Zionism. The historical lessons of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people and the Halhin River battles should remind adventuristic forces of the outcome of aggression, and people of good will should be reminded of the need to join forces in the campaign for peace before it is too late.

The Mongolian people recognize the danger stemming from the fact that the deployment of American nuclear weapons has gone beyond the boundaries of Western Europe and has reached Asia. The aggressive policies of the United States reflect its efforts to encircle the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with a ring of nuclear weapons.

As far as Asia is concerned, our country will continue in the future to do everything possible to promote the strengthening of peace and security in Asia through the joint efforts of Asian states.



The 18th MPRP Congress put forward a proposal to develop and sign a mutual nonaggression pact that would ban the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. This proposal is being supported by many countries throughout the world.

Comrades!

Our people are meeting our wonderful holiday, the glorious anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution, with great successes in labor. In the national socialist competition that was initiated to mark the 63rd anniversary of the People's Revolution, many enterprises, economic organizations, and labor collectives have successfully fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year.

Rural workers successfully handled some difficult weather conditions that occurred during the winter and spring. Our renowned livestock herders are working selflessly toward the successful fulfillment of plan quotas for the development of animal husbandry. Our farmers completed the spring planting in a short period of time and in accordance with agro-technical requirements; they increased the sown area by 3.7 percent over the same period last year.

In the first half of the year the plan for industrial output was fulfilled by 103 percent, which is 9.2 percent higher than the indicators achieved at the same time last year. Our construction workers have put 174 new projects into operation during the first half of 1984.

Plan quotas in transportation, communications, trade, services, culture, education, and health care have been fulfilled successfully. Compared to the same period last year, the retail goods turnover has increased by 5.8 percent and foreign trade goods turnover has increased by 8.6 percent. Many thousands of specialists and skilled workers have entered the national economy.

Elections for local assemblies of people's deputies and people's courts that were held in June of this year contributed to the further spread of political activity and labor enthusiasm among our people. These elections were a graphic demonstration of the development of socialist democracy and provided new confirmation that our country's workers wholly approve and support the policies of the MPRP and the practical activities of the MPRP Central Committee, led by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, the outstanding leader of our party and state.

The decision of the MPRP Central Committee to continue the Year of the Schoolchild has served as an important factor in improving the quality of education, strengthening the material and technical base of the country's children's and school institutions, and improving the physical and moral development of the younger generation. Party, state, social, and economic organizations, the Central Committee of the Children's Fund, and all our country's workers are making a valuable contribution to the success of the Year of the Schoolchild.

Consistent fulfillment of the decisions of the 6th and 7th Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee and creation of the necessary conditions for successful realization of the five-year plan as a whole are our main goals.



As comrade Y. Tsedenbal pointed out in his speech at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, we need to make tangible changes in our work to increase discipline and responsibility and to improve the style of work, and we must also take specific steps to fulfill the decisions of the recent plenums of aymag and city party committees. We should direct all our attention and efforts toward reducing unproductive losses of livestock, successfully raising young animals, and ensuring better organization of the livestock drives during the summer and fall. As in the past, the focus of our attention is the question of creating conditions for growing and bringing in a large harvest and procuring hay and feed. It is a matter of honor for our communists and all our workers to meet the glorious jubilees of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over the Japanese aggressors near the Halhin River with new and greater successes.

The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that party, state, economic, and social organizations, and all our country's workers will put into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and will fulfill the plan quotas and obligations in the socialist competition for 1984.

Hail the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution!

Long live our socialist Homeland--the MPR!

Long live the tested vanguard of the Mongolian people--the MPRP!

Long live the inviolable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the reliable guarantee of our development and prosperity!

Long live peace throughout the world!

9967

CSO: 1819/26

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### STATEMENT TO CHINA DEALS WITH SOVIET TROOPS IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 3

[Article, dated 2 March 1984, Ulaanbaatar: "Statement by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] On 2 March 1984 MPR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs D. Yondon delivered to the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the MPR, Li Juqing a Statement by the government of the Mongolian People's Republic. The complete text of the Statement is printed below.

The government of the Mongolian People's Republic has repeatedly announced its interest in normalizing and improving the interrelations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. This is all the more understandable inasmuch as these two very large powers are the direct and sole neighbors of the Mongolian People's Republic. The normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, which are of great importance for the peoples of both countries, would undoubtedly contribute to the reinforcement of the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. Therefore the government of the Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance to the Soviet-Chinese political consultations that are being carried out at the level of special representatives -- the deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

However, one must not overlook the fact that, in the course of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, the Chinese side has been advancing a number of preliminary conditions with regard to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC. They include a question that entirely pertains to the domestic competency of the Mongolian People's Republic and that affects its sovereign rights. It is the requirement concerning the withdrawal from the Mongolian People's Republic of the Soviet military units that are temporarily located on its territory.

The MPR government categorically rejects this requirement, which the Chinese side has been advancing in the course of the previously mentioned consultations, and in the statements made by Chinese official circles. As has already been repeatedly indicated by the MPR government, the Soviet military units are located on the territory of the MPR exclusively at the request of its government, in conformity with the Mongolian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. The Chinese side is well aware of the true reason for their

having been brought onto the territory of the MPR. A clear statement concerning them was made in the 12 April 1978 note of the MPR to the government of the PRC. The statement to the effect that their presence on Mongolian territory creates a threat to the security of China is completely devoid of any foundation.

The government of the Mongolian People's Republic restates that the presence of the Soviet military units in the MPR is exclusively an internal matter of our state and pertains only to Mongolian-Soviet relations. Therefore the question of their withdrawal from the territory of the MPR cannot serve as an object of discussion at the Soviet-Chinese political consultative meetings. It is also completely obvious that the presence of the Soviet military units in the MPR cannot be viewed as any obstacle on the path of the normalization of relations between the PRC and the USSR.

As for the Mongolian-Chinese interrelations, the Mongolian People's Republic, proceeding from its well-principled and consistent, peace-loving policy, has spoken out, and continues to speak out, in favor of the restoration and development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the MPR and the PRC on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equal rights, the nonapplication of force, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, which principles have been firmly established in a number of joint Mongolian-Chinese documents that have been adopted during the past years.

5075

CSO: 1819/2

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### ANNIVERSARY OF MILITARY NEWSPAPER CELEBRATED

#### Meeting Held in Ulaanbaatar

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the House of Officers of the MPR in honor of the 60th anniversary of the organ of the MPR Ministry of Defense, the newspaper ULAAN OD ("Red Star"); attending the meeting were representatives of the community and military personnel from the Ulaanbaatar garrison.

The meeting's participants were very happy to hear the greetings sent by the MPRP Central Committee and read by T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Colonel A. Bayarmagnay, editor-in-chief of ULAAN OD, gave a speech at the meeting and pointed out that from the day the first issue of the paper was published, 5 February 1924, and up to this day the newspaper has been faithfully helping the party to educate soldiers and young people in the glorious military and labor traditions of the Mongolian people. The newspaper makes a contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal international friendship among soldiers of socialist countries. The editorial board has established especially close ties with similar publications in the Soviet Union, such as KRASNAYA ZVEZDA [Red Star], SOVETSKIY VOIN [Soviet Soldier], and NA BOYEVOM POSTU [Battle Stations], and with other newspapers and journals in fraternal socialist countries. He stressed that the newspaper is making an important contribution to increasing the combat and political readiness of Mongolian soldiers, and to educating them in the spirit of loyalty to the MPRP and the Mongolian people.

Rear Admiral I. M. Panov, first deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and head of the Soviet delegation to the anniversary celebrations, then gave a speech and conveyed greetings.

Attending the festive meeting were B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Lieutenant General J. Purebdorj, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the MPR and MPR first deputy minister of defense; T. Namsray,

editor-in-chief of the newspaper UNEN and chairman of the board of the Union of Mongolian Journalists; other officials; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

#### Newspaper's History Described

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by A. Bayarmagnay, editor-in-chief of the newspaper ULAAN OD: "A Faithful Friend and Advisor to Soldiers"]

[Text] Sixty years ago, on 5 February, the first issue of the newspaper ULAAN OD ("Red Star") was published; it is the organ of the Ministry of Defense of the Mongolian People's Republic. The glorious 60-year history of the newspaper ULAAN OD is a chronicle of the campaign for the cause of the MPRP and for the implementation of its defense policies, which are tied to protecting the historic achievements of the 1921 People's Revolution and strengthening the inviolable friendship and military cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet armed forces.

The first issue of the newspaper was published under the editorial guidance of D. Natsagdorj, the founder of modern Mongolian literature. The name of the newspaper has changed several times. Between 1921 and 1929 it was called ARDYN TSEREG ("The People's Warrior"), then it was called ARDYN HUB'SGALT TSERGIYN SOYOLYN DZAM (The Glorious Path of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army), and since 1944 the newspaper has been published under the name ULAAN OD.

Since its first days ULAAN OD has been guided by the principles of Marxist-Leninist press; it has done everything possible to strengthen its ties with the people and the armed forces, and it has become their true friend and advisor. It has always worked to spread the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the party's policies, and the patriotic deeds and military feats of the Mongolian Armed Forces.

At the first stage of the People's Revolution, ULAAN OD worked actively to explain and promote the goals of defending the country's independence and sovereignty, strengthening the revolutionary democratic system, and developing the country along a noncapitalist course; it mercilessly exposed the reactionary essence of the Buddhist religion; and it did everything possible to raise the educational and cultural level and political consciousness of servicemen.

The newspaper assigned a great deal of importance to disseminating scientific information among army personnel and to helping them master revolutionary ideas; it provided extensive propaganda on the positions of Marxism-Leninism regarding the defense of the socialist society; and it indicated creative ways to put these positions into practice. Thus, in the process of strengthening the country's defensive capability, creating a regular army, increasing its fighting efficiency, and educating military personnel in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the newspaper ULAAN OD was created as a party propagandist and agitator and an organizer and educator of the military masses. Soviet military correspondents, including

Dolgopol'skiy, Briker, Suseyev, Tayzhel'nikov, and Kuzmichev, who were serving as advisors to ULAAN OD provided a great deal of assistance in the creation of the newspaper.

In the 1930s, in connection with the aggravation of the situation outside the country and the growing threat from militaristic Japan ULAAN OD did everything to expose the aggressive essence of imperialism and the invasion-oriented policies of the Japan military clique, and it called on the military personnel to work tirelessly to increase their vigilance and their combat readiness. In 1939, when the Japanese samurai warriors attacked our country ULAAN OD and the front-line newspaper EH ORNY TUL ("For the Homeland") made a passionate appeal to the people and the army for victory, inspired them to heroic feats, and spread mass propaganda on the fraternity and martial labor of Mongolian and Soviet warriors, fighting side by side for the MPR's freedom and independence. From the pages of the newspaper our people learned of the immortal deeds of the heroes at Halhin gol, the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers and military commanders, including G. K. Zhukov, M. P. Yakovlev, and I. M. Remizov, Heroes of the Soviet Union; and L. Dandar, T. Olzdboi, P. Hayanhirba, and D. Nyantaysuren, Heroes of the MPR; and many others.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German Fascist invaders, the newspaper ULAAN OD gave regular and emotional accounts of the mass heroism of the Soviet people; it reported on the unparalleled feats of the Soviet Armed Forces to save mankind from Fascist enslavement; it expressed the love and sympathy of our people and our army for the Soviet people and their glorious Red Army; and it did everything to promote a stronger military union between our fraternal peoples and their armies. It also called on soldiers in the Mongolian People's Army to work constantly to strengthen their combat readiness, to be prepared to meet any possible aggression with a firm rebuff, to study the front-line experience of the Red Army in depth, and to learn the art of victory from Soviet warriors.

At the end of the second world war, when our army's units, together with the invincible Red Army, fought against the Japanese militarists ULAAN OD reporters who were on the front lines inspired the fighters with their eloquent writing. The reports on the offensives and unparalleled courage and heroism of the Soviet and Mongolian soldiers, who honorably carried out their international duty and freed the peoples of northeastern China from Japanese enslavement, were graphic and convincing.

The theme of the army's heroic deeds and the legendary detachments of partisans during the People's Revolution, the ardent patriots and internationalists, who fought together for our peoples' happiness and bright future, has held a key position in the publications of ULAAN OD for 60 years. The newspaper has made and is still making a contribution to the work of educating Mongolian young people and soldiers in the revolutionary, heroic, and labor traditions of the people and their army. A great deal of attention is focused on seeking out the unknown heroes of Halhin gol, the liberation war of 1945. Thanks to the newspaper's efforts, L. Gelegbaatar, a brave political worker; D. Samdan, a machine gunner; D. Namnan, a frontier guard; and others who were given the title of Hero of the MPR posthumously, will now live on in memory.



For its military services to the Homeland, in 1954 ULAAN OD was awarded the Order of the Militant Red Banner, and in 1974, on its 50th anniversary, it was given the highest award of the Homeland, the Order of Sukhe Bator.

Today the newspaper directs all of its activities toward encouraging the military personnel in the Armed Forces to carry out the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress and the regular plenums of the MPRP Central Committee that involve strengthening the country's defensive capability, increasing the army's combat readiness, and tightening military discipline; the newspaper also encourages soldiers to set an example in meeting goals for improving the quality of military education, mastering the use of weapons and combat equipment, and successful fulfillment of production and construction plans.

The pages of the newspaper often contain information on issues tied to improving and strengthening the effectiveness of party and political work and the entire system of training and educating soldiers, and mastering the scientific foundations of military work. A great deal of attention is given to popularizing the experience of the top leaders in military and political training, of those who initiate the practice of combining military specializations, and of masters of military affairs.

The newspaper's publications help increase the militant nature and effectiveness of ideological and ideological indoctrination work with soldiers and they help raise its ideological level; they promote an increase in knowledge, skills, and abilities of the officers and in their official responsibility; they encourage each soldier to develop a conscientious attitude toward his obligations, a love for the military profession, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

One of the newspaper's most important and honorable tasks is to provide mass propaganda on the inviolable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, among all the peoples in the system of socialist cooperation, and their fraternal armies; and to educate military personnel in the spirit of boundless loyalty to this fraternal friendship.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the party and the government, the editorial staff of the newspaper is growing stronger both in organizational and personnel terms. There has been a rise in the ideological level and effectiveness of the newspaper's articles, and the paper enjoys a great deal of authority among its readers. The ranks of the authors' collective are growing. People in a wide range of professions and areas of specialization participate in the work of the newspaper. Over the past 10 years there has been a significant increase in the number of subscribers and the number of readers has risen.

The 60th anniversary of ULAAN OD is being celebrated on the eve of important dates in the life of the Mongolian people--the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, and the 45th anniversary of the victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops at Halhin gol.

The Mongolian people and the soldiers of the MPA are meeting these important dates with a great upsurge in their political and labor activity. At this

stage, the task of the newspaper ULAAN OD is to provide extensive illumination of the triumph of the MPRP's Marxist-Leninist policies and the successes of socialist construction; and to spread propaganda on the importance of the eternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and of cooperation among all the countries in the system of socialist cooperation, and on the glorious course of struggle and victory of our people and their Armed Forces.

Under the current conditions, with aggravation of the international situation and intensification of the ideological battle between opposing systems, ULAAN OD sees that one of its primary tasks is to work tirelessly to propagandize the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation, which is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and security among peoples and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The newspaper is continuing to devote a great deal of attention to increasing the soldiers' political vigilance. On its pages it will continue in the future to expose the aggressive policies and reactionary activities of imperialism, which continues to aggravate international tension.

9967

CSO: 1819/14

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### MILITARY FESTIVITIES HELD IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 1

[Text] On 8 May in the House of Officers of the Mongolian People's Army, representatives of military units of the Ulaanbaatar garrison held a festive meeting dedicated to the 39th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces over Fascist Germany.

Major General G. Dugarsuren, first deputy chief of the MPA Political Directorate, opened the festive meeting.

Major General S. Jadamba, MPR deputy minister of defense gave a speech at the meeting.

He said that the treacherous attack by Fascist Germany against the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941 was part of the aggressive war being waged from afar by international imperialism. The Soviet Union and its Armed Forces were faced with the international duty of defending the homeland and saving socialism and progressive humanity from Fascist enslavement. S. Jadamba stressed that in the great battle with Fascist Germany the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, with boundless loyalty to the cause of the Great October and principles of proletarian internationalism, not only defended the freedom and independence of their Homeland, but also saved European and world civilization from Fascism.

Guidance from the Leninist Communist Party was the primary source of the historic victory of the Soviet people and the warriors of the glorious Red Army over Fascist Germany and its satellites. This victory serves as a good lesson for those who entertain dreams about world supremacy.

The speaker went on to say that even so, reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily militaristic circles in the United States, are ignoring this lesson of history and are zealously striving to destroy the military and strategic balance and achieve unilateral superiority in order to carry out policies aimed at liquidation of world socialism as a system, suppression of the national liberation movement, and achieving world supremacy. The policies and actions of reactionary forces of imperialism are intensifying the danger of war in Asia more and more. Under these conditions the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are doing everything they can to preserve peace on earth and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. In conclusion, comrade S. Jadamba quoted the words of K. U. Chernenko at a meeting with workers at the Moscow

"Hammer and Sickle" Plant: "While there is military and political tension, while the nuclear missile threat from the United States and NATO states hangs over our country, we should keep the powder dry, we should always be on the alert, to see that the balance of forces does not shift in favor of imperialism and that we will not turn out to be weaker...June 1941 will not be repeated. Any aggressor will be met with immediate retribution. Let all of our friends and all of our enemies know this."

Attending the festive meeting were B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee; G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; L. Molomjams, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the MPA Political Directorate; Lieutenant General C. Purebdorj, MPR first deputy minister of defense; other officials; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Those attending the meeting watched a Soviet feature film.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION--T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received a Soviet delegation led by Rear Admiral I. M. Panov, first deputy editor of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA [Red Star]. The delegation was taking part in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the first issue of the newspaper ULAAN OD [Red Star], the press organ of the MPR Ministry of Defense. During the meeting the members of the delegation were presented with anniversary medals commemorating the "60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the MPR." The Soviet military leaders were given this award by order of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural for their contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and military cooperation between our armies. Attending the meeting were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Political Directorate of the Mongolian People's Army; Colonel A. Bayarmagnay, editor-in-chief of the newspaper ULAAN OD; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 1] 9967

MOSCOW DEFENSE MEETING--On 2 April D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union, received a delegation of political workers from the Mongolian People's Army, led by Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the political directorate of the MPA, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. During the friendly conversation they discussed questions of mutual interest. Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, participated in the discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9967

CSO: 1819/23

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC REGIONS IN MPR DETAILED

#### General Overview of Development Plans

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by T. Enebish, sector chief at the Economics Institute under the MPR State Planning Commission and the MPR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The most important and distinctive feature of the contemporary stage of economic development in the MPR is that all the efforts of the party and the people are directed toward completing the formation of the material and technical base of socialism. This requires a high degree of organization in managing the economy, further increases in its efficiency, maximum mobilization of all reserves for increasing national production, and so on.

Improvements in the territorial structure of the economy based on efficient utilization of productive forces in aymags and economic regions, taking into account specific aspects of their development and potential possibilities, are playing an important role in the successful resolution of this historic task.

In connection with further improvements in the territorial structure of the national economy, the 18th MPRP Congress pointed out the need for an optimal combination of sectorial and territorial principles of administration and planning.

With the current growing scale of development of productive forces, the resolution of many sectorial and intersectorial problems requires that resources scattered over a vast area be brought into economic circulation. The result of this process is the creation of large new industrial and agricultural enterprises and industrial centers, which influence the character of further economic development in a number of aymags. For example, the process of developing copper and molybdenum resources in Erdenetiyn-ooi concerns not just Bulgan Aymag, but the entire north central part of the country. This is explained by the fact that economic regions have greater possibilities for selecting and making use of resources than individual aymags. Therefore, the combination of sectorial and territorial planning within the boundaries of major economic regions is of great practical importance.

In recent years a new step has been taken in this direction. The major economic regions of the MPR have already become the most important instruments



in working out a general plan for the development and distribution of the country's productive forces and a long-range special comprehensive program for developing the country's agriculture.

Long-range forecasts for economic regions serve two purposes. In the first place, a forecast reflects the spatial distribution of the most important sectors, which makes it possible for planning organs to analyze the proportional territorial division of labor and inter-aymag and interregional economic ties that result from this division. In the second place, the forecasts make it possible, from a national economic standpoint, to focus the attention of sectorial and territorial administrative organs on key regional issues that are in need of concentrated efforts and funds. The decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee emphasize the need to use the latter approach to resolve economic problems.

Therefore, research on the principles involved in the formation and development of a system of economic regions as a whole and of each individual economic region is an important task in the administration and long-range development of the MPR national economy.

An analysis of the general shifts and contemporary and long-range trends in the territorial organization of production indicates that the country should be divided into three major economic regions: the Central Region (consisting of 10 aymags); the Eastern Region (with 3 aymags); and the Western Region (with 5 aymags). A general plan is being worked out for the development and distribution of productive forces of the MPR up to the year 2000 on the basis of these regions.

As a result of planned distribution of productive forces at the MPR's current stage of development, substantial changes are taking place in the formation and development of all the economic regions, which has led to an improvement in the territorial structure of the country's national economy.

In each five-year plan dozens of modern new enterprises have been created and new regions have been developed.

The 6th Five-Year Plan had the most capital construction, especially in industry. For example, during this five-year plan, with the technical and economic assistance of the USSR, over 240 industrial, agricultural, and other projects were built, including the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine.

Between 1976 and 1980 work was started on resolving the most important, large national economic territorial problems that are of fundamental importance for the further growth of the country's economic potential and for improving the territorial organization of the national economy. The most important of these are the large-scale development of mineral resources and strengthening the fuel and power base of the Central Economic Region; increasing specialization and concentration of agriculture; strengthening the fodder base in the country's Western Region, among others.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan the volume of capital investments in the Central, Eastern, and Western Regions increased over the level in the previous five-year plan by a factor of 2.2, 2.6, and 1.5, respectively.

Over 80 percent of all state capital investments were made in the Central Economic Region. As a result, more than 100 enterprises and shops in the region underwent construction, reconstruction, or expansion. The 6th Five-Year Plan marked a new stage in the development of industry, especially the mining industry. In the northern part of the Central Economic Region, with the help of the Soviet Union, the Erdenet combine was built, a powerful new mining and industrial complex for extracting and concentrating copper and molybdenum ores.

A large coal pit in Baga nuur is undergoing intensive construction, along with all the auxiliary and service projects.

Several positive changes have been made in the distribution of the country's agriculture that involve further improvements in its material and technical base. These changes are tied to further development of new fallow virgin lands in the Central and Eastern Regions and a rise in agriculture, especially animal husbandry, in the western aymags that is the result of strengthening the local fodder base and carrying out significant water management measures that help expand the natural growing areas for vegetables and potatoes in the Western and Eastern Regions.

Shifts in the distribution of production in the past 10 years have brought about further development of the country's territorial and economic ties, especially international and intraregional ties.

There has been an increase in the proportion of petroleum products, machinery and equipment, especially equipment for the mining and fuel and power industries, in the country's imports; in terms of exports, there has been a sharp rise in the proportion of products from the mining industry in connection with the creation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, in addition to an increase in the proportion of products from light industry.

During this period there was relative stabilization of interregional ties and a significant strengthening of intraregional economic ties, especially in the Central Region.

An important aspect of the development of these contacts in the Central Region is localization of the majority of ties within the boundaries of the new industrial center of Erdenet, and within the cities of Darhan and Ulaanbaatar. The strengthening of intraregional ties in other economic regions is tied primarily to a strengthening of the local fodder and construction base and development of light and food industry.

Thus, during this period the economic potential of the Central Region developed even further. As a result, there has been a significant increase in the national economic specialization of the Central Economic Region in the direction of mining industry, fuel and power, forestry, light industry, and construction materials; the production structure of the region's economy has

improved so that it corresponds more closely to the region's natural resource potential.

Implementation of major new measures in the area of rational utilization of natural resources and distribution of industrial and transport construction will lead to further changes in the territorial organization of the country's production.

One of the remarkable aspects of the contemporary territorial organization of production in the MPR is the combination of extensive and intensive courses of regional economic development, the simultaneous existence of two trends that have developed historically--the construction of new industrial, agricultural, and other projects in different parts of the country, with the aim of more uniform development of aymags, and further preferential concentration of production in a number of large industrial centers.

In addition to this, a more progressive trend can be seen in the economic development of new territories. The creation of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentrating Enterprise in Erdenet opens up vast opportunities to make full use of the advantages of integration ties with the Soviet Union. At the same time, practical conditions are being created in this part of the region for further comprehensive and rational utilization of natural resources and for creating a major northern territorial production complex on this basis.

Rational combination of these trends is the basic direction of the long-range regional policy for developing the MPR's productive forces.

The 7th Five-Year Plan is an important stage in further improvement of the territorial production structure based on stepped-up development of all the economic regions. The problems being resolved in the Central Economic Region involve further intensification of agricultural production through the development of interfarm specialized livestock and agro-industrial complexes (mechanized dairy farms, cattle feedlots, interassociation cooperative enterprises, etc.) and improvement of the production structure of industrial centers on the basis of full utilization of the production system created at the centers, technical re-equipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises, development of missing production links, and strengthening the production and social and domestic services infrastructure.

During the current five-year plan the process of building new industrial and agricultural enterprises is continuing on an intensive basis. It should be pointed out that the construction of new enterprises is to a significant extent taking on the character of creating new industrial centers. Thus, the process of creating new industrial centers and complexes on the basis of natural raw materials will continue (such as the Baga nuur, Hotol, and Boro ondor complexes).

A number of measures are being carried out in the Eastern Region for more complete and rational utilization of arable land, for improving the water supply, and increasing industrial processing of agricultural raw materials.

In the western part of the country there is a continuing upswing in agriculture based on further strengthening of the fodder base for livestock. Significant changes are taking place in the development of the food industry and in the production of construction materials.

All these trends should be taken into account in long-range planning.

#### Plans for Central Economic Region Outlined

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by C. Gandzorig, scientific associate of the Economics Institute under the State Planning Commission and the MPR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] In the last issue of our newspaper we reported on the development of Mongolia's economic regions. Today we are publishing an article on the Central Economic Region. In the upcoming issues we will present reports on the other regions.

The Central Economic Region leads the economic regions of the MPR in terms of the volume of its industrial and agricultural production, as well as the level of scientific, social, and cultural development. This region contains Hobsgol, Arhangay, Bulgan, Oborhangay, Selenge, Tob, Dundgobi, Dornogobi, Omnogobi, and Bayanhongor aymags, as well as the country's major cities--Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet--and Baga nuur, the new city now being formed. The area of the region is 864,000 square kilometers (55 percent of the country's total area); and the population is 1,169,800 (as of 1 January 1981).

The nucleus of the region is the capital of our country, Ulaanbaatar (with a population of 435,400). Ulaanbaatar contains the majority of the large industrial associations and enterprises, 45 scientific and sectorial institutes, and 9 institutions of higher education.

During the years of socialist construction in the MPR, the country's primary economic potential has been formed in the Central Region, because this is where a large number of industrial enterprises of various sectors are in operation, there are large reserves of mineral raw materials (all the known reserves of copper and molybdenum, phosphorite, and iron ore; over 80 percent of the estimated reserves of fluorspar; almost 90 percent of the coal reserves; and the majority of the known reserves of the most important construction materials, such as cement and lime raw materials, etc.); the region contains timber and land resources, a concentration of skilled manpower, a large scientific potential, and developed agriculture, especially farming.

During this period the development of the Central Region has been carried out, taking into account the conditions listed above. Major national economic problems involving the rational utilization of natural and manpower resources, improving the structure of industrial production, and on this basis increasing the efficiency of the national economy as a whole, have been and are still being resolved here.

This region accounts for almost 80 percent of the gross national product and contains over 80 percent of the fixed production capital in the country's national economy.

The Central Region is responsible for over 80 percent the MPR's industrial output and almost 60 percent of its agricultural production, and in the future it will continue to be the country's economic leader. The planned rate and level of development of the productive forces in the Central Region in the near future will be determined by resolving the major economic tasks in the country's progressive development that are outlined in the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Consequently, about 90 percent of the growth in gross industrial production and 70 percent of the increase in gross farming production planned for 1981-1985 should come from accelerated development in the economy of this region.

Specialized sectors in the national economy are developing and will continue to develop at accelerated rates; these include the light and food industry, mining, forestry, and the fuel and power industry.

At present light industry accounts for about 30 percent of the region's industrial output, and almost 90 percent of the country's light industry is concentrated in this region. The sewing industry, wool-processing enterprises, and the leather shoe industry are well represented in this region.

Light industry in the Central Region is responsible for all of the woolen fabric and knitted goods produced in the country, and for a considerable share of the rugs, leather, sheepskin, fur goods, kid leather, and other articles.

Food industry accounts for almost one-fifth of the region's entire industrial output, and 80 percent of the country's food industry is concentrated in this region.

The food industry has large meat, flour-milling, and bread-baking enterprises in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan, and food combines in all the aymag centers.

In 1980 the region provided 80 percent of the country's meat production, almost 90 percent of the milk and dairy products, and over 80 percent of the flour, bread, and baked goods.

On the basis of complete, comprehensive utilization of domestic raw materials resources, the construction materials industry, forestry, and the woodworking industry are undergoing extensive development. For example, during the current five year plan large new projects are being put into production, including the Hotol Cement and Lime Complex, the Ulaanbaatar Furniture and Cardboard Factory, and the Erdenet Woodworking Combine.

Over the past 10 years the mining industry has experienced the greatest development. Approximately 90 percent of the fixed production capital in this sector is concentrated in the Central Region. The mining industry is responsible for a significant portion of export production. The Erdenet Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine, the largest in the world with a planned extraction capacity of 16 million tons of ore per year, is being



developed in this region. As of 1982 output from this complex was 11 percent of all of the country's exports. As a result, there is a significant increase in the proportion of products from the extractive sectors in the Central Economic Region's gross industrial production.

The mining and fuel industries are undergoing massive development in the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The most important new projects of the 7th Five-Year Plan are the construction of the Baga nuur coal mine that is being put into operation and the construction of a mining and concentrating complex for the extraction and concentration of fluorspar ore in the Boro ondor area, with all the necessary infrastructure and service facilities. In addition, geological prospecting work is being carried out in the Hobsgol phosphorite basin. As a result, there will be a significant increase in specialization and comprehensive development in the Central Economic Region.

For example, the 7th Five-Year Plan calls for all of the planned extraction of copper, molybdenum, and fluorspar to be provided for in the region, along with 90 percent of the increase in coal extraction in the country. The majority of coal mining is done at the deposits in Nalayh, Sharandul, and Baga nuur. Almost three-fourths of the coal mined in the country is mined at these deposits.

The development of agriculture in this region is based on the strengthening of its material and technical base and intensification of farming and animal husbandry. The Central Economic Region contains the country's major grain resources. Three-fourths of the country's grain and over half of the republic's livestock population are concentrated in this region; over 80 percent of the grain, potatoes, and vegetables are produced in the region, and the region produces over 50 percent of the meat (on the hoof weight) and 80 percent of the milk.

The main direction for the development of agriculture in the Central Economic Region is increasing the specialization and concentration of production, the development of interfarm cooperatives and agro-industrial integration. Favorable conditions have already been created for the formation of agro-industrial complexes with various specializations. For example, the first agro-industrial complex in the country is being created in Shensuipai. It includes a specialized state farm for growing fruit and vegetables, an enterprise that produces various types of stewed fruit, juices, and vegetables, and plants for pickling and drying vegetables and fruits.

An agro-industrial complex in Harhorin for producing bread and other products and an agro-industrial complex in Bor nuur for producing vegetable products will undergo further development as part of the plan for agro-industrial integration.

The northern part of the region specializes in the production of grain, vegetables and in intensifying the development of dairy farming, beef and dairy cattle. Livestock complexes are being created for the production along with mechanized feedlots with capacities ranging from 100 to 600 cows.



The trend in the southern, or Gobi part of the region is toward specialization primarily in raising camel for wool and goats for down.

The Central Region has a relatively well-developed transportation network, in which all forms of transport are represented. The network carries a large share of the country's freight shipments and provides communications with other regions in the country.

The future development of the national economy in the Central Region will be carried out on the one hand by making the most complete and efficient use of the production potential that has been created, and on the other hand, through large-scale utilization of the wealth of natural resources, primarily mineral raw materials.

#### Report on Plans for the Western Economic Region

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by C. Uranchimeg, scientific associate]

[Text] The Western Economic Region occupies 26 percent of the land area of Mongolia. It includes 5 aymags with common natural conditions and common economic specialization. The aymags in the region are: Bayan-Olgii, Hobd, Ubs, Gobi-Altay, and Dzabhan.

The area of the region is 416,000 square kilometers, and as of 1 January 1981 the population was 353,500. The region contains 32 percent of the country's livestock population.

The Western Economic Region specializes in the production of agricultural products: meat, wool, and sheepskin.

The region is responsible for 30 percent of the MPR's gross livestock production, which includes more than 30 percent of the wool production and about 30 percent of the meat production.

Agriculture plays the dominant role in the economy of the Western Economic Region, and livestock grazing is the primary activity. This sector accounts for over 40 percent of the fixed production capital in the region's economy, and over 70 percent of the people employed in the physical production sphere.

The Western Region contains one-third of all the country's pasture lands. Livestock in this region are grazed year-round.

In his report on the MPRP Central Committee to the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed that "Animal husbandry must be supported by a strong material and technical base. Fodder production is of key importance here." This is especially applicable to the Western Economic Region, in which a rise in the development of animal husbandry is tied directly to strengthening the fodder base in every way possible by making full and rational use of grazing resources and increasing the cultivation of fodder crops using irrigation.

In recent years a great deal of work has been done in the region to irrigate hayfields. In Hobd aymag they have started to utilize the large Shargu hayfield and meadow tract with an area of 40,000 hectares, of which 10,000 hectares are already in use; in Ubs aymag the large Harhiraa fodder farm has been created and it has an irrigation system.

In addition, there is significant expansion of the area sown to fodder crops. As a result, in 1980 there was a 73.6 percent increase in land sown to fodder crops over the 1975 level, and by 1985 this figure should reach 80 percent. All this makes it possible to bring about a corresponding reduction in the volume of fodder brought in from the Central Region.

As a result of unfavorable natural and climatic conditions in the region, farming has not been sufficiently developed. Today only 8.6 percent of its gross agricultural output comes from farming.

Development of industry in the Western Economic Region is based on the utilization of local agricultural, timber, mineral, and construction raw materials. The majority of the industrial sectors are local in nature, in spite of the fact that light and food industry, forestry and woodworking, and the construction materials industry are receiving adequate development. These sectors account for 78 percent of the gross industrial production. The largest industrial enterprises in terms of their capacity are the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine (in Dzabhan aymag) and the Olgiy Wool Washing Factory. During the 7th Five-Year Plan a large brick works was put into operation in the city of Hobd, with a capacity of 8-10 million bricks per year, which will make it possible to meet the demand for wall materials not only in the Hobd aymag, but also the demands of other aymags in the region to some extent.

The transportation system and the major power network in the Western Economic Region are still not adequately developed. Interregional and intraregional shipments are made by means of motor transport.

The transshipment center in Tsagaan nuur plays an important role in the region's economy; it provides transportation and economic ties between the MPR and USSR. Consumer goods, petroleum products, construction materials, and machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union are shipped through the center.

In recent years a great deal of attention has been given to resolving scientific and social problems in the region's development. For example, in Ubs and Dzabhan aymags experimental testing work is being done on the cultivation and processing of stickseeds and in Gobi-Altay and Hobd aymag experiments are being carried out on the cultivation of fruit and vegetable crops. In 1979 a pedagogical institute was opened in Hobd, which is playing an important role in meeting the demands of the Western Region for skilled personnel.

The long-range development of the western part of the country should be aimed at doing everything to raise the level of agricultural production, using this as a basis for comprehensive development of light and food industry, and making

the most complete and rational use of the sufficient manpower and agricultural resources available in the region.

#### Plans for Eastern Economic Region Detailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by O. Yanjmaa, scientific associate]

[Text] The Eastern Economic Region consists of three aymags: Dornod, Hentiy, and Suhbaatar. The area of the region is 286,000 square kilometers. As of 1 January 1981 the population was 162,100. Fifteen percent of the country's livestock population is concentrated in this region. Choybalsan is the region's main industrial and cultural center.

On a statewide scale, the Eastern Economic Region is an important supplier of agricultural and industrial products, specializing in the production of livestock products and mining industry products.

The Eastern Economic Region is responsible for 15 percent of the MPR's gross output of livestock products, which includes 13 percent of the wool production and about 15 percent of the meat production.

Agriculture is the leading sector of the region's economy, with livestock grazing the primary activity.

The Eastern Region also plays a leading role in the MPR in terms of fodder reserves per unit of livestock. Grazing land accounts for 90 percent of the territory of the region (that is, 14.5 percent of all the grazing land in the MPR); and hayfields account for about 40 percent. This forms a stable base for stepping up animal husbandry, primarily sheep-herding, in the region.

In his report to the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed: "The most important task of farming is to provide steady growth in production by increasing the yield and expanding the area of sown land."

Accelerated development of the farming base in the Eastern Economic Region should play a significant role in meeting these goals. The existence of large tracts of arable land in the region, which represent over 20 percent of all of the country's arable land, will help realize this goal. This region contains 43 percent of all the virgin land developed in the country.

The goal of accelerated development in farming in the region is already being met in part. In recent years, new state farms have been built using virgin land that was developed (such as the Halhin gol State Farm in Dornod aymag, and the Changantal and Hurhin state farms in Hentiy aymag).

Grain crops account for most of the farming in the region, and represent about 90 percent of the gross farming output. Grain production also has a significant effect on strengthening the region's fodder base by increasing the total harvest of fodder crops. The most promising region for farming is the Halhin area, with relatively favorable soil conditions.

As a result of greater development of farming in the Halhin area, and a rational combination of this development and industrial development, especially in the food industry, a more highly developed and efficient agro-industrial complex can be created here.

Pasture lands with a rich grasses create favorable conditions for raising livestock, especially livestock to be used for meat. A feedlot with a capacity of 5000 head of cattle was recently put into operation in the region. The existence of rich brown soil with a high humus content makes it possible to grow rich harvests of grain crops and vegetables.

One of the most important problems in the economy of the Eastern Economic Region is the development of industry through full and rational use and distribution of local natural resources and agricultural raw materials.

The mining industry is also undergoing development; it accounts for most of the region's export production.

The mining industry accounts for almost 20 percent of the region's gross industrial output.

Light and food industry are other sectors in which the region specializes. The region's food industry provides about 10 percent of the country's gross output in this sector.

In 1980 light industry accounted for about 10 percent of the region's gross output. The wool washing industry is still the predominant sector, which corresponds to the direction of development in agriculture. In the near future the problem of creating new capacities on the basis of more thorough processing of agricultural raw materials and increasing the proportion of industrial products in the region's supply of export goods, should be resolved. For example, the 7th Five-Year Plan calls for construction of a large new rug factory in Choybalsan with a capacity of 650,000 square meters per year. A silicate brick works with a capacity of 30 million bricks per year is also being built there, which will make it possible to meet the demand for wall materials not only in Dornod aymag, but also throughout the region as a whole.

The Choybalsan Industrial Center plays a special role in the intraregional distribution of productive forces: it accounts for half of the entire industrial production of the region. It specializes primarily in light and food industry products, in coal extraction, and in the production of electrical power and construction materials.

The leading industrial enterprises of the center are a meat combine with a capacity of 50 tons of meat per shift, a mechanized food combine, a thermal and electric power station, a wool washing factory, and the Aduunchuluun coal mine.

Thus, the most important goals in the long-range economic development of the Eastern Region and in the formation of the most efficient territorial distribution in the country's national economy as a whole are tied to the utilization of the great land resources and comprehensive development of agriculture and light and food industry, and to utilization of the rich raw materials resources and the corresponding development of the mining industry.

9967

CSO: 1819/9

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### PRELIMINARY DATA ON 1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the MPRP and supported by internationalist assistance from the great Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, our country's workers have actively spread national socialist competition to put into practice successfully the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress which are aimed at the economic and social development of our country, and they have on the whole fulfilled the plan goals for developing the national economy and culture for 1983, the third year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Growth in basic indicators of the development of the national economy and culture

Basic indicator	1983, expressed as a percentage of 1982
National income	105.8
Capital investments	112.6
Fixed capital put into operation	116.2
Sales in material and technical supply	107.9
Social labor productivity	103.4
Real income per capita	103.4
Payments and benefits to the population from national consumption funds	104.0
State and cooperative retail goods turnover	104.6
Number of students	102.6
Number of hospital beds	103.6
Capacity of kindergartens	103.4
Capacity of nurseries	102.0
Volume of municipal services provided	104.7
Volume of domestic services provided to the population	108.5
State centralized budget:	
income	108.7
expenditure	103.6

In 1983 the number of workers in the national economy increased by 2.9 percent over the previous year. Institutions of higher and secondary specialized education trained and sent into the national economy 9800 specialists, and



vocational and technical schools did the same for 10,700 skilled workers and official handicraft workers.

Production efficiency rose and the quality of work improved. Two-thirds of the net increase in the national income was the result of an increase in labor productivity.

The share of the profit obtained in the national economy increased by 6.7 percent over the level achieved in the previous year.

In accordance with directives issued at the recent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, the country's industrial enterprises and economic organizations are focusing considerable attention on questions of organizing production and strengthening labor discipline; as a result, there has been a reduction in the amount of work time lost and an increase in the proportion of work time in the productive period.

In 1981 plan quotas for increasing the capital-output ratio were met, and in the all-Union economy raw materials and other supplies totalling 60 million tons were conserved.

This year the foreign trade turnover was exceeded by 7 percent. There is continued incorporation of scientific and technical achievements into production. A total of 106 measures involving mechanization and automation of production processes were introduced into the national economy, and 144 scientific articles have been put into series production.

#### 1. Agriculture

Industrial and agricultural workers did not manage to consolidate the successes they achieved during the first two years of the current five-year plan and they were not able to achieve maximum mobilization of their internal reserves. As a result, the state plan to increase the livestock population was not met. In spite of this, however, the gross production output in agriculture as a whole increased by almost 3 percent compared to the average level for the two preceding years. The plan to increase the livestock population (based on cattle) was met in Dundgobi, Selenge, Hobsgol, and Dzabhan aymags and Dundgobi and Selenge aymags also were successful in fulfilling the plan for raising all types of livestock.

The most significant losses of adult livestock and young animals and a high level of barrenness and aborted pregnancies among female animals last year resulted at farms in Dornod, Oborhangay, Suhbaatar, Hobd, Arhangay, and Damgovi aymags.

Over the country as a whole the plan for livestock procurement was met by 94.1 percent, while farms in Bayanhongor, Dundgobi, Selenge, Dornogobi, Bayanzul, and Ubs aymags exceeded the plan.

In 1981 the plan for deliveries of milk to the state was fulfilled by 106.7 percent, these deliveries increased by 8.9 percent over last year's level and deliveries for intra-aymag needs increased by 7.5 percent.

Farms in Ubs and Hentiy aymags exceeded the plan for butter production and deliveries, while a number of aymags, including Hobd, Suhbaatar, Oborhangay, and Tob aymags did not fulfill the plan for butter production and the volume of butter deliveries was lower than in other aymags.

The plan for procurement of wool in 1983 was met by 95.2 percent; the plan for procurement of leather raw materials from large livestock was met by 89.7 percent and the plan for leather raw materials from small livestock was met by 93.3 percent. Dundgobi and Bayanhongor aymags exceeded the plan for procurement of all types of wool, and Dornod and Dornogobi aymags exceeded the plan for procurement of leather raw materials from large and small livestock.

In 1983 our farmers harvested 812,800 tons of grain; 97,500 tons of potatoes; and 34,200 tons of vegetables, which is significantly higher than the levels achieved in 1982--the year of the largest harvest. The harvest of grain was 261,500 tons larger than in 1982, and the potato harvest was 22,400 tons larger.

With the aim of increasing economic incentives for farmers and machinery operators, additional measures were taken last year to provide incentive wages during the harvest period. These measures played an important role in increasing labor activity and in exceeding plan quotas.

The largest grain harvests were obtained in Tob, Selenge, Bulgan, Ubs, Hobsgol, and Arhangay aymags, and at agricultural enterprises in the cities of Darhan and Erdenet.

In 1983 the plan for delivery of grain to the state was exceeded, and the necessary seed stores for the 1984 harvest were created.

Throughout the country as a whole last year, 69,400 hectares of virgin land were developed and 432,800 hectares were plowed up and allowed to lie fallow.

In 1983 rural workers laid in 1,204,500 tons of hay and 177,600 tons of green silage, and the plans were exceeded by 3.6 and 12.3 percent, respectively. By 25 September, Hobsgol, Bulgan, Oborhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Tob, Dzabhan, Omnogobi, Arhangay, and Selenge aymags, and agricultural enterprises in the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet had met the quotas for hay storage.

Last year capital investments of over 700 million tugriks were directed into the country's agriculture, which is considerably more than in 1982. As a result, agriculture's material and technical base was strengthened even further. In 1983, more than 900 tractors, about 380 grain-harvesting combines, over 450 motor vehicles and other equipment, in addition to 69,300 tons of mineral fertilizers were delivered to agricultural enterprises.

Livestock facilities with space for 1,181,400 animals were put into operation and the plan was met by 86.4 percent. A total of 2,292,600 hectares of pasture land were irrigated, and the irrigation plan was exceeded by 14.6 percent.

## II. Industry

The plan for gross production output in industry was met by 100.8 percent and the sales plan was met by 101.9 percent.

The power, fuel, nonferrous metallurgy, textile, leather, fur and footwear, sewing, glass, porcelain and china, chemical, printing, and food sectors of industry exceeded their annual production plans.

The plan for output of top-quality goods in industry was met by 103.2 percent.

Plan fulfillment for gross production output, sales, and increase in labor productivity in industry by ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Plan fulfillment			1983 production output as a percentage of 1982
	Output	Sales	Increase in labor productivity	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	102.8	104.3	101.1	109.0
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	102.3	102.0	101.3	110.1
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	102.4	101.6	100.3	109.2
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	97.4	101.5	99.5	103.4
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	98.6	98.4	100.9	111.7
Ministry of Transportation	100.1	95.6	92.8	119.9
Ministry of Health	103.3	99.5	102.4	104.8
Ministry of Agriculture	93.6	100.4	110.3	132.0
Ministry of Culture	102.3	109.0	97.4	100.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	101.8	101.4	--	104.3

In 1983 the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Association, the Aduunchuluun, Bayanteg, and Tabantolgoy coal mines, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, the Ulaanbaatar Meat Canning Combine, the food combine in Dornod Aymag, the Ulaanbaatar Bread Plant, Dairy Plant, and Woodworking Combine, the Hyalgan Timber Industry Enterprise, woodworking enterprises in Hujirt and Dzuun-har, a construction machinery and equipment repair plant, a lime works, a claydite works, the Dzabhan motor vehicle repair shop, the Ulaanbaatar Flour-Milling Combine, the Ulaangom Flour-Milling and Feed Enterprise, the State Printing Combine, and a number of other enterprises exceeded their sales plans.

The Erdenet Rug Combine and the Erdenet Food Combine, the "Gobi" Woolen Goods Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Children's Dairy Products Plant, an alcohol and molasses combine, and the Ulaanbaatar Associated Quarry Enterprise exceeded their plans for production output.

Plan fulfillment and rate of growth in the output of the most important types of industrial products (in percent)

Industrial product	Plan fulfillment	1983 level as a percentage of 1982
Electrical power	103.9	116.7
Thermal power	102.1	105.7
Coal	103.0	101.1
Fluorspar	104.9	106.2
Lime	105.6	103.0
Lumber	96.2	97.0
Major repairs on motor vehicles	101.1	99.1
Washed wool	100.4	99.7
Felt	100.1	100.0
Felt footwear	101.7	94.8
Woolen goods	100.7	100.3
Rugs	100.2	113.5
Knitted goods	114.5	156.6
Coats	106.5	110.5
Kid leather	100.7	104.0
Leather footwear	104.1	128.9
Leather coats	101.2	101.5
Sheepskin coats	105.2	103.8
Meat (industrial output)	100.3	95.2
Canned meat	101.3	110.6
Sausage products	109.2	124.7
Flour	100.1	125.6
Bread	106.0	113.1
Confectionery products	104.7	103.5
Milk and dairy products	112.2	112.8
Fruit drinks and mineral water	103.0	110.3
Bath soap	101.1	102.9
Mixed feed	86.8	177.6

The output plan was met on the whole for the overwhelming majority of basic types of products. But as a result of shortcomings in the organization of operations, incomplete mobilization of internal reserves, and violations of contract obligations, and other reasons, plan quotas were not met for the output of a number of different articles; this applies to the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, which did not meet the output plan for cement, ceramic tiles, bricks, and precast reinforced concrete products; the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry did not meet the output plan for yurt frames, veneer sheets, cardboard, and matches; and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry did not meet the output plan for smooth chrome, household soap, fish, footwear, and cardboard packaging for footwear.

In the period under review integrated systems for quality control were developed; the plan for testing these systems was fulfilled, but there were serious shortcomings in fulfillment of the plan for incorporating the systems. As a result, the plan for implementing these measures was not met. The plan for developing standards was met in terms of quantity, but in terms of the products assigned it was underfulfilled by 15.1 percent.

During 1983 several enterprises and farms continued to experience failures in meeting the plan for increasing labor productivity and there were some instances in which the level of labor productivity declined, and there were violations of the proper ratio between the rate of growth in labor productivity and average wages. A total of 51 enterprises under various ministries and departments did not meet plan quotas for increasing labor productivity.

Individual ministries did not exercise sufficient control over the expenditure of material resources. The proper measures for organizing conservation of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electrical power were not taken, as a result of which the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials did not meet the plan quotas for conserving materials.

### III. Capital Investments and Construction

In 1983 a total of 4.5 billion tugriks were invested in the national economy and the volume of fixed production capital increased by more than 10 percent.

In 1983 the entire complex of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine reached its full planned capacity, a house-building combine with a capacity of 140,000 square meters of living space per year was put into operation, along with a knitted goods factory and a total of 878 small and large projects. Construction is continuing on production complexes in Baga nuur, Boro ondor, and Hotol, on Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4, which will be the largest in Ulaanbaatar, and on a number of other projects, new state farms, and residential areas.

Last year construction organizations carried out construction and installation work valued at 2.6 billion tugriks, which is 2.2 percent more than in 1982; and the annual plan was met by 98.8 percent.

The major construction contracting organizations reduced planned costs per tugrik of construction and installation operations.

Fulfillment of the plan for putting projects into operation, for construction and installation work, and for increasing labor productivity at the primary contracting ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Putting projects into operation	Plan fulfillment Construction and installation work	Increase in labor productivity	Construction and installation work (1983 as a percentage of 1982)
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	90.9	100.6	102.4	106.1
Main [Army] Construction Forces Administration	87.3	93.7		103.7
Ministry of Water Management	100.0	97.2	95.0	105.9
Main Highway Administration	100.0	106.7	104.1	109.6
Ministry of Communications	100.0	102.5	105.5	115.7
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	81.7	99.6	95.5	102.3
Ministry of Transportation	76.9	84.8	96.5	166.0
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	50.0	100.6	83.3	97.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	100.0	97.9	74.6	98.3

Many contracting organizations, such as the City Construction Trust, the Main Technical Assistance Administration for Construction of Municipal-Purpose Projects, the United Electrical and Sanitary Engineering Installation Trust, construction trusts in Bayan-Olgii and Dundgobi aymags, construction offices in Omnogobi and Hobd aymags and in Tosontsengel, the Main Highway Administration, and a communications construction and installation enterprise exceeded the plan for putting projects into operation and for construction and installation work.

However, the level of labor and production organization in construction ministries and departments does not meet current demands, and shortcomings continue to occur, such as delays in putting projects into operation, poor organization and coordination of the activities of customers, contractors, and supply organizations; this leads to significant failures in fulfilling plan quotas for putting projects into operation and applies specifically to the Technical Assistance for Industrial Construction Trust No 1, the Dzabhan Aymag Construction Trust, construction trusts in Arhangay, Gobi-Altay, Tob, Selenge, and Hobsgol aymags, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Ministry of People's Education.



Hidden shortcomings in the activities of customers, including ministries, departments, aymags, and cities, play a major role in the failure to meet quotas for putting projects into operation. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, and Selenge, Tob, Omnogobi, and Arhangay aymags had significant failures in their fulfillment of the plan for putting projects into operation.

Planning and estimate organizations performed 5.7 percent more work in 1983 than in 1982, and the plan was met by 99.7 percent. The plan for increasing their labor productivity was met by 103.0 percent.

In 1983, 210 geological prospecting operations were carried out in stages, and the plan was met by 100.0 percent. The plan for the average monthly productivity of machinery and equipment for core drilling was met by 100.0 percent, and the plan for percussion drilling equipment was met by 116.7 percent.

#### IV. Transportation and Communications

The freight turnover plan for all types of transport was exceeded by 13.7 percent; the plan for freight shipments was exceeded by 6.8 percent; the plan for passenger turnover was exceeded by 4.9 percent; and the plan for passengers carried was exceeded by 2.7 percent. The volume of freight shipments and the number of passengers carried increased over 1982 by 1.5 and 6.9 percent, respectively.

Plan fulfillment for various types of transport (in percent)

Type of transport	Plan fulfillment	1983 as a percentage of 1982
Freight turnover:		
motor transport	104.3	104.8
rail transport	117.6	114.8
air transport	111.9	94.3
Freight shipments:		
motor transport	107.0	99.4
rail transport	106.5	106.6
air transport	113.8	93.8
Passenger turnover:		
motor transport	102.6	108.6
rail transport	112.4	108.6
air transport	100.6	104.4
Number of passengers carried:		
motor transport	102.7	106.9
rail transport	111.7	110.7
air transport	99.2	105.2

The basic technical and economic indicators for the utilization of trucks in general transportation improved and there was a decrease in the proportion of idle time per machine-day that was due to technical disrepair and other causes.

Plan fulfillment for freight turnover and freight shipments by motor transport in various ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Freight turnover	Freight shipments
Ministry of Transportation	101.1	110.2
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	105.2	110.1
Main [Army] Construction Forces Administration	106.2	96.6
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	112.5	118.9
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	137.7	126.2
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	117.8	107.3
Main Civil Air Transport Administration	106.1	99.8
Ministry of Communications	102.5	115.4
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	117.2	108.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	98.9	98.6
Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions	109.4	104.4

Many enterprises, including transportation administrations in Gobi-Altay and Oborhangay aymags, motor vehicle depots Nos 2, 5, and 27, exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipments. Meanwhile, transportation administrations in Dornogobi and Dornod aymags and motor vehicle depots Nos 33, 39, and 40 did not manage to meet the plan quotas for these indicators.

Earnings from the operation of communications facilities increased by 11.6 percent over 1982, and the 1983 plan was met by 105.3 percent.

In 1983 labor productivity at communications enterprises increased by 7.2 percent over 1982, and the plan was fulfilled by 105.4 percent.

Plan fulfillment and rate of growth for basic indicators at communications enterprises (in percent)

Basic indicator	Plan fulfillment	1983 as a percentage of 1982
Automatic telephone exchanges	101.8	102.3
Telephone terminals	102.8	104.1
Radio terminals	100.5	107.6
Radio receivers	101.4	103.9
Televisions	107.4	108.3
Number of brigades and departments at agricultural cooperatives and		

state farms provided with communications facilities	100.4	102.3
Letters and printed matter sent by mail	101.5	99.4
Number of parcels sent	104.4	109.6
Number of telegrams sent	104.3	103.7
Number of newspapers delivered	101.8	94.6
Number of telephone calls made	104.1	106.9

In 1983 communications facilities were installed at another 22 brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, and the plan was met by 100.4.

#### V. Improvement in the People's Material Well-Being and Culture

Measures outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress for improving the people's material well-being and culture are being implemented successfully.

In 1983 a number of measures were carried out to improve the people's material well-being, especially among rural workers, such as expanding the categories of workers receiving supplemental wages in the Gobi zone, and increasing wages paid to milkers.

The funds allocated for financing social and cultural measures in 1983 represented a 25 percent increase over 1982.

In the past year there was a 5.5 percent increase in the monetary income of the population and a 4.0 percent increase in the payments and benefits provided to the population from the social insurance fund.

In connection with the increase in the people's monetary income and satisfaction of their demand for consumer goods, the state cooperative retail goods turnover in 1983 was significantly higher than in 1982, and the plan for the retail goods turnover was exceeded.

Plan fulfillment of the retail goods turnover by ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Plan fulfillment	1983 as a percentage of 1982
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.6	105.2
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	95.6	95.5
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	105.2	105.0
Ministry of Culture	102.9	102.8
Ministry of Communications	100.6	96.7
Ministry of Health	113.4	108.9

Public eating enterprises fulfilled the 1983 sales plan by 101.4 percent, and the volume of sales increased by 5.2 percent over 1982.

There was an increase in the volume of flour, bread, rice, cotton fabric, silk, and other goods sold to the population, as well as in the delivery of meat, milk, potatoes, and vegetables in the trade networks of cities and rural areas.

There is continued, steady growth in the sale of durable goods. There was an increase over 1982 in the number of refrigerators, televisions, radio receivers, rugs, sewing machines, and motorcycles sold per 1000 people.

The plan for income from the operation of municipal services was met by 103.0 percent and the plan for domestic services provided to the population was met by 104.9 percent.

There was improvement in the workers' living conditions. New, well-designed residential buildings were built, with a total living area of 140,000 square meters; more than 20,000 of the country's citizens improved their living conditions.

Measures for developing people's education, culture, and health care, and for strengthening their material base are being implemented according to the plan.

Our country's workers, teachers, party, state, social, and economic organizations and enterprises enthusiastically embraced the decision to proclaim 1983 the Year of the Schoolchild in the MPR. A great deal of work was done to spread the movement and initiatives were put forward to change and improve programs and educational work in general education schools and to strengthen their material base.

The MPRP Central Committee supported the proposals and initiative of the workers, teachers, students, pioneers, and party, state, and social organizations to extend the Year of the Schoolchild, and decreed that 1984 and 1985 will also be "Years of the Schoolchild."

In 1983 teaching wings of schools with a total of 10,000 spaces were put into operation.

In the 1983-1984 academic year there were 489,300 people studying at 960 educational institutions of different types. Over 70 percent of all those studying and in need of dormitories, 80-90 percent of whom are in the western and Gobi aymags, were provided with dormitory facilities.

The number of places in pioneer camps increased by 15 percent over the 1982 level.

In 1983 81,100 people graduated from educational institutions of all levels; this included 51,900 graduates from 8 and 10-year general education schools; 4000 students from institutions of higher education; 5800 from secondary specialized education institutions; and 10,700 graduates from vocational and technical schools.

In the 1983-1984 academic year there were 15,900 teachers in general education schools, which represents a 4.8 percent increase over the 1982 academic year; the plan, however, was met by 99.7 percent.

Today for every 10,000 people there are 2723 people studying, with 145 of them studying in higher education institutions, which is more than in 1982. A total of 8700 young men and women raised their educational level in general education schools for working youth.

The number of children in kindergartens increased over the 1982 level, and the plan was exceeded by 3.3 percent.

Medical services provided to the population were expanded. There was an increase in the number of hospital beds over the 1982 level, and the number of physicians increased by 4.2 percent. Today for every 10,000 people there are 109 hospital beds and 23 physicians.

In 1983 measures were taken to protect air and water resources, and to protect against soil erosion. The area of land under state protection reached 5.5 million hectares.

In 1983 the plan quotas for visits to places of entertainment were exceeded by 5.5 percent, and an average resident makes 13 such visits per year.

As of 1 January 1983 the country's population was 1,820,400.

MPR Central Statistical Bureau

9967

CSO: 1819/7

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA FOR FIRST QUARTER RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOL .I in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Our country's workers are putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the latest plenums of the MPRP Central Committee; they have spread national socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR; they are working selflessly, mobilizing all their efforts, and demonstrating their political and labor activity.

#### Agriculture

As of 1 April, 46.9 percent of the female livestock counted at the beginning of the year had produced offspring, and 5,138,000 young animals were being raised, which represents 94.3 percent of the offspring delivered. The number of female animals giving birth was 0.7 percent lower than for the same period last year, and the number of young being raised was 2.8 percent lower.

Arhangay, Dornogobi, Hobsgol, Bulgan, Suhbaatar, Tob, and Ubs aymags were the leaders in organizing work to deliver and raise young livestock. In these aymags over 98.3 percent of the offspring delivered are being raised. However, in Bayanhongor, Gobi-Altay, Hobd, and Dzabhan aymags, there have been significant losses of young animals, which account for 63.7 percent of the total losses of offspring throughout the country.

The plan for procurement of leather raw materials from small stock for the first quarter was fulfilled by 106.0 percent; the procurement plan for leather raw materials from large stock was fulfilled by 100.5 percent. The plan for procurement of leather raw materials from both large and small stock was exceeded in Suhbaatar, Dornogobi, Arhangay, Gobi-Altay, Dundgobi, Selenge, and Dzabhan aymags. The plan was not met in several aymags, including Oborhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, and Ubs aymags.

State deliveries of milk increased by 1.5 percent, and deliveries to meet intra-aymag needs increased by 20.6 percent over the first quarter of 1983.

A total of 94.6 percent of the tractors were ready for spring sowing operations, along with 90.2 percent of the cultivators, 93.8 percent of the plowing machinery, and 93.8 percent of the grain sowing machines. Almost all of the equipment in Selenge, Suhbaatar, Bulgan, Hobd, and Hobsgol aymags was



ready for the sowing campaign. However, as a result of slow repairs on equipment in Bayan-Olgii, Bayanhongor, Dornod, Dzabhan, Tob, and Ubs aymags, 4.1-18.8 percent of all the tractors are not yet ready.

During the first quarter of this year a total of 78,800 hectares of pasture land were irrigated.

#### Industry

The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by 103.2 percent; the sales plan was fulfilled by 101.7 percent; the volume of gross production was 9.5 percent higher than in the same period last year. The power, chemical, fuel, metalworking, machinery repair, sewing, textile, knitted goods, leather, fur, footwear, and food industries exceeded the plan for production output.

Plan fulfillment and rate of growth in output, sales and labor productivity in various ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry	Plan fulfillment			Compared to same period last year		
	Output	Sales	Labor productivity	Output	Sales	Labor productivity
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	111.3	101.5	111.9	124.3	111.3	108.4
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.2	100.9	99.2
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	103.9	104.5	104.9	110.2	126.7	103.9
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	95.6	89.2	98.8	105.0	107.2	104.7
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	98.4	07.4	102.4	101.1	112.8	93.3
Ministry of Agriculture	97.6	101.9	103.4	111.9	122.4	118.5
Ministry of Transportation	100.8	77.6	104.4	109.6	105.9	101.0
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	106.3	99.9	106.0	105.0	103.2	99.0
Ministry of Culture	105.7	109.3	109.5	102.5	112.1	103.3
Ministry of Health	104.6	104.4	109.6	98.9	102.8	102.9

Ministry of Trade and Procurement	103.3	112.5	120.3	123.5	120.8	108.5
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	108.3	108.8	107.6	117.7	230.5	112.0

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Association, productions associations for processing wool and leather, sewing enterprises, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, the Yoroo and Tunhel lumber enterprises, the Darhan meat and food combines, the Ulaanbaatar Confectionery Factory, a bread-baking plant, a printing plant, and others achieved high results and exceeded the output and sales plans. Meanwhile, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Furniture and Cardboard Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Motor Vehicle Repair Plant, the Batshiree Woodworking Enterprise, and the Suhbaatar and Harhorin flour-milling and feed combines did not meet the quotas for product sales.

Plan fulfillment and rate of growth in the output of the most important types of industrial products (in percent)

Product	Plan fulfillment	Compared to same period last year
Electrical power	115.8	132.2
Thermal power	108.3	113.2
Coal	104.1	120.2
Fluorspar	103.6	107.5
Lime	110.1	100.3
Lumber	98.1	96.8
Major repairs on motor vehicles	87.4	93.6
Washed wool	107.0	101.4
Felt	100.2	102.0
Felt footwear	104.0	111.5
Woolen goods	101.0	101.1
Knits	100.4	122.7
Knitted goods	109.1	165.0
Suits	93.7	92.0
Kid leather	101.5	119.5
Leather footwear	102.5	111.7
Leather coats	100.5	100.0
Canned meat	101.3	93.4
Sausage products	102.0	106.8
Flour	102.8	122.2
Bread	110.2	108.3
Confectionery products	104.6	102.4
Milk and dairy products	101.9	111.6
Bath soap	100.4	129.1
Mixed feed	94.9	117.5

The plan for producing top-quality goods was met by 103.7 percent and the output of these products increased by a factor of 2.6 compared to the same period last year.

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, wool-processing and sewing enterprise production associations, a claydite works, the Ulaangom Flour-Milling Enterprise, and several other enterprises exceeded the plan for the output of top-quality products by millions of tugriks, and were successful in their work to meet export demands and the demands of the workers for top-quality goods. However, a leather-processing production association, a porcelain and china factory, a confectionery factory, a cement works, and a woodworking combine in Ulaanbaatar, the Suhbaatar Flour-Milling and Feed Combine, and several other enterprises did not do an efficient job of organizing work to improve product quality, and as a result did not meet their quotas.

The plan for increasing labor productivity in industry was fulfilled by 105.1 percent, and there was a 4.2 percent increase over the first quarter of last year. A total of 32 industrial enterprises did not meet the plan and lost the opportunity to produce additional goods valued at 13.8 million tugriks.

During the first two months of the year industrial enterprises reduced expenses per tugrik of commodity production, as outlined in the plan, by 2.3 percent; and the profit plan was met by 100.9 percent.

#### Capital Investments and Construction

Capital investments totalling 241.9 million tugriks were made in the national economy during the first quarter of this year. Major construction projects were put into operation, including the Ulaanbaatar Bread and Confectionery Combine, the Darhan Flour-Milling and Feed Enterprise, the second sections of the food and rug combines in Erdenet, and the first section of a the Hotel Cement and Lime Works.

The volume of construction and installation operations performed by our construction organizations increased by 0.5 percent over the same period last year and the plan was met by 95.3 percent.

Fulfillment of the plan for construction and installation operations and the increase in labor productivity at contracting ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Plan fulfillment		Construction and installation work compared to same period last year
	Construction and installa- work	Increase in labor productivity	
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	102.7	105.4	110.7

Main [Army]			
Construction			
Forces Administration	83.9		84.7
Ministry of Water Management	103.0	108.4	105.2
Main Highway Administration	99.8	100.8	106.5
Ministry of Communications	111.8	115.9	150.9
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	103.9	103.9	97.3
Ministry of Transportation	101.6	106.3	93.0
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	100.7	100.7	102.5
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	99.3	110.3	118.8

Many contracting organizations, including the Large-Panel House-Building Technical Assistance Trust in Bayanhongor Aymag, the Communications Construction and Installation Enterprise, and the Ulaanbaatar Construction Trust exceeded the plan for putting projects into operation and for construction and installation operations. However, construction and installation offices and water management administrations in Selenge and Dzabhan aymags, the Gobi-Altay Aymag Construction Office, the Dornod Aymag Water Management Administration, and the Ubs Aymag Inter-Association Enterprise did not manage to meet their plan quotas for construction and installation work.

Labor productivity in construction increased by 3.9 percent over the same period last year and the plan was exceeded.

During the first two months of the year the main construction contracting organizations reduced planned expenditures per tugrik of construction and installation work by 0.8 mongos and obtained a profit totalling 7.2 million tugriks.

The volume of work performed by planning and estimate organizations was 6.3 percent higher than during the first quarter of 1983, and the plan was met by 99.9 percent.

During the past quarter 31 geological prospecting operations were performed in various stages, and the plan was met by 91.2 percent. The plan for the average monthly productivity of machinery and equipment for core drilling was fulfilled by 104.2 percent, and the plan for percussion drilling was fulfilled by 115.5 percent.

#### Transportation and Communications

The plan for freight turnover for all types of transport was met by 97.0 percent; the plan for freight shipments was met by 91.8 percent; and the plans for passenger turnover and the number of passengers carried were exceeded.

Plan fulfillment for various forms of transport (in percent)

Type of transport	Plan fulfillment	Compared to same period last year
Freight turnover	97.0	109.9
motor transport	104.8	103.7
rail transport	94.5	112.2
air transport	146.6	120.4
Freight shipments	91.8	99.6
motor transport	87.8	93.1
rail transport	98.8	111.6
air transport	138.0	114.2
Passenger turnover	102.3	107.9
motor transport	101.0	108.5
rail transport	106.4	105.5
air transport	100.5	109.3
Passengers carried	102.2	109.9
motor transport	102.2	109.9
rail transport	107.6	106.3
air transport	102.8	105.8

The transportation administrations in Bayanhongor, Bulgan, Dundgobi, and Ubs aymags, motor vehicle depots Nos 22 and 27, and several other enterprises exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipments. However, transportation administrations in Bayan-Olgii, Omnogobi, and Hentiy aymags, and motor vehicle depots Nos 33, 35, and 39, did not manage to meet the plan quotas for these indicators.

The plan to increase labor productivity in transportation (expressed in adjusted ton-kilometers) for the first quarter was fulfilled by 100.1 percent; in motor transport the plan was met by 107.1 percent, in rail transport by 97.5 percent, and in air transport, by 106.4 percent.

During the first two months of the year the cost per adjusted ton-kilometer in motor transport rose by 0.3 percent over the cost set in the plan; the profit plan was met by 88.8 percent.

Plans for basic indicators in communications were fulfilled; earnings of communications enterprises increased by 7.9 percent over the corresponding period last year; and the plan was fulfilled by 104.1 percent.

The plan for increasing labor productivity was exceeded by 3.6 percent and the profit plan was exceeded by 10.8 percent. Expenditures per tugrik of profit were 2.8 munges lower than the level set in the plan.

#### Trade and Other Sectors

The volume of the retail goods turnover increased by 6.9 percent over the same period last year and the plan was met by 102.3 percent.

Fulfillment of the plan for retail goods turnover by ministries and departments (in percent)

Ministry or department	Plan fulfillment	Compared to same period last year
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.7	107.3
Ministry of Culture	104.2	108.6
Ministry of Communications	100.1	122.3
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	105.2	93.8
Ministry of Health	106.7	113.4
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	106.0	105.9

The volume of sales made by public eating enterprises was 6.1 percent higher than in the same period last year, and the plan was exceeded by 2.1 percent.

The foreign trade turnover increased by 12.3 percent over the first quarter of 1983, which included a 14.2 percent increase in exports and an 11.4 percent increase in imports; the quarterly plans were fulfilled by 117.6 percent, with the export plan being met by 112.0 percent and the import plan by 121.0 percent.

Material and technical supply organizations fulfilled the plan for the sale of machinery, equipment, spare parts, and materials to enterprises and farms by 106.2 percent.

The plan for income from social economy and services was fulfilled by 104.1 percent, and the plan for income from domestic services provided to the population was met by 101.7 percent. —

Plan quotas in the area of culture and health care were fulfilled successfully.

MPR Central Statistical Bureau

9967

CSO: 1819/8



## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### MPR STATE BANK ACTIVITIES DETAILED

#### Bank's History Outlined

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by B. Saral: "The Mongolian Tugrik"]

[Text] The office of the chairman of the board of the MPR State Bank, G. Huderchuluun, contains a large geographical map that covers an entire wall. Red flags are used on the map to designate cities that have national banks of the countries with which Mongolia maintains commercial financial relations. There are flags in many states in Asia and Europe, as well as in America and other continents.

Today people's Mongolia maintains commercial ties with almost 70 foreign financial organizations. This year the MPR State Bank will celebrate an important date--the 60th anniversary of its formation.

Before the victory of the People's Revolution, Mongolia did not have its own monetary system. Foreign capital predominated and there were several hundred English, American, and Chinese firms operating in the country, along with businessmen from other capitalist countries. Their representatives were scattered all over the country. Chaos reigned in the circulation of money. Each foreign dealer tried to introduce the currency of his own state into general circulation.

After the victory of the People's Revolution, the necessary conditions were established for creating the country's own national currency. In 1924, with the help of the Soviet Union, the first people's credit institution in Mongolia was organized--the Mongolian Trade and Industrial Bank.

The staff of the bank at that time consisted of just 22 people. The new organization was called "Mongolbank" for short and it had one branch in the city of Altanbulag. After one year, the first monetary reform was implemented. The basic provisions of the reform can be summarized by the fact that the Mongolian Trade and Industrial Bank had the exclusive right to issue bank notes of any denomination. Then the first 200,000 tugriks were issued and put into circulation. Thus the Chinese monetary unit, the "yangchan," which had been in use was abolished and the tugrik was introduced (tugrik is from the Mongolian word for circle, or small circle). The first money that was issued was in the

form of round silver coins. Each coin with a value of 1 tugrik carried the inscription: contains 18 grams of pure silver.

"Mongolbank," as a joint stock credit organization, with equal capital investments from the MPR and USSR, existed up until 1954, when the current MPR State Bank was formed.

Since that time the bank has turned into a powerful emissions, transaction, and cash center, and the country's primary loan institution. On the basis of the state plan for social and economic development, the MPR State Bank regulates the circulation of money in the republic, it draws up and carries out the cash plan, and it organizes savings operations. It finances capital investments for state enterprises and organizations, it carries out international transactions, and it extends credit for foreign trade.

Today the MPR State Bank has 2000 employees. It has branches in all the aymags and in the largest cities in the MPR. There are 24 departments in small population centers and 356 transaction offices operating in remote rural settlements.

Financial workers in the MPR maintain close business ties with their colleagues in other socialist countries. Especially strong ties have been established with banks in the Soviet Union. Many of our specialists are trained in institutions of higher education and technical schools in the USSR. We also train our own personnel. There is a banking department at the Mongolian State University and a finance and economics technical school has been created under the MPR Ministry of Finance. Our employees are regularly improving their skills at credit institutions in Moscow, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Alma-Ata. As far as the changes that have occurred over the past 60 years in the republic's banking operations are concerned, we can cite an example for comparison: the volume of all credit and transaction operations being carried out today represents a 100-fold increase over the 1924 level. Today they include all aspects of the country's economic, scientific, and cultural life. The MPR State Bank has come into its own as a reliable business partner in the international arena.

#### Role of State Bank in MPR's Development

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 May 84 p 2

[Article by G. Huderchuluun, chairman of the board of the MPR State Bank: "To Promote the Steady Development of the National Economy of the MPR"]

[Text] The State Bank is playing an important role in the complex task of planned management of the unified national economic complex and in the development of a socialist society in the MPR. Even at the dawn of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, V. I. Lenin set the goal of turning "the entire state economic mechanism into a large, unified machine, which operates in such a way that hundreds of millions of people are governed by a single plan." V. I. Lenin assigned particular importance to the role of banks in managing the socialist economy. He based this on the fact the socialism assumes the strictest control and accounting on the part of banking

institutions with respect to production and distribution of products created by society and products that are at the disposal of society as a whole.

The historical formation and development of the MPR State Bank and the monetary and credit system in the MPR, with the direct assistance of the Soviet Union and the experience of the Soviet Union as a model, provide evidence that Lenin's precepts on turning the State Bank into one of the important links used by the people's state in its system for managing the socialist economy are being put into practice successfully under conditions in Mongolia.

At all stages of socialist construction the national bank and the monetary and credit system have been used and are still being used by the MPRP to carry out the basic economic and political goals, which are aimed at strengthening the potential of our Homeland, increasing its productive forces, and forming and strengthening socialist-type production relations.

Pre-revolutionary Mongolia did not have its own monetary and credit system and could not have one because of its colonial dependence on foreign imperialist states and its backward economic conditions.

The Mongolian People's Revolution in 1921, carried out successfully under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, began a new era in the history of Mongolia. The Mongolian people, supported by the friendship and aid of the fraternal Soviet Union and guided by the MPRP and the people's government, embarked on a course to strengthen the country's political and economic independence. Since its very first days the people's government started to carry out measures to force foreign capital out of the country and to eradicate the economic foundations of feudal relations.

In accordance with a directive from the MPRP Central Committee, the country's government adopted a decision on 30 July 1921 to suspend the payment of debts owed by Mongolian peasants to foreign merchants and firms. New taxes were introduced for foreign firms, along with duties on goods imported by these firms to be collected by the people's state.

In the next three years some of the most important revolutionary measures were carried out: the serfdom of the peasants was abolished; feudal obligations were abrogated; debts to foreign firms were annulled; limits were put on foreign capital by means of assessing import duties and taxes and strengthening national consumer cooperatives; state enterprises were organized and a state budget was drawn up.

The measures carried out by the party and government in this direction encountered a number of difficulties that were the result not only of resistance from the overthrown feudal lords and their foreign patrons, but also of the country's serious economic situation and the absence of a national monetary and credit system. Therefore, the party and government made a decisive move to organize the country's monetary circulation and to create a national money and credit system.

The Soviet Union provided crucial assistance to our country in this work. In the beginning of 1924 the People's Government appealed to the Government of the

USSR with a request for organizational and financial assistance in creating a national bank. The Soviet government met this request.

The Mongolian Trade and Industrial Bank (Mongolbank) was organized as a result of a decision by the Mongolian government, with the help of the Soviet Union, as a joint stock institution.

Mongolbank started its operations on 2 June 1924.

The formation of a national bank, which had not been known in pre-revolutionary Mongolia, was a major event in the life of new Mongolia.

The primary goals of Mongolbank were to promote stronger economic ties between Mongolia and the USSR; to improve and develop the country's trade, agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the national economy; to create the country's own national currency and strengthen the country's monetary circulation; to organize noncash transactions among enterprises and organizations; to carry out banking operations involving the state budget, and many other tasks, which Mongolbank handled successfully.

The Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union worked in full agreement in carrying out measures to develop and strengthen the activities of Mongolbank.

Mongolbank played a major role in the creation and development of the national monetary and credit system. Supported by Mongolbank, in December 1925 the MPR Government put the national currency into circulation--the tugrik--which by the beginning of 1928 had become the only legal currency in Mongolia. The introduction of a national currency put an end to the domination of foreign currency in the country's market, which had promoted the export of the country's wealth abroad and had helped undermine the country's economic life.

Supported by Mongolbank and the national currency, the people's state implemented monetary, budget, tax, customs, and credit reforms, which were of fundamental and decisive importance in creating a unified financial system in the country.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal wrote: "The revolutionary measures carried out by the people's government to annul usurious debts to foreign merchants, the creation of a customs system, national sovereignty over natural resources, the formation of a national financial and credit system and a trade network, and the creation and strengthening of state and cooperative industry, forced usurious foreign commercial capital out of the country, which had for centuries served as a tool for robbing the national wealth of Mongolia."

Thus, the national monetary and credit system, of which Mongolbank was the nucleus, became a powerful tool in the hands of the people's state for meeting the goals of the country's noncapitalist path of development, for strengthening the state's regulatory role, and for raising the standard of living of the working masses.

Later on the party and the government worked consistently and successfully to adopt and implement fundamental measures for strengthening and increasing the role of the monetary and credit system in accordance with the tasks facing the country at various stages of social and economic construction. For example, the decisions of the 18th Special Session of the MPR People's Lesser Hural on 2 July 1932, and the decree issued by the Council of Ministers on 24 March 1933 on measures for strengthening the country's monetary circulation and establishing strict principles and methods for the bank's credit and transaction operations, were of great fundamental importance in expanding the role of Mongolbank in the national economy. The decisions of the 10th and 11th MPRP Congresses and the government decrees for improving the bank's monetary and credit mechanism that were based on these decisions are also of great importance.

All the tasks assigned to Mongolbank in accordance with these party and government decisions were carried out successfully.

As we celebrate the 60th anniversary of our bank, we note with deep gratitude that the fraternal, unselfish aid of the Soviet Union over several decades has been a decisive factor in the creation and successful operation of our national banking system. When the bank was being organized, there were no Mongolian workers with banking skills. This problem was resolved successfully under the guidance of the party and the government and with the direct assistance of the USSR. Soviet specialists provided a great deal of help in training Mongolian personnel in the process of practical operations. Among those making a major contribution to this noble work were the Soviet specialists I. Petrov, L. Babintsev, V. Yarmolov, Ye. Vlasov, I. Kulakov, A. Bystryakov, and many others who made repeated trips to Mongolia and worked fruitfully for the good of our common cause.

When the Soviet Union transferred its share in the bank's stock in 1954, Mongolbank was reorganized as the MPR State Bank.

On the basis of subsequent party and government decisions, the MPR State Bank has been carrying out comprehensive and systematic measures to improve monetary, credit, and transaction relations and to expand credit ties with sectors of the national economy.

In accordance with its charter and the country's state plan, the State Bank organizes and regulates the country's monetary circulation; it draws in free monetary assets from enterprises, associations, organizations, and institutions, and from the population; it makes long-term and short-term loans; it carries out transactions in the national economy; it finances capital investments; it carries out cash operations involving the state budget; it organizes and carries out international transactions, credit, and other operations involving foreign trade and other types of foreign economic activities of the MPR, as well as operations involving currency values in accordance with the laws in force.

The MPR State Bank and all its institutions form a unified, centralized system. The bank has institutions in all the aymags, cities, somons, and population centers. As of 1 January 1984 there were over 400 banking institutions. At



the end of 1983 the State Bank was serving 10,200 clients, with 26,200 accounts. Short-term bank loans today account for a significant portion of the working capital in the national economy--over 40 percent. The bank is successfully developing its long-term loan operations for various sectors of the national economy. The total value of long-term loans granted in 1982 represented a 23-fold increase over the 1960 level, and a 4-fold increase over 1970.

There is stable development in the bank's operations to encourage people to deposit their monetary assets, along with the transaction and cashier services provided to the population, enterprises, and organizations. By the beginning of 1984, the population's surplus deposits had increased by a factor of 25.5 over 1960, and by a factor of 5.2 over 1970. As the country's foreign economic, scientific and technical, and cultural ties with other countries undergo successful development, along with the State Bank's international transactions, its business relations with banks in other countries also expand. Today our bank maintains correspondence relations with almost 70 other banks throughout the world. The MPR State Bank is an active participant in the activities of two international banks for countries of socialist cooperation: the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank, which grant our country loans at preferential interest rates; these loans play an important role in the development of the MPR's economy.

In 1979 the MPR State Bank established direct ties with the USSR State Bank and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments; these ties represent a new stage and a natural continuation of the traditional cooperation between our countries in the area of monetary and credit relations. As we celebrate our anniversary, we are happy to note that the organization of the representative of the Soviet banks, which has been operating in Mongolia since 1980, is making an important contribution to expanding and improving the cooperation among our countries' banks.

We have presented here only some of the data that describe the development and diverse activities of the MPR State Bank.

The system of the MPR State Bank, in carrying out all of the functions it has been assigned, in the final analysis promotes the development and improved efficiency of national production; it helps strengthen cost accounting, increase socialist savings, and strengthen the country's monetary circulation even further.

Today the employees in our banking system are working intensively to carry out measures aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, as well as the decrees issued by the MPRP Central Committee and the government for strengthening the country's monetary circulation even further, improving the organization of the cash and money turnover, developing savings, strengthening the stimulation provided by bank loans in economic development, increasing the effectiveness of the credit mechanism in sectors of the national economy, and doing everything possible to use transactions to strengthen cost accounting and contract discipline.



In this year of important anniversaries, our country's bank workers are directing all their efforts, abilities, and experience toward successful fulfillment of the major goals of socialist construction.

#### Anniversary of State Bank Celebrated

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the MPR national bank and monetary and credit system.

B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, opened the festive meeting.

Those attending the meeting listened enthusiastically to the greetings from the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to the workers of central and local institutions of the MPR State Bank, presented by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. The document he read pointed out the important role played by the country's banking institutions in resolving key problems in the party's economic policies, in increasing the efficiency of national production and labor productivity, and in improving planning, management, and the economic mechanism.

G. Huderchuluun, chairman of the board of the MPR State Bank, gave a speech at the meeting. He noted that the socialist banking and monetary and credit system of the MPR, which is called on to play an important role in exercising control in all spheres of production, distribution, and sales, is developing every year and is being strengthened by skilled personnel, thanks to the consistent measures carried out by the MPR party and government and the fraternal, unselfish aid and support of the USSR.

The speaker pointed out that along with the steady growth in socialist Mongolia's international authority and further expansion of its political, economic, and cultural ties with foreign countries, the foreign ties of the MPR State Bank are also growing. Successful implementation of the measures outlined in the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and long-range special programs, which are the highest form of economic cooperation among socialist countries, has an important effect on expansion of these ties.

G. Huderchuluun noted that today the MPR State Bank maintains business contacts with approximately 70 foreign banks; it is an active participant in the activities of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank; and it has multilateral and bilateral agreements for transactions involving foreign trade and other foreign economic relations.

P. Ya. Pchelin, head of the USSR State Bank delegation and first deputy chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank, gave a congratulatory speech at the meeting, as did A. A. Sorokin, deputy chairman of the board of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments. They pointed out that the direct ties between these banks and the MPR State Bank are an important factor in and a

natural continuation of the traditional cooperation between  
in the area of monetary and credit relations.

Among those present at the meeting were T. Ragchaa, member  
the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the  
Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Comm  
deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman  
Planning Commission; N. Mishigdorj, department chief of the  
Committee; B. Badarch, administrator of the MPR Council  
chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee; D. Molom  
finance; other officials; G. P. Koyenman, counselor of  
MPR; a delegation from the International Bank for Economic  
the chairman of its board, V. G. Dzhindzhikhadze; and a deleg  
International Investment Bank, led by the chairman of its  
Belichenko.

A message from the collective of the MPR State Bank to the  
Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers was read at the  
the collective expressed its firm resolve to make even greater  
provide effective assistance to the country's banking inst  
of improving national production, the credit mechanism, m  
financing of capital investments, and strengthening tugri  
the economic and financial activities in sectors of the M

Following the festive meeting, masters of the arts gave

9967

CSO: 1819/15

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**BANKING CONFERENCE HELD**--A scientific practical conference on "The Role of the State Bank in the Development of the Country's National Economy" was held in Ulaanbaatar; it was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the National Bank of the MPR and the creation of the MPR's monetary and credit system. The conference was organized by the board of the MPR State Bank and the editorial board of the journal SANHUU, DZEEL, BURTGEL [Finances, Credit, and Accounting]. Speakers at the conference included G. Huderchulun, chairman of the board of the MPR State Bank; B. Dolgorma, MPR first deputy minister of finance; and other economists. Participating in the conference were N. Mishigdorj, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Molomjamts, MPR minister of finance; and officials from a number of ministries and departments. In the reports they gave at the conference, the speakers pointed out that the diverse activities of the State Bank, improvements in the credit and transaction mechanism, and its expanded role are all aimed at raising the efficiency and quality of national production. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 3] 9967

CSG: 1819/30

## AGRICULTURE

### DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND BERRY FARMING CONTINUES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Thirty years have passed since the first fruit and berry station in the country was created in the small town of Shamar in Selenge aymag. Experimental studies were conducted at this station on the cultivation of local fruit and berry crops and crops new to the natural and climatic conditions found in Mongolia. The organizer and director of all this work was E. Shagdar, a plant breeding specialist and pioneer in this field in Mongolia.

N. Basanjab, leader of a fruit farmers' brigade, said: "At that time we focused most of our attention on problems involving acclimatization of apple trees, development of varieties that are resistant to extreme changes in the weather, and to drought and cold. Experimental studies were conducted on 20 procumbent varieties of apple trees brought in from the Soviet Union. The "borvinka" and "slavyanka" varieties proved especially effective, and are now being cultivated in our country."

E. Shagdar and his colleagues not only proved that it is possible to cultivate various fruit and berry plants in the MPR. They also worked out agro-technical recommendations for their cultivation and they identified the major natural-climatic zones that are the most favorable for cultivating specific fruit crops. Specialization of fruit and berry farms is now being carried out in the country on the basis of this work.

The largest of these farms will be the agro-industrial complex imeni Vasil Kolarov, which is now being built with assistance from Bulgaria; it will be the first in the country. Construction of the canning plant has already been completed, and installation of equipment in the shops is proceeding at full speed. The enterprise will be put into operation at the end of this year.

The enterprise will put out about 3 million cans of fruit and berry products annually. These will include stewed fruit and juices made of buckthorn berries and black currants, various purees and syrups, as well as pickles, tomatoes, and "Sharyn gol" salads.

The raw materials for the enterprise will be provided by a fruit and berry farm. The farm has 50 hectares planted to black currants alone. The farm obtains a fairly high yield--50 quintals per hectare. In time the area planted to black currants will increase three-fold.

The country's fruit and berry farms have great prospects for future development, especially those that are growing a valuable crop with great medicinal properties, such as buckthorns.

The Darhan Plant Breeding and Farming Scientific Research Institute under the MPR Ministry of Agriculture reported that in the near future the "Buckthorn" Joint Mongolian-Soviet Scientific Production Association will be created. This is important because buckthorns are native to Mongolia and Mongolia grows a considerable share of the world's buckthorn berries.

The new joint association is to be formed in Ubs aymag, in the western part of the country where the buckthorn bushes are abundant and where all the known varieties of this berry grow--which includes over 30 types of wild buckthorn.

By the year 2000 the area of industrial fruit and berry farms in the country will increase three-fold, and will reach 1700 hectares. Seventy percent of this area will be used to grow berries, primarily buckthorn and black currants.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## AGRICULTURE

### CEMA COUNTRIES ASSIST MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The dynamic development of agriculture in People's Mongolia provides vivid confirmation of the successful realization of the comprehensive special program for socialist economic integration.

In the two decades since the MPR joined CEMA, the fixed production capital in the most important sector of the country's national economy has increased by a factor of more than 4. In the past 20 years, with the all-round assistance of the Soviet Union alone about 30 agricultural cooperatives and state farms were built in Mongolia, along with dozens of fodder production enterprises, mechanized dairy farms, hundreds of grain storage facilities, and repair shops for agricultural equipment.

The following figures provide a graphic illustration of the immense assistance provided by CEMA member countries in the development of agriculture in the MPR: today enterprises and farms built with the material and technical assistance of the USSR and other CEMA member countries are responsible for over 60 percent of the milk and over half of the meat and wheat produced at state farms.

The fruits of cooperation between the MPR and other CEMA member countries in developing Mongolia's agriculture can be seen in various parts of the country. Bulgarian friends are helping in the creation of fruit and vegetable farms. They have helped build a hothouse farm in Ulaanbaatar and an agro-industrial complex in Sharyn gol. Specialists from the GDR are helping to build farms for milk and vegetable production. A graphic example of this is the "Bornuur" State Farm imeni Ernst Telmann in Tob aymag. Hungary is providing assistance in the development of the biological industry, in assimilating progressive methods for fodder production, and in land reclamation. Fraternal Poland is providing Mongolia with modern equipment for veterinary scientific research institutions.

During the current five-year plan, in addition to the creation of four virgin land state farms, the Soviet Union will provide the MPR with contemporary soil protection equipment, it will build several mechanized threshing facilities, and more than 20 repair shops and technical maintenance centers. A number of important production projects will be built in rural areas, including a granular feed combine in Baruunhar (Selenge Aymag), various projects at the "Harhira" fodder farm, and others.



## AGRICULTURE

### DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by G. Kudaybergenov, consultant at the MPR Plant Breeding and Farming Scientific Research Institute: "Problems and Perspectives in Farming"]

[Text] A large academic council meeting was held recently at the MPR Plant Breeding and Farming Scientific Research Institute in Darhan; representatives of Soviet and Mongolian science and administrators and specialists from both countries, as well as from fraternal Bulgaria, participated in the meeting.

The conference participants discussed a wide range of issues involving zonal farming, from the northern dry-farming zone to the oasis Gobi zone. Agricultural products can be grown anywhere, as long as there is a desire to do so. But the question is how to obtain maximum output and top quality products. This is the main problem. It was also a subject of discussion.

The history of the spread of mass farming in Mongolia spans only a quarter century.

Farming, in the broadest sense, is the most difficult sector of agriculture, since up until now it has depended to a great extent on the caprices of weather. And if one also takes into account local conditions and traditions, it is twice as difficult. It is no secret that with the exact same outlays, totally different results can be obtained in different years.

Future constant growth in farming production can be ensured by resolving today's most important problem: preserving and maintaining soil fertility. This is axiomatic. Therefore, of all the problems facing farmers in Mongolia, the primary one is protecting the soil from erosion. The damage caused by this menacing natural element is essentially irreversible. World civilization is preserving the desert lands of Central Asia, Asia Minor, and Africa for the edification of future generations. At one time these areas were the seats of ancient civilization, but brutal wars and, as a consequence, the unsystematic utilization of the land turned these regions into a burning hell.

Scientists have estimated that it takes 2-3 centuries for a layer of soil just 1-2 centimeters thick to be formed out of undisturbed virgin land. As a result of erosion, this same layer of soil can be lost irrevocably in a matter of just a few hours.

In Mongolia, with its distinctive, delicate and fragile natural environment, erosion processes are in evidence everywhere throughout its territory--the Orhon and Selenge river basins, the Hentiy, Hangay, and Altay mountains, the eastern and western regions, and the Gobi. If equilibrium is always maintained under natural conditions, human interference destroys this balance. But this is also man's strength: he can use his reason to oppose the unharnessed force of the elements.

Wind erosion in the country's farming region is the most dangerous in terms of its consequences; this applies to Mongolia's Central Farming Zone, which contains about 60 percent of the country's farming land.

In addition to this, the scientists and specialists who spoke at the seminar were united on one issue: while anti-erosion practices are observed, the potential opportunities of this region, the country's granary, are not being fully utilized. This opinion is based on experimental data obtained from test fields. The same grain crops that are being cultivated at the zone's state farms, when the range of anti-erosion measures is implemented, provide a yield of 20-40 quintals per hectare.

As early as the mid-1930s scientists determined that if the soil is cultivated in a way that copies its natural condition, it can become resistant to wind erosion. This led to the development of a whole series of special anti-erosion tools which are used widely in Mongolia.

It was pointed out at the conference that under Mongolia's distinctive soil and climatic conditions, the use of soil protection methods in farming cannot produce an immediate increase in the fields' productivity, that is, during the initial stages of these measures. The most important aspect of these methods is that they are successful in protecting against erosion, especially when they are combined with a band arrangement of sown fields, which decreases the wind velocity along the surface layer.

It is widely known that the strongest storm winds in Mongolia occur in the spring. Combined with the extreme dryness of this season, they cause a great deal of damage to the country's agriculture.

Thus it is easy to understand the unanimous opinion expressed by the experts: all farming in Mongolia should be organized in bands. The width of the fallow bands, which are the most susceptible to erosion, should not exceed 50 meters. Otherwise, in 10 years or less the entire upper fertile layer, which is the soil, could be lost.

From the conference podium speakers expressed concern that full use is not being made of fertilizers, that elixir of fertility. The effectiveness of fertilizers rises dramatically if they are applied in small rows in small doses during sowing, which gives the initial push for growth. This method is very economical and beneficial: it has been estimated that fertilizers provide about one-half of all the additional farming output.

the danger of erosion, the country's altitude zones are another complicates farming management in Mongolia. There are very few, if any, on the planet where all the country's farming is done at 1000-1500 meters above sea level. The effects of altitude are mainly in temperature conditions. As a result of insufficient growing of agricultural crops that can be grown here is very limited, those that are cultivated in Mongolia can be subject quite often to the spring frosts. Even the high level of the sun's radiation during summer cannot compensate for the inadequate warmth, even though in terms of solar radiation it can compete with beaches on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. This, in turn, creates some extremely difficult problems for agricultural specialists.

With the sharp increase in the land under cultivation in the early 1960s seed materials have been imported from the USSR. Unfortunately these materials started to contain a large proportion of long growing periods.

One of these varieties was the "Saratovskaya-29" variety which came from the Volga region; it was used with a great deal of success in Kazakhstan, Altay, and Western Siberia, and then it ended up here in Mongolia. There is no question that this is an excellent variety of grain in many indicators, and it has few rivals throughout the entire world in terms of quality. But under our local conditions, as a result of a number of years, it loses all of its merits, as we saw in 1982.

The specialists at the conference stated that they are on the way to creating a variety, but in order to be absolutely sure about its quality it will take another 2-3 years. We will not try to hurry time. The creation of another fine variety is a great success in the life of a specialist.

The participants discussed a wide range of issues, including the

artificially developed grain crop. It is not found in nature. It is a cross of rye and wheat and it has been studied extensively in the USSR. There are both spring and winter varieties. Specialists still do not know the best ways to utilize this crop--whether it should be used for feed or to meet human food needs. Several dozen forms of this crop are being tested at the institute, but the future of this crop in Mongolia is an open question.

Along with the technology of irrigation in cultivating crops were discussed the selection of varieties that would offer a combination of good baking properties, and resistance to lodging and disease; also discussed the organization of vegetable farming on an experimental basis to provide produce for the canning plant now under construction. Attention was also given to questions of cultivating and utilizing bushes and buckthorn plants.

There is no doubt that many of these questions will move out of the conference hall, the laboratories, testing stations and plots into the vast expanses of fields under the blue, cloudless Mongolian sky, and every person in the country will feel the practical results of scientific research.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## AGRICULTURE

### SOVIET AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT OPENS IN DARHAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] The largest Soviet scientific and technical exhibit in recent years--"Contemporary Machinery, Instruments, and Equipment for Technical Maintenance and Repair of Agricultural Equipment", or "Agri-Technical Services 84," has opened in the city of Darhan.

The exhibit demonstrates scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and MPR in the area of agriculture, the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union in providing Mongolian agriculture with modern equipment, and the resulting increase in efficiency in the country's agricultural production.

The exhibit displays the latest scientific and technical achievements in the repair and technical maintenance of the machinery and tractor fleet used in contemporary agricultural production.

The MPR uses a large fleet of tractors, motor vehicles, combines, and other agricultural equipment made in the Soviet Union. The "Agri-Technical Services 84" exhibit is familiarizing Mongolian agricultural specialists with progressive methods and equipment for servicing and repairing this equipment.

The exhibit contains a contemporary repair and maintenance base for agricultural enterprises, a machinery lot, workshops, oil storage facilities, technical maintenance centers, mobile mechanized equipment for refuelling, diagnosis, and technical maintenance and current repairs.

A total of approximately 60 full-scale models of equipment are on display; they include equipment for various maintenance and repair operations, for diagnosis of the functional status of agricultural equipment, restoring it to good operating condition, and organizing maintenance during intensive work periods; also on display are stands and small models that provide graphic illustrations of the technical maintenance and repair processes.

The exhibit's program is aimed at acquainting Mongolian agricultural administrators and specialists with the advanced production, scientific, and technical methods of the USSR. The program includes a republic-wide conference and seminar for Soviet and Mongolian specialists on "Instruments and Equipment for Testing the Repair and Maintenance of Agricultural Equipment," schools for teaching advanced methods in the installation and adjustment of complicated

equipment, practical classes in repairing parts and regulating equipment, and lectures and reports by Soviet specialists.

The "Agri-Technical Services 84" scientific and technical exhibit will certainly help expand scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian agricultural specialists and strengthen the friendship between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

Speaking of the significance of the exhibit, T. Bayanbat, MPR first deputy minister of agriculture, emphasized that its displays will not only provide information on the latest achievements in the repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment in the USSR, it will also promote the professional growth of Mongolian personnel.

9967

CSO: 1819/16



## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**FRUIT PRODUCTION**--The largest fruit and berry plantation in the country has been created at the Sharyn gol state farm near the city of Darhan. Here hundreds of hectares are covered with black currant and buckthorn plants and apple trees, which are resistant to Mongolia's natural and climatic conditions. The plantation has undergone considerable expansion over the past five years and 140,000 new bushes and trees have been planted. Last year 40 tons of berries and fruit were harvested here. Black currants, which have a high vitamin content, occupy an important position at the plantation. Black currant bushes cover a total of 200 hectares. The creation of such a large fruit and berry farm in the country was made possible through fruitful cooperation between Mongolian and Bulgarian specialists. The first agro-industrial complex in the MPR is being built at the Sharyn gol state farm with Bulgaria's help. Its enterprises will produce over 3000 tons of fruit syrups, concentrates, and purees every year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

**SEEDS IMPORTED**--Maritime Kray, located in the Soviet Far East, has become a supplier of seeds for grain crops for the MPR. Our fraternal republic received 300 tons of "Viner" barley, which will be sown at farms in the northern part of the MPR. The "Viner" variety of barley is well known in the USSR. It is sturdy and has a high germinating capacity and a high yield. Tests have shown that the variety retains these properties under the climatic conditions found in Mongolia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

**TIMBER RESOURCES**--Forests cover almost 10 percent of the entire territory of the MPR. The predominant trees are larch, cedar, pine, spruce, fir, birch, and aspen. Mongolia is one of the leaders in the world in terms of timber resources per capita. The rapid rate of economic growth in the country gives rise to an increase in the demand for timber and for products of the woodworking industry. Today there is not one sector of the republic's national economy that could get by without this unique natural material. Therefore, the timber industry is undergoing extremely rapid development. With the help of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, new timber industry enterprises and woodworking enterprises are being built. Timber resources are not inexhaustible, however. Naturally, the problem of rational utilization, protection, and renewal of forests is of the utmost importance today. During the current five-year plan alone new tree nurseries and seed laboratories will be created and tree-planting and reforestation work will be done over tens of thousands of hectares. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

IMPORTANCE OF YAKS--Cattle account for over 10 percent of the national livestock population in the MPR. The Mongolian yak occupies an important position in this herd. The MPR has the second largest herd of these animals in the world (about 500,000). The yak is a highly productive animal that is easy to care for. Its milk is unequalled in terms of its fat content and calorie level. The yaks' thick wool is an important raw material for light industry. The yak serves as one of the main sources of meat: a large yak can weigh several hundred kilograms. The yak is raised mainly in the country's high mountain regions--in Arhangay, Oborhangay, Hobsgol, and Gobi-Altay aymags. The largest yak populations are found in Uyanga somon in Oborhangay aymag and Tariat somon in Arhangay aymag. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

MONGOLIAN HORSE BREEDING--Horse breeding is one of the most important sectors in Mongolian animal husbandry. Today horses account for about one-third of the livestock population at the republic's collective farms. Among CEMA member countries, Mongolia has the second largest horse population, and the seventh largest in the world. A great deal of attention is devoted to horse breeding in the MPR. In 1982 alone the country's horse population increased by 40,000 head. Economists believe that further development of the sector will make it possible in coming years to approximately double the production of kumys, a popular drink here that has valuable healing properties. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

CSO: 1819/30

## INDUSTRY

### EXPANSION IN MONGOLIAN INDUSTRY PLANNED IN 7TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by B. Saral: "Horizons of MPR Industry"]

[Text] In conformity with the General Scheme for the Development and Placement of the Productive Forces of the MPR for the Period Until 1990, which was developed by Mongolian and Soviet scientists, a large amount of attention is being devoted to the further deepening of the process of the country's industrialization.

Therefore, in the current five-year plan we shall observe outstripping rates of development in the fuel-and-energy, mining, and metal-processing industries; the formation of new territorial-industrial complexes; and the creation of industrial centers in the promising regions of the republic. One of these centers is the new city of Hotol in the north of Mongolia, which several years ago, was literally not shown even on large-scale maps.

In Hotol this year the largest cement and lime complex in the MPR produced its first output.

Comparatively recently the word "metal-processing" in Mongolia sounded like an abstract concept. Today the situation has changed sharply. In Ulaanbaatar a repair plant has been built which is the country's largest enterprise in the metal-processing industry. It was created with the aid of Soviet specialists.

In addition to repairing construction technology, the plant rebuilds and manufactures various parts and pieces of machinery, spare parts, and tools, and has assimilated the production of certain construction machines.

The hands of Mongolian and Soviet construction workers have built in Ulaanbaatar a plant for producing truck trailers. That enterprise has opened up a broad prospect for the development of machine-building in the MPR. In addition to the annual production of more than a thousand truck trailers, the plant will also carry out the capital repair of the bodies of motor buses and Volga and Moskvich cars. This plant will be the first in the MPR to produce a fully-equipped truck trailer entirely by the plant itself and will introduce an up-to-date progressive technological scheme for the capital repair of the bodies of motor buses and cars.

Of course, when speaking about the development of the metal-processing industry in the republic, one should not fail to mention that great victory that was

won by the Mongolian miners and metallurgists late last year -- the activation, at full capacity, of the largest mining and concentration combine in Asia, the combine at Erdenet.

In addition to the giant in the mining industry of the MPR, the new socialist city of Erdenet has grown up in the northern part of the country.

An additional new large-scale project has been added to the construction industry of people's Mongolia. That project is the capital's House-Building Combine No. 2. Its ceremonial turnover for operation was held late last year. Erected by Soviet construction workers and handed over as a present to the Mongolian nation, DSK-2 [House-Building Combine No. 2] will annually produce 140,000 square meters of housing -- exactly as much as is currently being produced by two combines, Ulaanbaatar No. 1 and Darhan.

We have mentioned only a few of the enterprises that have been activated recently. In the 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan, 8 billion tugriks will be channeled into the development of the country's industry. One-third of that amount will be expended for the remodeling and expansion of existing enterprises.

The increase in the capacity of many plants and factories, and of heat networks, will considerably reinforce the country's economic potential. For example, as a result of the fulfillment of the plans that have been set down, there will be an increase in the potential capabilities of a number of TETs [heat and electric power plants] in Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Choybalsan, and also diesel power plants in the aymags that have not been joined onto the center energy system of the MPR.

In the mining industry it is planned to complete the expansion of the Sharyngol and Adunchuul coal pits, and the oldest mine in the country -- Nalayha-capital.

The party and the government of people's Mongolia attach great importance to the expansion and modernization of the enterprises that produce consumer goods and food products. For example, recently a spinning factory and a knitwear factory in Ulaanbaatar, and a carpet combine in Erdenet, were activated. Soon the bread and confectionery combine and the dairy combine in the capital of Mongolia will produce their first output. New food combines are being created in many aymags of the MPR.

Among the projects which will be remodeled during this five-year plan are the goatskin plant and garment factory in Ulaanbaatar, the capital's canned-meat combine, and a sheepskin-coat factory in Darhan.

During the current year the industry of the MPR will produce about 2000 new types of commodities. This is the result of intensive work carried out by the labor collectives to assure the further expansion of the products list for articles to be produced and to improve their quality.

All this will make it possible to resolve successfully the general task assigned by the MPRP and the people's government -- the further rise in the material standard of living of the workers.

In the successive development of Mongolian industry, an important role is played by the unselfish fraternal aid provided by the Soviet Union.

In this five-year period the total volume of aid provided by the Soviet Union, as compared with the previous five-year plan, will almost double. The Soviet specialists will provide technical-economic assistance in the construction of a total of approximately 300 new projects and the remodeling and modernization of 60 industrial enterprises and economic organizations that have great importance to the national economy.

By the end of the five-year plan, in accordance with the computations made by economists, the industry of people's Mongolia will produce 40 percent of the total national income. That will be an important step in carrying out the party's economic strategy -- the further reinforcement of the material-technical base of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic.

5075

CSO: 1819/11

## INDUSTRY

### SOVIET SPECIALISTS TRANSFERRED FROM ERDENET TO OTHER MPR PROJECTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by N. M. Orekhov, engineer, Med'molibdenstroy [Copper-Molybdenum Construction] Construction Administration, Erdenet: "Emissaries of Erdenet at the Country's Construction Sites"]

[Text] In March 1979 I arrived in the city of Erdenet. The construction of the second phase of the Erdenet GOK [Mining and Concentration Combine] was at its height, and the city's housing areas III and IV were being built. Before our trip to Mongolia we had heard the message of greeting and congratulation to the construction workers and installation workers of the Erdenet GOK on their having achieved a remarkable labor victory -- the activation of the first phase.

We can recall the years of the first Soviet five-year plans. It was precisely at that time, when the Soviet Union itself needed so much, that it rendered fraternal aid to the MPR in the building of its first industrial projects.

During the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War, the Mongolian people rendered a considerable amount of aid to the Soviet people. The Revolutionary Mongolia tank column, the Mongolian Arat air squadron, hundreds of thousands of horses, fur articles, thousands of tons of food supplies, and much more were given to our country and shipped to it by Mongolia. At the very height of the Battle of Moscow, my hometown in the Tula area was visited by a Mongolian delegation that had come to give presents from the Mongolian people to the fighting men in the Red Army.

And today hundreds of "Tulans" are working at construction projects in the Mongolian People's Republic. Leningraders and Muscovites, emissaries from the Ukraine and Belorussia, and citizens from all the union republic who have come to the Medmolibdenstroy Construction Administration from hundreds of cities in the Soviet Union are executing their international duty. The shelves of Soviet and Mongolian stores are beginning to display output from the industrial enterprises in Erdenet: the food combine, the carpet factory. And it is output of excellent quality.

Recently I revisited the main building of the Erdenet GOK. Hundreds of electric motors located there were humming evenly. And I recalled those people and brigades of the Tekhmontazh [Technical Installation] Administration who, by their labor



and thanks to their extremely high level of proficiency, had been able to install and test all this and to put the combine into operation a year and a half ahead of schedule with a rating of "excellent." For example, the Komsomol and youth international brigade of Nikolay Nikolayevich Babka worked at the flotation department.

Prior to his arrival in the MPR, Nikolay Nikolayevich had had sufficient time to work at many very important construction sites in the USSR. He worked in the construction in his homeland of chemical combines -- at Novomoskovsk, Nevinnomyssk, and Krasnodar -- and many other industrial projects in the Soviet Union.

Babka's brigade made an important contribution to the job of guaranteeing the preterm turnover of the giant in Mongolian industry. Approximately 70 percent of the machinery in the flotation department was installed by that brigade. On 31 March 1981 the brigade was working on the fourth phase of the GOK, while the first Mongolian cosmonaut, Comrade J. Gurragchaa, was out in space with his Soviet space-brother, Comrade Dzhanibekov. The brigade decreed to "accept as an honorary member cosmonaut-researcher J. Gurragchaa and to ask him to give his consent to this." In honor of that flight, the brigade took on increased pledges.

The brigade fulfilled its task with distinction: ahead of schedule, by the date when the 18th MPRP Congress opened, the fourth phase was handed over to the working commission. In May 1981 a meeting was held between the brigade members and cosmonauts Gurragchaa and Dzhanibekov, Beregovoy, and leaders of the party and the MPR government. Comrade Gurragchaa was given a safety helmet and installation-worker's wrench, as well as a certificate making him an honorary member of the brigade. To date, Comrade Gurragchaa has earned in that brigade approximately 20,000 tugriks, 9500 of which have already been transferred to the MPR Children's Fund.

Outstanding people work in the brigade: V. K. Mikhalev, who worked with the brigade leader since 1972 in the Soviet Union. He was one of the first to take part in the construction of the industrial base in the city of Baga nuur, and also worked in Moron, Hotol, and in Ulaanbaatar at the spinning factory. V. A. Gur'yev is a Category VI electric welder and has been in the brigade since 1978. He has worked at all phases of the Erdenet GOK and at the construction of many other industrial projects in the MPR. I would like to mention again the name of the young Mongolian lad, the very industrious and inquisitive T. Erdenbat, who enjoys a tremendous amount of respect in the brigade and at the Tekhmontazh Administration.

Other brigades that have been working outstanding at the main building are those headed by Communists M. G. Belousov, V. V. Yudin, and I. I. Tyshenko. A. G. Kolomeyets worked in all four phases of the construction of the GOK. In 1983 he was sent to the most difficult sector -- the construction of the Hotol Combine phase -- and coped outstandingly with the task assigned to him. All the equipment, technological pipelines, and ventilation and sanitation-engineering systems were made by the sector that was headed by A. G. Kolomeyets. In January 1984 a state commission accepted that project with the rating of "excellent."

The famous collective at the Med'molibdenstroy Construction Administration is supposed to fulfill another large task this year -- the handing over of the complex

of projects in Baga nuur so that the thermal-power plants in Ulaanbaatar will begin receiving 2 million tons of coal a year.

I visited Baga nuur for the first time in May 1979. At that time the construction was only beginning there. The construction workers lived in mobile housing facilities. There was a shortage of water, and a difficult, cold winter had passed. During the five years since then, Baga nuur has changed to the point of being unrecognizable. It is just as pretty and just as well laid-out as Erdenet. A brigade of installation worker-fitters under the leadership of M. S. Blykin was sent as emissaries of Erdenet in 1980. Together with V. V. Kosmichevskiy's brigade, it began to install Mongolia's first walking excavator, the ESh-10-75. The difficulties lay in the fact that, in the -40° [C.] frosts, it was necessary to install that complicated machine and to install more than 36,000 rivets alone. Under those difficult conditions the brigades were able to double the existing production norms -- the excavator was installed in four months, and by May it was moving along the road to the place of its permanent work.

The people of Erdenet, after building the spinning factory and knitwear factory in Ulaanbaatar, are currently completing the operations at Mongolia's largest bread and confectionery combine. On 29 December 1983 we tasted a very tasty piece of bread produced by that combine. Soon the output produced by that combine -- candy, cookies, waffles, and various kinds of bread products -- will be provided not only to the capital, but also to many other cities and aymags in the republic. Almost all the technological equipment at that combine was also installed by emissaries from Erdenet -- the brigade of Communist V. I. Komarovskiy.

Operations will be extended in a new area of Mongolia this year -- Boro ondor. There the emissaries of Erdenet will build a fluorspar plant.

Approximately 500 industrial and other projects have been built by the present time in the MPR. In the 7th Five-Year Plan the geography of construction is being expanded. The largest industrial projects will be built by the collective of Med'molibdenstroy Construction Administration. The new cities of Baga nuur, Hotol, etc. will spring up, and the outward appearance of Erdenet is also changing. During the past year alone, the following were built there: a beautiful Palace of culture; the largest sports complex in Mongolia; and a large amount of housing. But much more still remains to be done: it will be necessary to expand the hospital complex, and to build a new school and kindergartens. Nine-story buildings are being built in downtown Erdenet. And all this is for the Mongolian worker.

5075  
CSO: 1819/11

## INDUSTRY

### MONGOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN DARHAN DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 2

[Article by A. Dibirov, manager of Soviet General Construction Trust No 1, Darhan: "The Labor of Construction Workers in Darhan"]

[Text] In evaluating the importance of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in socialist construction in Mongolia at the 18th MPRP Congress, comrade Y. Tsedenbal said: "Our country's communists and workers are rightfully tying their success, achievements, and plans for the future to our traditional friendship and all-round cooperation with our great friend and ally--the Soviet Union."

The city of Darhan has become a symbol of the friendship and cooperation among CEMA member countries.

The construction workers of Soviet General Construction Trust No 1, who have won the MPR Order of Labor Red Banner, are making a real contribution to the fulfillment of the international agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR; in the 20 years since its formation, this collective has built and put into operation about 150 industrial, agricultural, power engineering, communications, housing, municipal and domestic service projects, roads, and engineering communications facilities in many towns and aymags in Mongolia.

In 1983 the trust's collective had to put a number of important projects into operation. These included dredges and mining projects in Ih-Altat, a residential settlement in Boguntay, a rock quarry in Darhan, projects at the Sharyn gol coal mine and the Suhbaatar Mining and Concentrating Combine, housing in Darhan and Sharyn gol, and a complex for expanding the elevator services in Darhan.

The trust's construction workers have fulfilled their international duty successfully.

In January 1984 a rock quarry with a crushing and sorting plant with a capacity of 250,000 cubic meters of crushed stone per year, including 10,000 cubic meters of rubble, was put into operation. This is a project that is essential to the national economy and construction industry of the MPR. Introduction of this project will bring the economy of this fraternal country to a new and

higher level. Crushed rock and rubble will be used to produce precast reinforced concrete and concrete articles, commercial concrete and mortar for construction.

Soviet construction workers have fulfilled the socialist obligations they took on to put elevator facilities into operation in Darhan to be used for the storage of 54,000 tons of grain, together with a mill with a 57,300 ton capacity. When these capacities were put into production, Darhan became the largest center in Mongolia for grain storage and processing.

Mongolian workers worked side by side with Soviet construction workers to erect this project; they worked unselfishly and demonstrated a model communist attitude toward labor. As a result, the first section--silos No 1 and No 2--with a capacity of 86,000 tons of grain were put into operation 3 months ahead of schedule; and 2 months later, silo No 3 with a capacity of 18,000 tons was put into operation. Installations for receiving grain brought in on trucks and by rail were built in time to receive the 1983 harvest; and an auxiliary wing was also completed. As a result of joint efforts of installation and adjustment workers, set-up and adjustment work on the mill was completed in a very short time--a little over 3 months; this made it possible to mill the first batch of flour on the eve of the new year.

The collective of the construction trust has an intensive operations program for 1984 and 1985. The collective must complete a complex of agricultural projects in Harhiraa and the Tsagaan tolgoi State Farm in time for the agricultural season, and they must also redevelop facilities in Hayrhan.

The collective must also see that the self-propelled excavator at Ih-Altat is put into operation within the planned time limit.

The year 1984 is an anniversary year. An outstanding labor campaign has been spread throughout the country in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The international collective of the construction trust has taken on greater obligations in honor of these important dates in the life of the fraternal Mongolian people; the collective has promised to put a vocational-technical school in Darhan into operation by the beginning of the school year and to complete a train station in Suhbaatar by 26 November; and it has promised to build 50,000 square meters of living space above what is called for in the plan.

The Soviet construction workers are faced with the task not only of putting these projects into operation on time, but the work must also be of the highest quality, without any flaws.

The goal set at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for increasing labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and reducing production costs by an additional 0.5 percent is of great importance in fulfilling these plans. All administrative activities and organizational, ideological, and indoctrination work are aimed at this goal.

We are sure that the collective of construction, industrial, and service organizations under Soviet General Construction Trust No 1, winner of the Order of Labor Red Banner, will ensure the fulfillment of these goals.

The glorious achievements and confident labor deeds of the collective are a guarantee of this.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## INDUSTRY

### PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE MPR OUTLINED

#### Historical Overview of Industrialization

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by U. Bandi: "Stages in the Industrialization of the MPR"]

[Text] In the past 60-odd years major social and economic transformations have occurred in the MPR, among which one can rightfully include successes in the creation and development of national industry. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and with the fraternal support of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, in the past one of the most backward countries in Asia, has made the transition from feudalism to socialism, by-passing an entire social formation--capitalism. Therefore, the creation of national industry in the MPR had certain specific features and a distinctive course of development. Immense difficulties were encountered during the early period in which the foundations of national industry were being formed; these difficulties were tied to the absence of an original industrial foundation, lack of experience in developing industrial production, a shortage of workers and engineering and technical personnel, an acute shortage of manpower and financial resources, as well as the lack of railways and other forms of modern transportation.

All these objective, historical difficulties had an effect on the rate of development and the structure of industry, and consequently, on the stages in the general process of industrialization of the country as a whole, and there was a need first to create specific economic and personnel conditions.

Under the leadership of the MPRP and with the selfless fraternal internationalist assistance of the USSR, the Mongolian people overcame these difficulties successfully in an historically short period of time.

Even the decisions of the 3rd MPRP Congress, held in August 1924, clearly defined the task of creating and developing the country's own industry as one of the main conditions for strengthening the foundations of the new socialist economy. In the 1920s measures were taken to create consumer cooperatives and a state financing, credit, and trade system; to introduce a national currency; and to implement a progressive tax policy and other economic measures. All these measures, which were carried out by the people's government at the first general democratic stage of the people's revolution, formed the proper



In the early 1960s the republic's industry was already responsible for 50 percent of the aggregate production of agriculture and industry. Industry accounted for 14.6 percent of the country's national income.

Thanks to the consistent measures taken by the party and government of the MPR and the ever-increasing aid and support from the Soviet Union in developing industry, after almost 40 years of persistent labor, by the early 1960s the country had been transformed from an agrarian into an agro-industrial state; this represented the end of the first stage of the country's industrialization.

In the mid-1960s Mongolia embarked on a course to complete the creation of the material and technical base of socialism and to turn the country into an industrial-agrarian state, with a rational structure of extractive and processing industries, and a harmonious and effective combination of the basic sectors of a socialist economy.

This stage of the country's industrialization was characterized by a significant increase in capital investments in industry, rapid growth in the output of industrial production, major shifts in the sectorial structure, the creation of new industrial centers, and an even greater increase in the role and importance of industry in the country's economy.

During the 15 years of the second stage of the country's industrialization (1961-1975), gross industrial production increased by a factor of more than 2.5 and the average annual rate of increase in gross industrial production was 9.8 percent. Approximately one-third of all the country's capital investments were directed into industry, which represented almost a 7-fold increase in capital investments directed into industry over the preceding 12 years. During this period, with the technical and economic aid and assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, dozens of major industrial enterprises were built, which represented a progressive new type of contemporary production; and almost all the large existing enterprises were rebuilt and modernized, as a result of which there was a significant increase in the fixed capital in industry and in the volume of industrial output.

Today the country's industry includes the fuel and power, metalworking, mining, chemical, woodworking, and light and food sectors, along with the construction materials industry.

The fuel and power, mining, and construction materials industries grew at the most rapid rates, as a result of which there was a substantial increase in the proportion contributed by these sectors to the gross industrial production. In 1982 the proportion of the fuel and power industry had increased by a factor of 1.9 over the 1940 level; the mining industry's contribution had increased 11-fold; and that of the construction materials industry had increased 5-fold.

After the MPR joined CEMA, economic cooperation with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, grew even further. This provided great opportunities for deepening the process of socialist industrialization in the country and for effective utilization of technical and economic assistance provided by countries of socialist cooperation.

conditions and served as a starting point for the creation of national industry.

Construction of the first large industrial enterprises in the 1930s with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, formed the foundation of the country's industrialization; they were of great social and economic importance and played a key role in the formation of the Mongolian working class.

During this period, one of the important events in the development of industry was the opening of an industrial combine and the first thermal and electric power station in Ulaanbaatar, which were the largest enterprises in the MPR at that time. By the 1930s new enterprises for processing leather from large and small livestock were already in operation, along with enterprises for washing wool, and felt, boot, and sewing enterprises. Thus, at the end of the 1930s the country's young industry had already become an independent sector of the national economy, which was responsible for about 18 percent of the aggregate production of agriculture and industry.

Supported by this newly created industrial foundation and guided by the new party Program adopted at the 10th MPRP Congress (in 1940), in the early 1940s the party and government embarked on the fulfillment of a new task--the further development of industry and completion of the process of transforming the country from an agrarian to an agro-industrial state. The industrialization of the country continued successfully even during the war. During this period, with the unselfish assistance of the USSR, there was expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises in light industry and a food industry was created for the first time.

In the post-war years, with the help of the Soviet Union, geological prospecting work was developed with the aim of expanding the mineral raw materials and fuel base of Mongolian industry. On the basis of mineral deposits discovered during that period, in the early 1950s mining enterprises were formed as joint stock companies with the Soviet Union. Thus, Mongolian industry now included a fuel and power sector, machinery repair, and a construction materials sector.

With the end of the second world war and the formation of the world socialist system, favorable international conditions were created for industrialization of the MPR.

As a result of the growth in the savings fund in the national economy and successful development of economic cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation, there was a significant increase in the size of capital investments in industry, which in turn resulted in rapid growth of industrial production and accelerated development of industry. Gross industrial production in the MPR in 1960 had grown by a factor of almost 5.4 over the 1940 level; the number of workers had increased by a factor of 2.6; and the average annual growth in industrial production during this period was 23 percent.

The process of industrialization in the MPR is being carried out within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and long-range special programs for cooperation among CEMA member countries; this steps up the rate of development and promotes improvement in the sectorial structure of the country's industry on the basis of the international socialist division of labor, particularly in the fuel and power, mining, and light industries.

The Darhan industrial and power complex, the new industrial center in Erdenet, with the largest mining and concentrating combine, the industrial center in Choybalsan (in the eastern part of the country), and the Dzuunhar and Harhorin industrial centers were built in a relatively short period of time. A new fuel and power industrial center is being built in Baga nuur, in addition to industrial complexes in Hotol, Boro ondor, and others. The process of creating new industrial centers will continue in the near future.

#### Contemporary Stage of Development Detailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by U. Bandi: "Stages in the Industrialization of the MPR"]

[Text] The creation and intensive development of joint Mongolian-Soviet industrial enterprises has become the most effective form of cooperation between the two countries in the development of industry. Examples of this new form of cooperation include the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Association, and linkage of the MPR's central power system with the Siberian power system, which unites CEMA member countries under a single power network.

Technical and economic assistance and support from the Soviet Union played a key role in all stages of the country's industrialization--from the very beginning up until the current level of development of the MPR's national industry.

Over the past 20 years alone, more than 600 national economic projects have been built and put into operation in the MPR with the technical and economic assistance and support of the Soviet Union; these include 150 industrial enterprises which form the foundation of the republic's national industry. During each of the last two five-year plans the volume of technical and economic assistance provided by the Soviet Union to help the MPR economy has increased by a factor of two over the preceding five-year plan.

Industrial enterprises built with the help of the Soviet Union are responsible for almost half of the country's gross industrial production; they account for 95 percent of the electric and thermal power produced, 81 percent of the coal, 85 percent of the flour, over 70 percent of the construction materials, confectionery products, and bakery goods, and 100 percent of the washed wool, felt, felt footwear, woolen fabric, mixed feed, and copper and molybdenum concentrates.

Bulgaria, the GDR, CSSR, Hungary, Poland, and Romania are all making an important contribution to the development of industry in the Mongolian People's Republic, especially in light and food industry, woodworking, the mining industry, and the construction materials industry.

For example, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory and the Choybalsan Meat Combine were built with help from Bulgaria. A canning plant (in Sharyn gol) and a brick works (in Oborhangay aymag) are now being built with Bulgaria's assistance.

The CSSR helped in the construction and reconstruction of leather and shoe industry enterprises in Ulaanbaatar and a cement works in Darhan. Recently a large shoe factory was put into operation in Ulaanbaatar with a capacity of 3 million pairs of shoes per year.

A large meat canning combine and a rug factory in Ulaanbaatar were built with help from the GDR, and the Ulaanbaatar Porcelain Factory was modernized with assistance from the GDR.

Hungary helped build a large biological combine and a sewing factory in Ulaanbaatar, and a meat combine in Darhan.

Poland provided technical and economic assistance in the construction of the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Darhan Lime and Silicate Brick Works, and the Ulaanbaatar Lightweight Concrete Plant.

Romania helped build the large furniture and cardboard factory in Ulaanbaatar.

With the aim of intensifying industrial production, in each five-year plan broad measures are taken for mechanization and automation of production processes, for introducing contemporary, new technology and methods, and for improving product quality and increasing production efficiency and labor productivity in all sectors of industry.

In addition to quantitative increases, there are also an intensive increases in qualitative indicators of industrial production. In 1983 alone labor productivity in industry increased by a factor of 2.8 over the 1960 level. In each five-year plan, two-thirds of the growth in industrial output has come from increases in labor productivity in industry.

As the process of industrialization expands, Mongolian industry is growing more and more into the leading sector of the national economy.

Industry accounts for 43 percent of the country's gross national product, for 74 percent of the aggregate product of industry and agriculture, and for almost 30 percent of the national income.

At present, in just 9 days the country produces the same volume of industrial output as was produced in all of 1940. In connection with the rapid development of the extractive and processing industries, there has been steady growth in the proportion of industrial products in the country's exports. In

1960 industrial products accounted for about 30 percent of the country's exports, while in 1983 they represented over 70 percent of all exports.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan the MPRP has set major goals for rapid growth in industry, particularly in the fuel and power, mining, and metalworking industries. Measures are being implemented to form new territorial industrial complexes and industrial centers, and agro-industrial complexes in promising parts of the country.

During the current five-year plan capital investments in industry reached 7.8-8.2 billion tugriks. One-third of these funds will be used for reconstruction and expansion of existing enterprises.

Between 1981 and 1985 gross industrial production will increase by 52-58 percent, and labor productivity in industry will increase by 24.6 percent.

Over 280 new projects will be built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union during the current five-year plan, and 60 industrial enterprises and economic organizations of national economic importance will be rebuilt and modernized.

During the past three years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, all the measures and plan quotas for the development of Mongolian industry have been realized successfully. During this period gross industrial production increased by 33 percent and labor productivity in industry increased by 15 percent compared to 1980. In 1983 alone industrial production increased by 9.1 percent over the 1982 level, and labor productivity in industrial sectors increased by 5 percent. Between 1981 and 1983 many industrial projects were built and put into operation; a number of industrial enterprises were expanded and rebuilt; and the entire complex of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, the first stage of the Baga nuur fuel and power complex, Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4, the Hotol Cement and Lime Complex, and other projects reached their full planned capacity.

Construction on production complexes in Baga nuur, Hotol, Boro ondor, and a number of other large industrial projects in the MPR is continuing at full speed. Thus, during the current five-year plan, as in the past, the all-round fraternal assistance from CEMA member countries, primarily the Soviet Union, is serving as a reliable guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the five year plan for industrial development, and is stepping up the process of industrialization.

As a result of meeting the goals set for the current five-year plan, industry will account for an even greater share of the MPR economy. By the end of the five-year plan the country's industry will be responsible for almost 80 percent of the aggregate production of industry and agriculture, and it will provide more than 40 percent of the national income.

The fulfillment of plan quotas for the development of industry in the 7th Five-Year Plan will be an important new step in carrying out the party's economic strategy, which is to transform the country from an agro-industrial into an industrial-agrarian state.



## CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

**LIME AND CEMENT COMPLEX**--A batch of lime was the first product to come out of the largest cement and lime complex in Mongolia, which is in the city of Hotol. This enterprise, which is located between two of the republic's major industrial centers, Darhan and Erdenet, will be put into full operation in 1986. Its planned capacity is over 660,000 tons of products per year. The scale of construction is evidenced by the fact that about 700 million tugriks have been allocated for erection of the basic projects in the complex. A large new city is being built alongside the enterprise. People are already living in the first residential neighborhoods here, schools and shops have been built, and hospitals, movie theaters, and other cultural and personal services projects are under construction. The latest technical achievements that are being utilized at cement plants in the USSR will be used here in Hotol. All labor-intensive processes will be mechanized, and there will be automation and remote control of various machinery. Local limestone deposits will serve as the raw materials base for the enterprise. There are plans to build a quarry with powerful crushing equipment for the enterprise's own use. This will not only meet the enterprise's production demands, it will also provide raw materials for the Darhan Cement Works that is now in operation. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1] 9967

**DEVELOPMENT IN ERDENET**--Before the year 2000, about 200,000 square meters of living space will be built in Erdenet. Several days ago specialists from Moscow, in conjunction with Mongolian specialists, started to make adjustments in the general plan for Erdenet that involve the city's further development. Erdenet appeared on the map of Mongolia 10 years ago, when construction of a copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating combine was started here, with the help of the Soviet Union. Since that time, a number of new industrial enterprises have appeared in the city, and the combine has been expanding. The population of Erdenet has reached approximately 40,000. The plan adjustments include reconstruction of all engineering communications, erection of a thermal and electric power station, construction of a new motor vehicle terminal, and construction of new highways joining Erdenet with Darhan and Bulgan. The Ulaan-Tolgoy State Farm, which supplies Erdenet with basic food products, will be expanded. Erdenet is a young people's city. Therefore, the general plan calls for a Palace of Weddings, nurseries, a children's dairy products plant, and pioneer camps. New vocational-technical schools and other technical schools will be built in the city to provide Erdenet's industrial enterprises with skilled personnel. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 2] 9967



NEW BRICK WORKS--A ceremony was held in Ubdug hudag in Oborhangay aymag marking the opening of a new brick works, which was built with the technical and economic assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The enterprise will produce 16 million bricks per year. Speaking at the rally that was held in honor of the opening were M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and S. Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. They both mentioned the successful development of cooperation between the MPR and Bulgaria. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 May 84 p 1] 9967

ARCHITECTS MEET--The role of young architects in the development of architecture and their participation in forming the appearance of cities and rural areas were the subject of a creative meeting of young architects from socialist countries that was held in Moscow. The participants, who came to the Soviet capital from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and from different parts of the USSR, opened their first working meeting on 11 May. Over the course of 7 days the young architects will exchange opinions on current problems in architecture. They will visit the capitals of two Soviet Baltic republics, Vilnius and Riga, where they will tour city districts that were planned with the help of young Soviet architects. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3] 9967

CSO: 1819/23

## CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

### NEW LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY PROJECTS PUT INTO OPERATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The MPR's new industrial region that is spread along the basin of the Orhon and Selenge rivers is a graphic example of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, which is growing with every year. The rate of growth in this cooperation is now measured not just in years, but in months and days. Just a few weeks have passed since a flour-milling combine was put into operation in Darhan to mark the beginning of the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, along with the first section of a cement and lime works in Hotol. Recently workers in Erdenet, the city of international friendship, put into operation the second and final sections of a rug factory and a food combine, which are the result of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. They were erected by an international collective of the Soviet "Med'molibdenstroy" [Copper and Molybdenum Construction] Administration.

G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry, and G. P. Koyenman, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, signed the document announcing the opening of the second sections of the rug factory and food combine. Then C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and comrade G. P. Koyenman cut the red ribbons that signified the opening of the second sections of the new enterprises.

A meeting of representatives of party and social organizations, workers in the city, and Soviet construction workers and specialists was held in Erdenet to mark the opening of these enterprises. J. Bandzragch, first secretary of the city party committee, opened the meeting. The national anthems of the MPR and USSR were played.

I. P. Voronovich, chief of the Soviet "Med'molibdenum" Construction Administration gave a speech of welcome at the meeting. He presented memorial keys to J. Delgertsetseg, director of the rug factory, and to D. Dugerjantsan, director of the food combine.

Speeches were also given at the meeting by J. Delgertsetseg, director of the rug factory; N. N. Bobok, a Soviet construction worker; H. Uchralt, a worker at the food combine; Kh. R. Omarov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR; and C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Kh. R. Omarov pointed out in his speech that it is significant that the second sections of the Erdenet rug factory and food combine are being put into operation at a time when our countries' workers have successfully fulfilled the plan quotas of the third year of the Soviet 11th Five-Year Plan and the Mongolian 7th Five-Year Plan. He expressed his wish that the enterprises' labor collectives develop the planned production capacities in a short period of time.

In his speech at the meeting, comrade C. Suren offered warm and sincere congratulations to the international collective of Soviet and Mongolian construction workers and on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian people, expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people, and to all the Soviet construction workers and designers who participated directly in erecting the new projects.

In conclusion, comrade C. Suren emphasized that the workers and engineering and technical personnel of the rug factory and food combine are faced with the important task of developing the enterprises' planned capacities within a short period of time.

Attending the meeting were D. Mujan, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Balbar, deputy chairman of the Mongolian section of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; H. Bud, deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad; S. Tseben, chairman of the executive committee of the Erdent city assembly of people's deputies; associates of the USSR Consulate General in Erdent; and other officials.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

### MONGOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY NOTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Every year the cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union in the area of light and food industry expands and grows deeper. Fraternization from the Soviet Union and all-round cooperation between our two countries is the foundation of industrialization in the MPR. Thanks to this cooperation, light and food industry in the MPR has been created and is developing at a rapid rate. The following facts offer evidence of this: during the first three years of the current, 7th Five-Year Plan, a whole group of enterprises were built and put into operation with Soviet help; these include a textile and knitted goods factory and a soap plant in Ulaanbaatar, a rug mill, a food combine in Erdenet, and similar enterprises in the city of Ulaanbaatar. In addition, the Soviet Union continues to provide assistance in training the national labor force and in improving the skills of engineering and technical personnel in the sector.

As in the past, fraternal assistance from the Country of Soviets is playing an important role in realizing the goals of the fourth year of the 7th five-year plan for further development of our country's light and food industry. Suffice it to say that the second section of one of the food combines in the country, the one in Erdenet, was put into operation a few days ago. The enterprise was built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union and will be able to produce over 4000 tons of bakery goods per year, along with 3 million liters of dairy products, sour cream, and milk.

This year, with the help of the Soviet Union, the first stage of a confectionary factory and a dairy plant will be put into operation in Ulaanbaatar; a meat combine will be put into operation in Uliastay. A number of aymags existing enterprises in this sector will be expanded and modernized.

Fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union not only helps to provide the population with food products and consumer goods, but it is also one of the factors in improving the Mongolian people's standard of living. The cooperation between the two countries in this area also creates favorable conditions for bringing our country's level of development closer to that of the socialist member countries.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY

### LEATHER ENTERPRISES ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] An unusual museum has been created by the Ulaanbaatar Leather Enterprises Association. Its exhibits display various models of footwear, men's and women's outdoor clothing, and souvenirs. The museum's exhibits provide graphic evidence of the achievements that have been made in this sector of the national economy over recent years. The association consists of 13 factories and plants that employ thousands of highly skilled workers, engineers, and technicians.

All the enterprises are equipped with the most modern machinery and mechanisms manufactured in the USSR, CSSR, and other countries. Specialists from fraternal countries help young Mongolian workers master the production of goods for the people.

Articles made of natural leather are very popular not only in our country, but far beyond its borders. Today they account for 20 percent of all the MPR's exported goods. Countries of socialist cooperation are Mongolia's main trade partners. During this five-year plan the export of natural leather products to CEMA member countries will increase by 6.5 million tugriks.

In the association special importance is assigned to making further improvements in product quality. The majority of articles produced by the association are top quality goods. These include leather coats, children's shoes, women's handbags, gloves, and various souvenirs.

During the current five-year plan, the association's enterprises will develop production of over 150 new types of articles made of natural leather and suede.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## ENERGY

### NEW ELECTRIC POWER LINES BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by O. Kryuchkov, NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY correspondent: "New 'Roads' for Electricity"]

[Text] The first group of Soviet and Mongolian surveyors has completed a trip along the route of the future high-voltage electric power line that will run between the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Station on the Yenisey and western Mongolia. The 400-kilometer, 220-kilowatt electric power line will provide a considerable improvement in the electric power supply for a number of aymag centers and small settlements that are still receiving their power from diesel electric power stations.

Leningrad designers of "roads" for electricity have been collaborating successfully with their Mongolian colleagues for over 20 years. During this time many new high-voltage power lines and dozens of electric substations have appeared in the MPR. Among the recent projects planned by the Leningrad designers is a high-voltage electric power line from one of the distribution substations in Ulaanbaatar to the Baga nuur coal mine. Soviet specialists suggested the most economical method: after construction is completely finished in the area of the coal mine and an electric power station is built, without rebuilding the line, power will be transmitted along the same line but in the opposite direction, to help meet the growing needs of the Mongolian capital. Electric power lines are also being built between Baga nuur and southern parts of the country. New fluorspar mining enterprises will receive power through these lines.

Associates of the "Energoset'proyekt" [Power Network Planning] Institute are involved in working out a long-range program for the development of power engineering in Mongolia up to the year 2000. Currently the institute is preparing the technical and economic foundations for the construction of a State Regional Electric Power Station using the rich fuel resources at the Baga nuur coal mine; this station will be the largest in the country, with a capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts.

9967

CSO: 1819/22



## ENERGY

### SOVIETS WILL AID MONGOLIA IN DEVELOPMENT OF FUEL, ENERGY INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by S. Dashtsebeg and J. Namjil: "The Branch Task"]

[Text] The preterm fulfillment of the planned assignments for the 7th Five-Year Plan and the becoming of a branch without any laggards -- those are the high goals that have been set by the workers in the fuel-and-energy industry in the socialist competition for the current five-year plan. They are becoming an effective factor in the fulfillment of the monthly and annual assignments.

Last year's plan for the production and sale of output was fulfilled by 102.7-105.7 percent; production costs were reduced by 6.8 percent; the profit plan was overfulfilled by 22.2 percent; and the plan for income paid into the state budget, by 27.6 million tugriks.

In 1984, for the entire system of the Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry, the volume of production of output will increase, as compared with last year, by 14.9 percent, including coal production by 579,000 tons; and production of electrical and thermal-electric power, by 11-19.4 percent. The task has been assigned to increase labor productivity 5.4 percent; to reduce by 6.3 percent the material expenditures per tugrik of commercial output; and to increase the effectiveness of production.

During the current year, the construction of TETs-4 [heat and electric-power plant No. 4] and the Baga nuur Coal Pit, is continuing; and the Changantal and Tsagaan oboo coal pits will be expanded. In the centers of a number of aymags, and, in particular, in Altay, Tsetserleg, and Mandalgobi, the electric-power stations will be expanded and more than 460 kilometers of electrical-transmission lines will be strung. As a result there will be a considerable improvement of the rate to which the rural inhabited points are provided with energy.

Thanks to the introduction of economy measures and the use of internal reserves, it is planned during the current year to save 13,500 tons of coal, 20.3 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy; approximately 1300 tons of fuel oil; 612 tons of diesel fuel; and other raw and manufactured materials.

The socialist competition that is aimed at the resolution of these large tasks will be carried out in stages, and is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the MPR, the 45th anniversary of the defeat

of the Japanese militarists at Halhin Gol, the 63rd anniversary of the People's Revolution, and Miners and Energy-Industry Workers Day.

The collectives that have come forward as the initiators of the socialist competition in 1984 were those at the Sharyn gol Coal Mine and Ulaanbaatar TETs-3, which took, in honor of the historic anniversaries, intensive pledges to overfulfill the planned assignments, while improving the effectiveness of production and the quality of output, and to achieve good success in labor. Their appeal encountered the ardent response of the collectives at 56 enterprises 11,000 workers at which have also set high goals for themselves.

For the entire system of Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry, it was decided to declare 1984 to be the year of high responsibility and economy. Therefore an important task of the collective in the branch is the concentration of the attention on the fulfillment of all the pledges taken on the basis of an economic contract; the economical expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy; the improvement of the quality of the work and of labor discipline; the improvement of the use of work time and the increase in labor productivity.

In the Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR in the 7th Five-Year Plan, which were approved by the 18th MPRP Congress, it is pointed out that approximately 50 percent of all the capital investments in industry during the current five-year plan will be channeled into the development of the fuel and energy industry. This attests to the tremendous concern and attention that our party and government devote to the development of this branch at outstripping rates.

In the 6th Five-Year Plan 1.4 billion tugriks were allocated: this is five times more than during the preceding five-year plan. And in 1983 the amount allocated was 144 million tugriks, or 43 million tugriks more than during the preceding year.

Our country is intensively carrying out work to create fuel and energy complexes on the basis of the technical progress that has been achieved in this area. At the present time Soviet construction workers are assisting in the successful construction of the Baga nuur Coal Pit, the Ulaanbaatar TETs-4, the 220-kilovolt electrical-transmission line from Ulaanbaatar to Darhan, and the 110-kilovolt electrical-transmission line from Bulgan to Harhorin.

In addition, during the current year, an additional 48 projects will be built and activated, including substations in Ulaanbaatar and Bayanchandman, and a cultural-indoctrination center for 500 persons at TETs-3 in the capital. Thus, 110.9 million tugriks will be appropriated for the development of the branch and construction and installation operations with a total cost of 55 million tugriks have been carried out. For the successful implementation of the tasks that have been assigned, it is important to increase the responsibility borne by the construction organizations and customers, and to concentrate the efforts and attention on the projects to be activated.

5075

CSO: 1819/11

## GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY

### ACTIVITIES OF GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by A. Gurragchaa, chief of the International Geological Expedition: "A New Form of Cooperation"]

[Text] The MPR's entry into CEMA, the 22nd anniversary of which we are now celebrating, was a new step in strengthening the economy, and especially in developing geological research to study the country's mineral raw materials base, which helps accelerate the rate of development of the mining industry.

In the 1960s, economic assistance from the USSR and other fraternal countries to help carry out a wide range of geological exploration work in the MPR was provided on a bilateral basis. Gradually, along with bilateral ties CEMA member countries started to organize multilateral cooperation in the study of the geological structure and mineral resources in the MPR. After the adoption of the Comprehensive Program, mutually beneficial ties of this type were put into practice extensively.

Between 1973 and 1975, with the participation of scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, MPR, USSR and CSSR, scientific and technical cooperation was organized to study the geological structure and distribution of mineral deposits in the MPR.

Taking into account the fact that little was known about mineral deposits in Mongolia and that there were great possibilities of discovering new deposits to meet the needs of the MPR, as well as other CEMA member countries, for specific types of mineral raw materials, in 1975 the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and CSSR signed an agreement to establish a five-year International Geological Expedition in the MPR, with a subsequent extension up to 1985.

The International Geological Expedition is a new form of cooperation among geologists of fraternal countries and it represents a higher level of cooperation. The expedition is financed through gratuitous equal contributions made by the participating countries. Cuba takes part in the work of the expedition by sending specialists.

The activities of the expedition are carried out in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, based on respect for sovereignty,

national interests, non-interference in internal affairs of other states, full equal rights, and mutual gain and comradely mutual assistance.

The governing organ of the expedition is the Council of Representatives, which consists of representatives from the participating countries.

The primary goal of the International Geological Expedition is to carry out comprehensive geological survey and prospecting operations for all types of minerals and preliminary exploration of deposits that are of particular interest. Between 1976 and 1980 the expedition carried out geological research in the eastern part of the country. Every year geological survey, geophysical, prospecting and evaluation, and prospecting and exploration field parties were organized out of the expedition's multinational collective.

In 1980 the expedition started to do geological research in the vast expanses of the southern Gobi region.

Since then the expedition has achieved considerable success in the study of the geological structure of this vast area and in prospecting for minerals within the territory. Three deposits have been found and evaluated, along with over 50 sites where evidence of mineral ore has been found. The expedition completed preliminary exploration of two medium-sized fluorspar deposits and one large tungsten and molybdenum deposit; currently the expedition is carrying out prospecting and evaluation work at a very promising site with evidence of silver and polymetallic ores. Judging from the size and complex nature of the deposit, it could be of great practical interest.

In the process of this work, the expedition evaluated many other areas of mineralization that were discovered or were already known.

The scientific thematic work done by the expedition to compile forecasting maps for the basic minerals in eastern and central Mongolia is of great scientific and practical importance, and will provide a solid foundation for planning top-priority geological exploration operations. Today scientific thematic work is being carried out in the large regions of the western part of the country.

In recent years the expedition has grown considerably stronger in material, technical, and organizational respects. The expedition is capable of carrying out quite complex geological tasks; it has at its disposal the most modern, high-productivity equipment, drilling rigs, equipment for sinking mine shafts, power equipment, and geophysical equipment. A central base has been built in Ulaanbaatar, which consists of an administration and production complex with a garage, repair shops, and storage facilities. A residential building with 144 apartments has been built for the expedition staff members.

An international collective of geological specialists, geophysicists, and drilling technicians has been created in the expedition, who have provided practical proof that this new form of cooperation is effective and has a great future. Highly skilled specialists from the participating countries, who believe that teaching the national labor force is one of their duties, share their knowledge and experience with their young Mongolian colleagues.

able people who are experts in their field are working in the expedition, such as S. Asenov from Bulgaria, a shaft sinker; I. Chopgradi, a geologist from Hungary; L. Müller from the GDR, the expedition's chief geologist; M. Nemecz from Poland, senior engineer for mining and drilling; V. Okhrimenko from the USSR, a bulldozer operator; J. Gregus, a geologist from the CSSR; and many others.

Local specialists, including B. Delgertsogt, a geological engineer; foremen R. Mandshir and C. Shobdor; workers J. Tsedeb, N. Suh-Uldziy, and others; drivers S. Choyjildorj, C. Batsur, and T. Deleg; and others; are drawing on the wealth of experience of their friends and are working side by side with their mentors.

The national collective of the International Geological Expedition is carrying out the five-year program successfully and there is no doubt that the participation of geologists from fraternal countries is making a great contribution to the development of the country's mineral raw materials.

## GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY

### BRIEFS

**NEW METALLURGY SHOP**--A new trade has appeared in the staff list of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine. The description "steel founder" is now included in the labor books of metallurgists working at the machinery repair plant. The plant has three electric arc furnaces that provide steel for casting large pieces weighing up to 15 tons. The production output of the metallurgy shop is still quite small; this year 4500 tons of steel will be smelted there. This steel will be used to manufacture various components and spare parts for mining machinery at the Erdenet Combine and the joint "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] international enterprise. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1] 9967

CSO: 1819/23



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### NEW RAILROAD SECTION BUILT

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 1

[Text] The vast steppe lands of Boro ondor are immense. When travelling by highway they seem endless. But the distance has been shortened thanks to the initiation of regular service along a 100-kilometer section of a new railroad that joins Boro ondor and Har-ayrag, two of the most important points in the MPR in economic terms. Soviet railroad workers built the line. They performed outstanding labor under difficult natural and climatic conditions: they significantly reduced the construction time and made a gift of their labor for Victory Day.

The introduction of the new railroad section opens up new prospects for the economic development of Hentiy and Dornogobi aymags. In the past, the construction materials and equipment needed at the Boro ondor Mining Enterprise were delivered by motor transport, and now the railroad can carry the bulk of this freight. This will bring about a significant reduction in shipping time and it will increase the volume of shipments that can be made.

For these reasons the workers' rally dedicated to the opening of the railroad was especially festive. When the winners of the socialist competition hammered in the last silver spike, music rang out.

D. Yandonsuren, MPR minister of transport, and Kh. R. Omarov, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR, gave speeches at the meeting.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS DATA--In the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan all forms of transportation are supposed to carry over 40 million tons of freight and 150 million passengers. These figures are outlined in the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR. The MPR Ministry of Transport has been assigned the task of improving the coordination of operations of all forms of transportation, improving the repair and maintenance of transportation equipment, and eliminating transport idle time. The plan also calls for expansion of communications services and measures to ensure their reliable operation. There will be an increase in the number of automatic telephone exchanges, televisions, radio receivers, and telephone terminals. A total of 900 km of overhead communications lines will be put into operation in aymags and somons and existing lines will be extended by 600 km. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 1] 9967

TECHNICAL RAIL TRAINING--The staff of the scientific and technical information center that is in operation in Ulaanbaatar is making an important contribution to increasing labor productivity on the Ulaanbaatar Railroad. Its work is based on extensive study and practical application of progressive methods and scientific and technical achievements in rail transport. With this aim, specialists at the center conduct numerous lectures, conferences, and seminars; they organize schools to demonstrate advanced methods, topical film series, and other activities. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 4] 9967

NEW TELEPHONE INSTALLATION--The newspaper URAGSHA reports that a new automatic telephone exchange with 1,000 numbers has been put into operation in Ondorhaan, center of Hentiy Aymag. The project was built by workers and engineering and technical personnel from the construction and installation service of the MPR Ministry of Communications and was given a state commission with an "excellent" evaluation. In Binder somon the "Ekran-KR" television station has been put into operation. This is the sixth such station now in operation in Hentiy Aymag. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 2] 9967

NEW STAMPS--The MPR Ministry of Communications has issued the first stamps of the new year. One series of stamps is dedicated to the Year of the School-child in the MPR. The name of this series is "Children--Our Happy Future." The stamps show artistic illustrations of children's everyday life--their

studies and their work. Another series of stamps is devoted to Mongolia's animal world and varieties of several species of forest and steppe creatures. Several other series of stamps will be issued this year, including some dedicated to upcoming anniversaries--the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, the 45th anniversary of the victory over Japanese militarism at the Halhin River, and the 50th anniversary of Mongolian radio. There are also plans to issue several postal miniatures dedicated to the development of civil aviation and folk arts of Mongolia. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 4] 9967

OLYMPIC STAMPS--The MPR Ministry of Communications has released a large issue of a series of stamps and blocks dedicated to the 14th Winter Olympiad in Sarajevo. The block depicts a ski jumper. The stamps illustrate various types of winter sports--hockey, biathlon, speed skating, skiing, figure skating, bobsledding, and others. Each of the stamps carries the "Vuchko" emblem of the Olympiad. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 4] 9967

ANOTHER STAMP SERIES ISSUED--A new series of stamps that have been put into circulation by the MPR Ministry of Communications is dedicated to the younger generation of socialist Mongolia. The series consists of seven colorful postal miniatures that show the studies and varied recreational activities of the republic's young citizens; they illustrate the activities of friends of nature and the technical creativity of schoolchildren. A total of 6 million of these Mongolian philatelic novelties have been issued. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 4] 9967

USO: 1819/23

## FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION WITH CEMA COUNTRIES DETAILED

#### Successes in Cooperation Described

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by N. Sendenjab, first deputy chairman of the Commission on CEMA Affairs under the MPR Council of Ministers: "Socialist Mutual Aid--A Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] In resolving complex problems of socialist and communist construction, the communist and workers parties of fraternal countries of socialist cooperation are demonstrating constant concern for expanding all-round cooperation among CEMA member countries, improving its forms and methods, and strengthening the role of collective organs of mutual economic cooperation. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, created in 1949 as the first international economic organization of socialist countries, has played a major role in this direction; its 35th anniversary is being celebrated this year.

CEMA activities are aimed at consistent implementation of goals for planned national economic development, stepping up the rate of economic and technical progress in the member countries, raising the level of industrialization in the less industrially developed countries, and providing steady improvement in the welfare of peoples in countries of socialist cooperation.

In 35 years CEMA has gained a great deal of experience in organizing multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and in developing socialist economic integration.

CEMA countries, supported by their economic, scientific, and technical potential and making use of the advantages of international socialist division of labor and socialist economic integration, are successfully fulfilling the tasks of economic construction. These countries are experiencing a rapid rate of growth in national production and the material and cultural level of the workers is rising. For example, in 1982 the national income of CEMA states had increased by a factor of 8.3 over 1950 and industrial production had increased by a factor of 13; these figures exceed the rate of development in capitalist factors by a factor of more than 3. Today countries of socialist cooperation, with 9.8 percent of the world's population, account for 25 percent of the world's national income and 33 percent of the world's industrial output. The

per capita industrial output in countries of socialist cooperation is almost 3 times higher than the world average.

The structure of the national economy in CEMA member countries is being improved, industrial sectors that are crucial for technical progress are developing rapidly, and in many areas of scientific and technical progress they have reached the highest worldwide level.

International socialist division of labor is growing steadily stronger, evidence of which can be seen in the increase in the foreign trade turnover of CEMA member countries. The foreign trade turnover of CEMA member countries increased 30-fold between 1950 and 1982, and its growth rate exceeded that of national income and industrial output by a considerable margin. The proportion of mutual trade among CEMA member countries in their total foreign trade turnover is rising constantly and had reached 55.9 percent in 1982. Today CEMA member countries meet 68 percent of their import demand for machinery and equipment through mutual trade, along with 70-75 percent of the demand for oil and petroleum products, 95 percent of their need for anthracite, 71 percent of their need for iron ore, and 70 percent of their need for consumer goods.

The successes that have been achieved in developing the economies of CEMA member countries make it possible to fulfill major tasks in improving the material welfare of peoples in these countries. In recent years, three-fourths of the national income produced in CEMA member countries has entered the national consumption fund. The housing problem is being resolved successfully. In the last 10 years, every fourth person in CEMA member countries has received a new apartment or improved his living conditions.

In addition to the expansion and development of cooperation and the deepening of integration processes, the forms and methods of mutual cooperation among CEMA members are being improved constantly. The planning foundations of cooperation have been strengthened considerably. The development and implementation of coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures, long-range special programs for cooperation in the basic sectors of physical production, and joint planning for various sectors and production all play an important role in strengthening the planning foundations of cooperation. The coordination of national economic plans is also being improved.

Combining the efforts and resources of CEMA member countries for joint development of production and joint construction of production projects in the fuel and raw materials sectors of the economy is an important direction in resolving the fuel, power, and raw materials problem. There are many examples of such efforts. They include the use of combined efforts and means to build the "Druzhba" [Friendship] petroleum products network, the "Soyuz" [Union] gas pipeline, the "Mir" [Peace] power system, the construction of the Kiyembayev Asbestos Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp and Paper Plant, the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, a nickel plant in Tuba, among others.

The Soviet Union plays a leading role in developing the economies of CEMA member countries and in expanding and deepening socialist economic integration. Its immense economic, scientific, and technical potential and its experience in

building a new society, which is of worldwide historic importance, determines to a significant degree the economic might and power not only of countries of socialist cooperation, but also of the world socialist system as a whole.

Today the Soviet Union meets the majority of the demands of other CEMA countries for the main types of industrial and power raw materials--oil and gas. In addition, over 2000 large industrial, economic, and other projects have been or are being built in fraternal CEMA countries with the help of the USSR.

The MPR's participation in CEMA activities marks a new stage in the development of multilateral cooperation with fraternal countries and it has opened up additional opportunities for the formation of an optimal national economic complex in the MPR, taking into account its natural and climatic conditions. It has given the MPR the opportunity to play a more active role in the international socialist division of labor, to carry out all-round coordination of national economic plans with other CEMA countries, and to make extensive use of unified methods of socialist planning and economic management.

The MPR is participating actively in the development and implementation of many measures aimed at improving the operation of CEMA agencies and developing socialist economic integration.

Recommendations from CEMA agencies, analytical and forecasting work, and widespread introduction of advanced methods used in other CEMA countries for planned management of the economy, and their scientific and technical achievements, have helped improve industry and other sectors.

These factors have made it possible to include Mongolia in the international socialist division of labor and to shift the main focus of mutually beneficial ties from the foreign trade sphere to the sphere of production and investment activities. A great deal has also been done to bring about a more efficient distribution of material, financial, and manpower resources and closer coordination of national economic plans. Since Mongolia joined CEMA, our country has coordinated four five-year plans for national economic development with other CEMA countries. An analysis of the results of coordination of the MPR's five-year plans with the plans of fraternal countries shows that Mongolia, with a low initial level of economic development, was able to achieve high rates of progress and successful resolution of complicated economic and social problems just through close coordination of its plans with the plans of other CEMA member countries.

As a result of implementing measures agreed upon in the course of coordinating the MPR's national economic plans with those of other CEMA member countries, the rate of economic growth has been stepped up and the structure of Mongolia's national economy is being improved. In addition to the reorganization of traditional agriculture, contemporary sectors of the national economy are undergoing rapid development, such as industry, construction, transportation and communications, material and technical supply, and trade.

Thanks to the immense assistance provided by the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, industrial complexes have been created in the country.



Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga nuur, and Boro ondor. The degree of industrial processing of livestock raw materials and farming products is rising steadily. Joint development of natural resources with other countries of socialist cooperation is for us the most effective way of including the Mongolian economy in the integration processes of CEMA member countries. In recent years a serious step has been taken in this direction. The most graphic example of the joint activities of the MPR and the Soviet Union is the construction and operation of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine. A contemporary, new socialist city has grown up around this complex. The "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Economic Association has been created and is operating successfully in the exploration, extraction, and processing of several types of nonferrous metals in the MPR; the same is true of joint economic associations formed with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia--"Mongolbolgarmetall" [Mongolian-Bulgarian Metals] and "Mongolchekhoslovakmetall" [Mongolian-Czechoslovakian Metals].

CEMA member countries are playing a major role in the development of science and technology in the MPR and in training a national labor force there. Scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and other CEMA member countries is expanding constantly; it serves as a strong foundation for the development of science and technology and is an important factor in accelerating scientific and technical progress in the country.

In the final analysis, all this provides a high level of economic efficiency in the MPR's national economy; it helps step up the development of its productive forces and thus contributes to the most rapid equalization between Mongolia's indicators of economic development and those of other CEMA member countries.

Thanks to the considerable assistance provided to Mongolia by CEMA countries, primarily the Soviet Union, and its expanded role in socialist economic integration, the MPR has achieved high indicators of economic development.

Between 1960 and 1982 capital investments totalling 42.4 billion tugriks were directed into the MPR national economy. This helped increase the national income and the gross national product, as well as the rate of growth in production. Today in the MPR, it takes 27 days to produce the same national product, 35 days to produce the same national income, and 7 days to produce the same industrial output, that were produced in all of 1940.

Key industrial sectors, such as the power, mining, metalworking, and construction materials industries, are developing at rapid rates. Major successes have also been achieved in developing the country's agriculture. On the basis of rapid, all-round development of productive forces, there is a steady rise in the republic's foreign trade turnover and its structure is improving. In the last 20 years the MPR's foreign trade turnover has increased by a factor of 5.9. As a result of the accelerated development of the country's economy, there has been a steady rise in the material welfare of the Mongolian people. For example, the national per capita income in 1982 had increased by a factor of 4.4 over the 1940 level; the retail goods turnover per capita had increased by a factor of 8. Over the past two five-year plans, housing with a total of more than 1,160,000 square meters of living space was put into use.

All this creates the necessary conditions for future accelerated development of the Mongolian economy, expansion of cooperation, and deeper integration processes between Mongolia and other CEMA member countries.

The successes achieved recently by fraternal CEMA member countries in socialist and communist construction offer evidence of the immense opportunities that lie in the international socialist division of labor and they demonstrate the high degree of effectiveness of joint operations by socialist states, their ability to resolve any complex problems, and to help strengthen the might of the entire system of socialist cooperation.

#### Cooperation in Geology and Mining Industry

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by B. Tobu: "The Development of Geology and Mining Industry in Mongolia"]

[Text] The large mining enterprise in Yoroo (Selenge Aymag) for extracting nonferrous metals became the first new construction project in the national economy to be put into operation this year in socialist Mongolia. The complex, which is a subdivision of the Joint "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Economic Association, consists of a whole series of production enterprises. Today this sector is responsible for almost one-fourth of the MPR's total industrial output and it accounts for about 40 percent of Mongolian exports. Today in half a year workers in the mining industry produce the same output as that produced during all of the 5th Mongolian Five-Year Plan (1971-1975).

Today workers in this sector are successfully fulfilling large-scale goals to strengthen the mineral and raw materials base of the MPR's economy, which were set by the 18th MPRP Congress. Specifically, the plan is to increase mining industry output by a factor of 2.3, and to increase export production by a factor of more than 2. The volume of geological prospecting work will increase by 25-30 percent over the previous five-year plan.

In the three years since the beginning of the 7th Five-Year Plan, geology and the mining industry have maintained a rapid rate of growth; their above-plan production totalled over 200 million tugriks and last year alone labor productivity increased by 48.6 percent over 1980. State quotas for the mining of copper, molybdenum, fluorite, lead, and other minerals have been met for the most part. The industry's material and technical base has been strengthened considerably. For example, prospecting and exploration enterprises in Boro ondor and Dzuun-tsagaan-del were put into operation with the help of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union provides comprehensive international assistance in the development of geology and mining industry in the MPR. As early as 1923, at the request of the people's government, the first Soviet specialized expedition came to Mongolia, headed by the well-known geologist, M. P. Rachkovskiy. This laid the foundation for the planned study of the country's mineral resources. Since that time, Mongolian and Soviet scientists have investigated a large

number of promising mineral deposits, on the basis of which the mining industry was created. Through their joint work, in a short period of time they carried out geological prospecting studies of the largest copper and molybdenum deposits in Erdenet, brown coal deposits in Baga nuur, and fluorspar deposits in Boro onдор. They also did a great deal of work to uncover water supply sources for the country's cities, population centers, and industrial and agricultural projects. An important result of this work was the discovery of a whole series of previously unknown minerals in Mongolia. Specialists believe that mongolite, armstrongite, and ongonite, which were added to the international mineralogical catalogue, will help broaden their knowledge of the structure of Mongolia's mineral wealth.

New industrial centers have grown up in the steppe where there used to be just the geologists' tents. The largest of these is the Joint "Erdenet" Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine, which is rightfully called a graphic symbol of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation. It is difficult to overestimate its importance to Mongolia. As one of the ten largest enterprises of its type in the world, the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine not only increased the MPR's export possibilities significantly, it also provided an excellent base for the comprehensive industrial development of the entire central region of the republic.

Continuous strengthening of the material and technical base is still one of the most important directions in bilateral cooperation. The Soviet Union helped build a laboratory and production complex in Ulaanbaatar; it is equipped with the most modern equipment and it has made an important contribution to increasing the effectiveness of geological research; also important is the compilation of various geological maps, which form the foundation for long-range planning of geological prospecting operations in the country. Using research results, a number of fundamental joint papers have been published, along with numerous collections of articles, including the three-volume monograph "Geology of the MPR."

The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 opened up new possibilities for expanding work in this area. On the basis of the document "Proposals for Expanding Geological Prospecting Work with the Aim of Discovering Mineral Reserves as Rapidly as Possible, and for their Subsequent Rational Utilization in the Interests of the MPR and other CEMA Member Countries," the decision was made to conduct joint research in Mongolia. In cooperation with Bulgarian geologists, a kaolin deposit was discovered and exploited, a number of gypsum deposits were found, along with deposits of heat-resistant and refractory types of clay, fluorspar, and polymetallic ores.

A joint Mongolian-Hungarian expedition is carrying out research on regions in the eastern part of the country which have not been studied much, and as a result, they discovered the Aryn nuur copper and molybdenum deposit, the Salhit polymetallic ore deposit, and the Sala tungsten deposit.

Specialists from the GDR who are working in Hentiy and Bayanhongor aymags discovered a promising zinc deposit, which has already been readied for exploitation. Geologists from Poland and Czechoslovakia are also working fruitfully.

The creation of joint economic organizations has become a distinctive feature of fraternal cooperation in this area. Since 1976 an international geological expedition has been working successfully in Mongolia; its activities are aimed at carrying out the provisions of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration. In addition to Mongolian and Soviet geologists, representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and Cuba are participating in the expedition. The participating countries allocate considerable funds to finance the expedition's operations. As a result, the International Geological Expedition has turned into a powerful organization with a contemporary material and technical base, capable of carrying out complex tasks in geological survey work, prospecting, and exploration of mineral deposits. As a result of the thorough survey work carried out by the international collective of scientists, dozens of deposits of gold, molybdenum, and polymetallic ores have been discovered and evaluated. Valuable scientific information has been collected which is of interest for future research on Mongolia's geological structure. The original proposal was for the expedition to complete its work by 1980, but the practical results achieved by the geologists have exceeded even the greatest expectations and the decision was made to extend the expedition for another five years.

Another important result of fruitful cooperation within the framework of CEMA is the organization of joint economic associations for the exploration and mining of minerals; these organizations include "Mongolsovtsvetmet," "Mongolbolgarmetall," and "Mongolchekhoslovakmetall," which are making a major practical contribution to stepping up the development of the mining industry in the MPR.

#### Cooperative Measures in Transportation

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by D. Yondonsuren, MPR minister of transportation: "Successes in Cooperation--The MPR's Cooperation with CEMA Member Countries in the Area of Transportation"]

[Text] The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of the MPR's cooperation with CEMA member countries in the area of transportation. Mongolian transportation organizations are participating actively in CEMA activities through the CEMA Permanent Commission for Transport; it embodies the strategic course of fraternal communist and workers parties that is aimed at comprehensive assimilation, cooperation, and economic integration of socialist countries, and at planned unification of their efforts in order to meet our common goals.

Transportation plays an especially important role in improving and developing the economies of CEMA member countries; it serves as a reliable means for carrying out their foreign economic and trade ties, and for meeting the internal transportation demands of sectors of the national economy and of the population.



The freight turnover in general use transport in CEMA member countries in 1982 reached 7.0 trillion ton-kilometers and increased by a factor of 3.3 over the 1960 level; in the MPR the freight turnover increased by a factor of 1.7.

In our country substantial funds are being allocated to develop the material and technical base of transportation, and specifically to create and strengthen the international railway network. For example, between 1960 and 1981 the volume of capital investments in transportation increased by a factor of 5.8. International freight shipments and freight turnover in 1981 had reached 5.6 million ton-kilometers and 2390 million ton-kilometers, respectively, and had increased by a factor of 1.8 and 2.32 over 1960 (1971). The proportion of international shipments and international freight turnover in the total shipments and total freight turnover dropped by approximately 30 percent compared to 1960 and stabilized at 50 and 65 percent, respectively, with a general declining trend. This is tied to the growing volume of shipments on internal transport lines as a result of the rapid economic growth in the country over recent years. Between 1960 and 1981 the country's export and import freight turnover increased by a factor of 13.3 and 4.1, respectively.

The "Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR between 1981 and 1985" set the goal of doing everything possible to expand and deepen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration and long-range special programs for cooperation among CEMA member countries. This involves implementation of a number of measures to bring about assimilation and consolidation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal CEMA countries in all spheres of the country's social life, including transportation.

Therefore, transportation organizations in the MPR are assigning special importance to further development and expansion of cooperation with transportation organizations in other CEMA member countries. The basic elements of planned development of cooperation among CEMA countries in the area of transportation are joint forecasting and coordination of plans for development of transportation for five-year and one-year periods. Currently, forecasts have been developed for the volume of mutual freight shipments and passenger travel, for developing a network of transportation routes, and the expected demands of our country's transportation systems for basic technical equipment and materials up to the year 2000; and forecasts have been made for trends in scientific and technical progress in transportation up to the year 2005.

The plan for development of our country's transportation has been coordinated with the plans for transportation development in other CEMA member countries for four five-year periods: 1966-1970, 1971-1975, 1976-1980, and 1981-1985.

In 1971 and 1972, specialists from CEMA member countries, on the basis of Mongolian ideas, participated in the development of a long-range general transportation plan for forming a unified efficient transportation system in the country. The basic elements of this important document are being developed further in the course of working out a general program and five-year plans for transportation development.

With the aim of meeting the economically-based demands of CEMA member countries for mutual freight shipments and passenger travel, both in quantitative and qualitative terms, through additional mutual coordination in the development of transportation systems and closer cooperation, CEMA member countries adopted the Long-Range Special Program for Cooperation in the Development of Transportation Ties. Specifically, this program calls for reconstruction of international railway lines between Suhbaatar, Ulaanbaatar and Dzamyn Ude, between Erentsab and Bayantumen, development of the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Center and locomotive services and the railroad station in Suhbaatar, construction of man-made structures and specialization in the operations of border railroad stations, all by 1990.

A great deal of work is being done within the framework of CEMA to carry out international freight shipments and passenger travel by implementing organizational and technical measures that do not require significant capital investments. CEMA recommendations involving express freight shipments, reducing train processing time and the layover time of railcars at border stations, improving reciprocal traffic information, further development of passenger travel and improving the services provided to passengers, improving the technical maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and the transfer of freight from rail to motor transport, ensuring highway traffic safety, and so on, are being implemented successfully in our country's transportation system.

A great deal of attention is being given to improving rates and tariffs used by CEMA member countries for international rail shipments. A system for joint utilization of large-capacity containers is being used in international transportation among CEMA member countries. It should be pointed out here that other CEMA member countries grant the MPR special conditions for transactions involving the shipment of freight in large-capacity containers, taking into account its specific geographical and economic characteristics.

Mongolia is a participant in over 20 multilateral agreements and protocols for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among CEMA member countries in the area of transportation. These agreements apply primarily to the creation of a unified container transport system among the countries, general conditions for shipping freight by motor transport, providing technical and other assistance for the motor vehicle fleet, working out long-range demands for the motor vehicle fleet and railroad rolling stock, improving international transportation tariffs and rates, developing a system for joint use of containers, and utilization of railroad automation equipment, remote control, and communications.

The MPR's cooperation with CEMA member countries in the area of transportation on a bilateral basis has a rich tradition and today it is being expanded and deepened more and more with new forms and content.

Not long after the victory of the People's Revolution in 1921, the first joint Mongolian-Soviet motor transport enterprise was formed--"Mongoltrans." This marked the beginning of close cooperation between Mongolian transportation workers and transportation workers in the Soviet Union, and later on,



Mongolia's cooperation with transportation workers in other CEMA member countries.

Since 1972 Mongolian transportation organizations have been working directly with the USSR Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Ministry of Highways on the basis of five-year plans.

The areas of direct cooperation between the transportation ministries of the MPR and USSR include a wide range of issues in improving the organization, planning, and management of transportation and the accounting and reporting systems, increasing labor productivity, reducing shipping costs, providing economic incentives for production, making efficient use of manpower, financial, and material resources and contemporary equipment, developing the planned capacities of large transportation projects, and ensuring coordinated development of transportation systems with the final aim of bringing these systems and their indicators closer together.

The material and economic base of transportation in the MPR consists of modern rolling stock and vehicles produced in CEMA member countries; large motor vehicle service stations; motor vehicle repair plants and shops; centralized motor pools and track, depot, and station services; and repair and ground equipment bases built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. In 1982 a large enterprise for producing truck trailers and spare parts for them was put into continuous operation; we can rightfully call this enterprise the leading enterprise in machine building in our country.

The business-like and fraternal cooperation between Mongolian transportation workers and their colleagues in CEMA member countries has been and still is a vital condition for the fundamental development of the transportation sector, which is to meet the growing transport demands of the country's economy and the demands for international shipping.

Our country's transportation workers will continue in the future to be successful in maintaining stable transport and economic ties both within the country and on an international basis, and will do everything possible to strengthen the fraternal ties and close cooperation with transportation workers in the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries.

#### Cooperation in Agriculture Outlined

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by N. Tumurbaatar: "A Guarantee of Stable Growth--Cooperation Between the MPR and CEMA Member Countries in the Area of Agriculture"]

[Text] The MPR's entry into CEMA in 1962 marked a new stage in the development of fraternal cooperation with countries of socialist cooperation and it opened up new prospects for resolving problems in the development of the MPR's economy and for meeting the growing demands of the national economy more fully.

Mongolia's active participation in CEMA's activities as a full member of the organization has contributed and is still contributing to the stepped up development of the country's productive forces and to raising all the sectors of its economy, including agriculture, to the level of leading socialist countries.

Guided by the provisions of the Comprehensive Program for Further Deepening and Improvement in Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration, which was adopted at the 25th CEMA Session (in 1971), the member countries have initiated extensive cooperation in working out and implementing measures to develop agriculture in the MPR.

Between 1971 and 1973, the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture, with the help of highly qualified specialists and scientists from CEMA member countries, worked out a program for intensification of livestock breeding and for introducing industrial production methods for various types of livestock production, along with recommendations for a system for managing livestock breeding and fodder production in the MPR.

Technical and economic assistance from the Soviet Union is playing an important role in stepping up the development of agriculture in the MPR. Since 1968, means and resources provided by the Soviet Union have been used to build and put into operation 22 highly profitable farms. In addition to this, technical assistance from the USSR was used to build the Bayanharat, Burgaltay, and "Dzaluuchud" state farms, which are involved in grain production; the "Oktyabr'" [October] state farm, which is engaged in dairy and vegetable farming; and the "Magsarjab" state farm, engaged in grain and vegetable production.

With the aim of improving the livestock breeds, 9600 head of pure-strain cattle have been brought in from the Soviet Union over the past five years, along with 3500 sheep, and about 400 goats, which are being used successfully in pedigree breeding work.

Today in the country there are 30 mechanized dairy farms in operation which were built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. In addition to this, 10 fodder farms and over 20 mixed feed enterprises were created over the past 10 years to help carry out measures aimed at strengthening the fodder base for animal husbandry; and more than 180 agricultural associations were supplied with agricultural machinery for mechanized haying brigades, as a result of which hay procurement has doubled and mixed feed production has increased 7-fold. As a result of measures implemented to increase meat production through the creation of specialized farms for meat production and feedlots during the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), there was a 14 percent increase in the country's meat production compared to the previous five-year plan.

Other countries of socialist cooperation also provide financial, technical, and economic assistance. Hothouses built with technical assistance from Bulgaria at the Ulaanbaatar Vegetable Combine provide an average annual yield of 9-10 kg of tomatoes per square meter, and 15 kg of cucumbers per square meter; they operate with a net profit of up to 1 million tugriks per year. The Sharyn 'gol

Fruit and Vegetable Farm, built with the help of that same fraternal country, makes an important contribution to meeting the demands of the city of Darhan for vegetables and fruit. According to data from 1983, the farm supplied the state with approximately 3000 tons of potatoes, 5000 tons of vegetables, and 20 tons of fruit and it fulfilled the plan for the vegetable harvest for 3 years of the current five-year plan by 135 percent.

Technical and economic assistance from Hungary was used to help build the Songino Combine, which has now become a large modern enterprise for producing biological preparations. The biological combine produces over 70 different types of preparations; more than 30 percent of the vaccines and preparations produced at the combine meet the standards of CEMA member countries, and 20.7 percent have been given the Emblem of Quality. The biological combine not only meets the domestic needs of the country for biological preparations, but every year it exports a large portion of its output.

The GDR provides a great deal of technical and economic assistance in increasing the production of potatoes, vegetables, milk and feed at the Boro nuur State Farm imeni Ernst Telmann. Assistance provided free of charge by the GDR has been used in recent years to build potato storage facilities with a capacity of 2000 tons, a granular feed shop, a repair shop for 150 tractors, an unheated greenhouse, a bread baking shop, and other projects. Over 200 skilled workers were trained at vocational-technical schools in the GDR as a form of free assistance, which help meet all the manpower demands of a subdivision at the State Farm imeni Ernst Telmann.

Poland supplies necessary equipment for diagnostic clinics and veterinary bacteriological laboratories. Mongolian and Polish specialists carried out a serological and bacteriological survey to determine the causes of dryness and barrenness among livestock, they established the natural area for the spread of diseases that affect livestock that are raised under grazing conditions, and they introduced preventive measures against these diseases.

Our country cooperates with countries of socialist cooperation in the area of plant breeding, testing of plant varieties, and seed production; there is exchange of experience in the use of advanced methods for growing various agricultural crops, testing chemical preparations, agricultural machinery, tools, and equipment. In animal husbandry there is exchange of a gene pool for livestock, and there is reciprocal supply of veterinary preparations and equipment.

In accordance with provisions of the Long-Range Special Program, a General Agreement was signed in 1980 on cooperation in developing virgin lands by creating new state farms to provide reserve stores of feed in the northern part of the MPR's Gobi zone; this agreement outlines cooperation among Hungary, Cuba, the USSR, and the MPR in this area.

With the aim of identifying promising crop varieties, over the past two years Cuban specialists have tested 53 varieties and 6 species of fodder crops under the conditions found in our country's Gobi zone, and they determined the yield for each variety.

In 1980 the governments of Hungary and the MPR signed an agreement for cooperation in creating the "Ongiyn gol" fodder farm, with an irrigation system, to provide reserve stocks of feed in the northern part of our country's Gobi zone.

In addition to this, in accordance with the agreement signed by the MPR and USSR for cooperation in creating the new "Harhorin" State Farm through rebuilding the irrigation system, in order to provide reserve stocks of feed in the northern part of the MPR's Gobi zone, the irrigation system is undergoing reconstruction and planning and research work for building the state farm has been started.

The MPR is also participating in 14 agreements for multilateral international specialization and scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture.

Within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture, our country is engaged in a broad exchange of various information, and in new methods for managing agricultural production; it participates in seminars, symposia, conferences, and joint work to create new varieties of agricultural crops and to develop animal breeds, in construction planning, and operation of livestock farms and complexes.

Further deepening of cooperation between the MPR and CEMA member countries will serve as a reliable guarantee of stable production growth in animal husbandry and farming, and of the development of productive forces in our country's agriculture.

#### Cooperation in Communications Detailed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 May 84 p 3

[Article by I. Norobjab, MPR minister of communications: "Thanks to Fraternal Aid"]

[Text] The history of the development of the contemporary communications sector in the Mongolian People's Republic is the history of cooperation between Mongolian and Soviet communications workers and international assistance from the Soviet Union in this area.

The immense international assistance provided by the Soviet Union in the development of our country's communications sector began in 1921, with the victory of the People's Revolution.

Communications played a major role in the successful implementation of the MPRP's strategy and tactics during the democratic stage of the People's Revolution. One of the most important tasks in the development of this sector during those years was the creation of communications enterprises in administrative and economic centers, in addition to the formation of radio communications and a national radio broadcasting system.

An intergovernmental agreement signed by the MPR and USSR on 9 February 1933 called for construction of radio transmitting centers and radio relay stations in Ulaanbaatar and other aymag centers.

In accordance with this agreement, radio transmitting centers and radio relay and broadcasting stations were built and put into operation in Ulaanbaatar and 12 aymag centers. As a result, on 1 September 1934 national radio broadcasting was initiated throughout our country's immense territory.

During the difficult years of the second world war and the years of post-war reconstruction, the Soviet Union continued to provide a great deal of assistance in the development of communications in our country. In the early 1940s the capacity of telephone exchanges in Ulaanbaatar was expanded and manual telephone exchanges were put into operation in a number of cities.

The aid provided by the Soviet Union in developing the sector has increased considerably during the period of completing the construction of the material and technical base of socialism in our country.

In 1960 a complete communications building built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union was put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, along with a full-scale radio studio, a central intercity telephone exchange, a line equipment room, a tonal telegraph, and more. In April of the same year, the powerful radio transmitting station imeni V. I. Lenin was put into continuous operation, which made it possible to increase the range of stable reception, and to improve the quality and quantity of radio programming.

In the early 1960s, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, work began on automation of city telephone exchanges.

The "Morze" intercity telegraph system was totally replaced by a modern ST-35 type letter-printing system, and also in 1965 an ATA-50 subscriber telegraph system was put into operation. By the end of the 1960s, automation of city telephone exchanges in aymag centers on the whole had been successfully completed.

In addition to this, intensive work was done to consolidate intercity aerial communications lines with 3 and 12-channel systems, and work was begun on organizing intraproduction communications for state farms and agricultural cooperatives.

An important event in the political and cultural life of our people was the opening of the Ulaanbaatar Television Center in September 1967, built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. It laid the foundation for the development of our country's television system.

In January 1970 a ground station for "Orbit" satellite communications was put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, which made it possible to receive programming from the Soviet Union's Central Television system and the international program "Intervidaniye."



As a result of technical assistance from the Country of Soviets, a telegraphic broadcasting system and radio communications were organized for production units at agricultural cooperatives and state farms, and automatic telephone exchanges were built in all the cities and aymag centers.

Between 1972 and 1974, the "Proposals for CEMA Member Countries in Providing Aid and Assistance for More Rapid and Efficient Development of Electrical and Postal Communications in the Mongolian People's Republic" were worked out and approved within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Electrical and Postal Communications.

At its 73rd Meeting, the CEMA Executive Committee approved the work done within the Permanent Commission for Electrical and Postal Communications to provide aid and assistance to the MPR in the communications sector and it identified the direction for further efforts in this area. A Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental agreement was signed on 1 July 1974 calling for 60 million rubles in free aid to help develop radio broadcasting and expand the sphere of electrical communications services in the MPR between 1976 and 1982. In accordance with this agreement, a 1900-kilometer radio relay line was built between Ulaanbaatar and Olgiy, 7 powerful radio transmitting stations were built or underwent reconstruction, and 2000 kilometers of aerial communications lines were re-equipped.

On the basis of the free assistance provided by the Soviet Union, today 140 installations of the "Ekran" television system with satellite receivers have been built in aymag centers and in our country's large population centers. As a result, about 60 percent of the families have the opportunity to watch television programs.

The 20th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Electrical and Postal Communications adopted "Proposals for CEMA Member Countries to Provide Aid and Assistance for More Rapid and Efficient Development of Electrical and Postal Communications in the MPR between 1981 and 1985."

A considerable amount of work was done between 1981 and 1984 to implement important measures to promote the creation of a coordinated automatic integrated communications system for CEMA member countries to use to transmit all types of information. Assistance provided free of charge by the USSR was used to rebuild a radio broadcasting station in Choybalsan; a radio relay line between Ulaanbaatar, Ondorhaan and Choybalsan is being built, along with two powerful long and short wave radio broadcasting stations; construction has also begun on a radio and television studio in Ulaanbaatar.

As a result of these measures, a unified radio and television system is being created in our country and problems in improving the quality of reception of national radio broadcasts throughout the entire country are being solved.

Our communications workers work tirelessly to learn from the wealth of advanced experience of Soviet communications workers, and this serves as one of the primary sources of success in providing the national economy and population with high quality services.



In recent years extensive work has been done at many city and rural communications enterprises in our country to introduce into practice a comprehensive system for quality control in communications, using the experience of Soviet communications enterprises as a model. By the end of the five-year plan 70 percent of the cities will have two channels of television broadcasting.

Radio broadcasting over three channels has been organized for the first time in the country in the city of Erdenet. There are plans to carry out extensive measures to make further improvements in the delivery of press publications and mail to rural areas.

Assistance provided free of charge by the CSSR helped to build a coordinated automatic telephone exchange with 1000 numbers in the town of Olgiy and a model workshop at the Communications Production Research Institute. The USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR provide a great deal of assistance in training skilled communications specialists in various areas.

Close cooperation between our country and CEMA member countries plays a decisive role in strengthening the material and technical base, and in the development and flourishing of our country's communications sector as a whole.

#### Cooperation in the Fuel and Power Industry

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by P. Ochirbat, MPR minister of fuel and power industry: "Fraternal Aid"]

[Text] Participants in the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries held recently in Moscow discussed the most important issues of today and prospects for economic development and mutual cooperation among fraternal countries, including the question of "stepping up the process of gradual equalization of the levels of economic development of CEMA member countries, primarily equalization between the levels of economic development in Vietnam, Cuba, and the MPR and the levels of European CEMA member countries." The leaders of communist and workers parties and heads of government of CEMA member countries who took part in the conference agreed unanimously on the urgent need to expand the scale and raise the effectiveness of mutual cooperation among CEMA member countries.

The decision of the 14th MPRP Congress (in 1961) regarding socialist industrialization of the country required first and foremost a significant expansion of foreign trade ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and cooperation with them within the framework of CEMA.

Our country's entry into CEMA in 1962 opened up new opportunities for stepping up the rate of its economic development.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, has stressed that the Mongolian People's Republic, as an inseparable, integral part of the

unified world socialist system, should develop at a rapid rate, and in spite of its relative backwardness, it should embark on a course of communist construction, more or less at the same time as fraternal countries of socialism, supported by the all-round assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

At the contemporary stage of development in socialist construction in the MPR, as in other countries, the fuel and power problem is of fundamental importance in ensuring the rate and directions of economic, social, and technical progress. Some of the major factors of primary importance in resolving this problem include socialist economic integration and unification of the efforts of socialist countries with the aim of meeting the steadily growing demands for power and fuel. Evidence of this can be seen in the decision adopted at the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries regarding the development of cooperation in the area of production and reciprocal supply of fuel, power, and raw materials.

Our country's fuel and power industry is developing at a rapid rate, which helps meet the constant, uninterrupted demands of the national economy and population for thermal power, electric power, and fuel. This development is tied closely to the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

With the help of the Soviet Union, large coal and power enterprises have been built, including the Nalayh-Kapital'naya mine, the Sharyn gol and Aduunchuluun coal mines, the Darhan and Choybalsan thermal and electric power plants, Ulaanbaatar Thermal and Electric Power Station No 3, and main electrical power grids with 220 and 110 kilowatts.

Construction of the largest coal mine, at Baga nuur, with a capacity of 6 million tons per year, is proceeding successfully, in addition to construction on Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4 with a capacity of 380 megawatts. The priority complex in the first stage of the Baga nuur coal mine, with a capacity of 1 million tons of coal per year, has already been put into operation; and in 1983 the first block of Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4 was put into operation.

Today coal and power enterprises built and operated with the technical assistance of the USSR provide over 80 percent of the coal mined and 90 percent of the electric power produced in the country.

In 1983 the extraction of coal had increased by a factor of 18.3 over the 1950 level and domestic coal not only meets the all needs of the national economy, but in recent years it has become possible to export coal.

The fact that the coal enterprises have been equipped with contemporary mining and transport equipment made in the Soviet Union has had a decisive effect on the technical level at which the coal mines are worked.

In 1983 the electric power output had increased by a factor of 63.3 over 1950. When the international 220 kilowatt electric power line between Gusinozersk State Regional Electric Power Station (in the USSR) and Darhan and Erdenet (in

the MPR) was put into operation, it opened up a qualitatively new stage in the development of the MPR's power system. As a result, the MPR's power system operates in parallel with the unified power system of the USSR and provides the planned supply of electric power from the USSR. This line has also made it possible to increase the unit capacity of new turbine generators at Thermal and Electric Power Station No 4 to 80-100 megawatts.

As a result of installing modern, highly productive and economical units at thermal and electric power stations, favorable conditions have been created for significant savings of capital investments and increasing labor productivity in the domestic power industry.

Within the framework of multilateral cooperation, a study is being made of the possibility of creating a large thermal and electric power station with 200 megawatt blocks using the Baga nuur coal mine as a base.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and its organizations are involved in bilateral and multilateral cooperation with corresponding organizations in CEMA member countries; they are working on a number of problems outlined in the Comprehensive Program for Further Deepening and Improvement in Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA Member Countries and the Long-Range Special Program for Cooperation in Meeting the Economically-Based Needs of CEMA Member Countries for Basic Types of Power, Fuel, and Raw Materials up to 1990.

Among the most important problems that can be resolved through the joint efforts of CEMA member countries in the coal industry are the joint development of the Tabantolgoy coking coal deposit, development of the technology and production of liquid, gas, and high-quality solid fuels, using hydrogenation methods and industrial processing of our country's brown coal and bituminous shale. A great deal of work has been done within the framework of CEMA to review the MPR's proposals for joint development of the Tabantolgoy coking coal deposit. The creation of a large coal concentrating complex, using the deposit as a base, through the joint efforts of CEMA member countries will serve as a graphic example of cooperation among socialist countries and will make it possible to export coking coal to countries that have a shortage of the fuel.

In the near future, in spite of the development of atomic power, organic fuels will form the foundation of the fuel and power industry in CEMA member countries, with coal playing a major role. CEMA member countries, taking into account future increases in the consumption of coal, assign special importance to measures aimed at making the most rational use of coal resources.

An extremely important problem for our country, as for other countries, is the development of means and methods for processing coal into liquid, gas, and solid fuel with improved consumer qualities.

A great deal of work has been done within the framework of multilateral cooperation among CEMA member countries to improve existing methods and means for processing coal into liquid, gas, and more transportable solid fuel, and to develop new, efficient means and methods.

Experimental research on Mongolian coal, conducted in the USSR, Poland, the GDR, and CSSR, has demonstrated the fundamental possibility of obtaining liquid fuel, bitumen for road building, and more transportable solid fuel.

The MPR Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry is an active participant in the work being done by the Council of the International Sectorial System for Scientific and Technical Information on the Coal and Power Industries, and in the activities of the Coordinating Center for the Utilization of Coal. This participation provides broad opportunities for use of the information potential of CEMA member countries and thus makes it possible to step up the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements and to disseminate advanced methods.

Mongolian miners and power engineers unanimously support the results of the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries and will make every effort to put the decisions made at the conference into practice.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of foreign trade: "Foreign Trade is an Important Factor in Development"]

[Text] The economy inherited by the people's government from old Mongolia not only did not have industry or contemporary means of transport, it also lacked developed farming. Extensive nomadic livestock herding was the foundation of the economy. The country exported various raw materials of animal origin, such as wool, hair, skins, and furs. Everything needed for the national economy and the population, including essential items, was imported.

Therefore, the development of foreign trade was of exceptional importance in strengthening the national economy, consolidating the revolutionary gains of the working people, and building a new society.

In 1930 a state foreign trade monopoly was established and for about 20 years the Soviet Union was the MPR's sole trading partner.

In the 1930s, with the help of the USSR, enterprises were built in Ulaanbaatar and in other parts of the country that were quite large for that time; they were light and food industry enterprises and they formed the foundation for the development of industry in our country.

In connection with this construction, the MPR's import and export patterns changed somewhat. Gradually machinery, equipment, means of transport, fuel, industrial raw materials and supplies accounted for more and more of the imported goods, and goods that had undergone primary industrial processing appeared among our exports.

With the formation of the world socialist system, favorable conditions were created for expanding and deepening foreign economic ties and in the 1950s the MPR signed trade agreements with all the socialist countries.

By the end of the 1950s cooperative organization of peasant farms had been completed and socialist production relations had emerged in all sectors of the MPR's national economy. With the development of virgin lands a new sector of agriculture was formed--farming. The country's demand for grain is being met by domestic production, and part of the grain production is even exported.



Since the MPR joined CEMA in 1962, its foreign economic ties have been undergoing even further development.

As a result of putting new industrial enterprises into operation with the financial and technical assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, the MPR's export opportunities are improving every year.

Stable articles of export for our country now include: various leather articles and leather clothing, and several types of construction materials, such as cement, bricks, and lumber, and other products.

The Comprehensive Program for Deepening and Improving Cooperation and Developing Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA Member Countries, adopted in 1971, and the MPR's active participation in implementing this program have laid the foundation for a new stage of cooperation between the MPR and CEMA member countries.

Taking into account specific aspects of our country's historical and economic development, the Comprehensive Program outlines a number of important measures that are aimed at bringing the MPR's basic economic indicators in line with those of industrially developed socialist countries through intensifying and increasing the efficiency of national production, and making the most complete and rational use of the MPR's internal reserves. These measures include: joint construction and operation of industrial and other projects by the countries involved through contribution of financial, material, and technical means and manpower; assistance in developing planned capacities and in achieving the planned technical and economic indicators for operation of these enterprises built with the help of CEMA member countries; granting various loans with special benefits; the use of incentive foreign trade prices, when necessary, for agricultural products and products of the processing industry; providing effective assistance in the development of science and in stepping up scientific and technical progress in the MPR; doing everything possible to help train a skilled national labor force; preferential treatment in assistance from individual countries to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The economy of the MPR is becoming more and more industrial. Today industry accounts for over 43 percent of the gross national product and about 30 percent of the national income. The fuel and power industry, mining industry and the construction materials industry are growing at rapid rates, and the capacities of light and food industry are increasing. The steady growth in the volume of industrial production is accompanied by substantial changes in the country's export patterns.

Today our industry accounts for about 78 percent of the value of exported goods.

Hundreds of industrial, agricultural, cultural and everyday-use projects were built with the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union, and almost all existing enterprises have been rebuilt. Qualitative changes are taking place in the country's exports and imports as new industrial projects are built and put into operation. As a result of the increase in domestic industrial output,



there has been a significant rise in the volume of and assortment of finished industrial goods and semimanufactures. The MPR has added new products to its list of stable export articles to other countries, including sheepskin and fur goods, canned meat, rugs, knitted goods, and several types of products from the mining industry.

The proportion of industrially produced consumer goods in the MPR's exports rose from 9.6 percent in 1980 to 13.5 percent in 1983.

The development of different sectors of industry is leading to an increase in the volume and assortment of modern high-productivity machinery and equipment. These goods accounted for 59.2 percent of the MPR's imports and 1980, and 65.0 percent in 1983.

In 1973 the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Joint Economic Association was created for the exploration, mining, and processing of various types of minerals in the MPR and an agreement was signed for economic and technical cooperation in the construction of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine. When this large combine was put into operation, with dozens of the largest enterprises of that type in the world, there was a sharp rise in the MPR's total exports.

Foreign trade is the basic form of the MPR's economic cooperation with foreign countries and it is expanding every year. In 1983 for the first time the turnover of goods in our country's foreign trade, converted into rubles, passed the 1 billion mark. Today our country maintains trade relations with over 300 firms in 30 different countries. The overwhelming majority of our foreign trade is with CEMA member countries. In 1983 CEMA member countries accounted for about 96 percent of the MPR's total foreign trade turnover, and the USSR accounted for 80 percent.

The list of goods supplied by the Soviet Union to our country is diverse and extensive. It includes over 60,000 different types of products to meet the needs of our country's national economy and population.

Mongolian-Soviet trade relations, based on principles of equal rights and mutual benefit, have a long tradition which is characterized by true fraternal solidarity and mutual gain. In order to make it easier to pay for the goods purchased from the Soviet Union, the USSR grants the MPR preferential loans. On the basis of provisions in the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration, and with the aim of stepping up the development of leading sectors of the national economy, developing animal husbandry, raising the workers' standard of living, and stimulating the production of certain goods for export, the Soviet Union provides our country with incentives by paying higher prices for certain goods.

Several other CEMA member countries also pay incentive prices. In recent years improvements have been made in the incentive price system and there has been an increase in the range of goods to which these surcharges apply. Specifically, there has been a significant rise in the extra payments for goods supplied above the volume called for in the given contract.

The primary goods supplied by the CSSR to the MPR are machinery and equipment for the leather and shoe industry, buses, communications equipment, diesel machinery, passenger railcars, printing equipment, equipment for light industry, laboratory measurement instruments and devices; Poland supplies AN-2 airplanes, several types of agricultural machinery, and equipment for the construction industry; Hungary supplies equipment for meat combines, electronic computer equipment, laboratory equipment and instruments; Bulgaria provides equipment for the production of sheepskin and fur goods and for meat combines, and materials handling equipment; and Romania provides equipment for furniture and cardboard production.

Because of the special aspects of our country's social and economic development, foreign trade plays an exceptionally important role in the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR. A significant portion of the national income and state budget revenues comes from foreign trade.

Our country's total foreign trade goods turnover in 1983 increased by 61 percent over the level in 1980, with a 51.4 percent increase in exports and a 69.4 percent increase in imports.

The long-range special programs for cooperation among CEMA members countries up to the year 1990 also offer great prospects for stepping up the development of the MPR's economy; realization of these programs will play an important role in intensification of agricultural production, in development of the fuel and power, mining and processing, metalworking, and other sectors of Mongolian industry.

Trade and economic cooperation between the MPR and the USSR and other CEMA member countries is helping to solve the country's national economic and social tasks, and it is playing an important role in assimilation and in the gradual achievement of parity in economic development, as well as in increasing the economic power of the entire system of socialist cooperation.

As an organic part of the MPR's national economy, foreign trade is developing in close cooperation with other sectors of the national economy and culture. Foreign trade channels are being used more and more in the successful resolution of Mongolia's social and economic tasks--completing the construction of the material and technical base of socialism, and improving the Mongolian workers' physical well-being and cultural level even further.

9967

CSO: 1819/12

## FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### RESULTS OF MONGOLIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION NOTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] The Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory imeni G. Dimitrov is undergoing reconstruction. The products put out by the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory are in great demand in this country and beyond its borders. Many articles produced at the factory have earned the highest awards at international trade fairs and exhibitions. The factory is the result of Mongolian-Bulgarian friendship, and serves as a graphic example of the fruitful cooperation between these two countries. During the current five-year plan several other enterprises built with Bulgarian help will be put into operation. Adjustment and start-up operations have already begun at various units of a brick works in Ubdug-Hutag, the annual capacity of which will be 16 million bricks. A similar plant will be built in the city of Altay. This year a canning plant in Orhon-Sharyn gol will put out its first products; the first agro-industrial complex in the country is being built here. The "Mongolbolgarmetall" [Mongolian-Bulgarian Metals] Joint Enterprise is preparing to put its first section into operation. Mongolian-Bulgarian cooperation also includes other spheres of the economy and culture. Bulgarian geologists are working successfully within the framework of the international geological expedition. They have completed geological prospecting work in Ondor-tsagaan, and they have developed a wide area of survey work in Mongon Ondor. Now the central planning organs of both countries have started to coordinate their national economic plans for 1986-1990, which will provide a new impulse for the further development of economic cooperation between the MPR and Bulgaria.

9967

CSO: 1819/23

## FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**CEMA CONFERENCE**--The 16th meeting of the Conference of Representatives of CEMA Countries on Questions of Mechanization, Electrification, and Automation of Agricultural Production was held in Ulaanbaatar. Participating in the meeting were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia, as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. A delegation from Cuba participated as observers. Participants in the meeting reviewed the results of and prospects for cooperation among CEMA countries in the area of mechanization, electrification, and automation of agricultural production; and they discussed some pressing problems in developing new types of equipment to meet these goals. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3] 9967

CSO: 1819/30

## EDUCATION

### MONGOLIANS TRAINED IN USSR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Every year there is an increase in the number of highly skilled specialists in the national economy, science, and culture in Mongolia who have been trained in institutions of higher education, technical schools, and vocational-technical schools in the Soviet Union. They are successfully putting into practice the knowledge they acquired in the Country of Soviets and in this way they are making an active contribution to the further deepening of the inviolable friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two fraternal states.

The Association of Mongolian Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions has celebrated its 12th anniversary. Today the association is one of the largest mass organizations and one of the most authoritative groups in the MPR, with over 20,000 members. Many leading party and state figures and production managers and innovators are proud to call themselves members of the organization. The association has councils and branches in all the aymags, and there are sections in various ministries and departments. The activities carried out by the members of the organization are diverse and extensive. They give lectures and hold discussions in labor collectives, which are devoted to the achievements of the Soviet people in all areas of economics, science, and culture. Special attention is also given to questions involving extensive study and incorporation into production of progressive labor methods and innovative initiatives developed by Soviet workers. The meetings, seminars, and scientific-practical conferences that are being organized at the association's initiative for Mongolian and Soviet specialists working in various sectors of the national economy are a good opportunity for exchange of experience.

9967

CSO: 1819/23

## EDUCATION

### COOPERATION BETWEEN MOSCOW AND MONGOLIAN UNIVERSITIES CONTINUES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Ties between Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov and the Mongolian State University play an important role in the diverse cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

In 1942, during the grim days of the Patriotic War fought by the Soviet people against Fascist Germany, a major institution of higher education, a university, was formed in the MPR with the help of Soviet specialists. Instructors from Moscow State University came to Ulaanbaatar to help organize the institution. In collaboration with their Mongolian friends, they worked out curricula, they formed a library, and they gave lectures.

At the request of our newspaper's editors, a NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY correspondent met with Igor Ternov, the pro-rector of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov. He said: "Diverse contacts between the universities in Moscow and Ulaanbaatar have been developing for over 40 years. Fruitful interaction enriches science both in the Soviet Union and in fraternal Mongolia. Today joint work is being done on research topics, there is extensive exchange of regular students and students enrolled in special courses, and conferences and joint Soviet-Mongolian expeditions are organized."

He continued: "Quite a few papers have been written that are of great theoretical and practical importance. These include the joint collection of papers 'Social and Economic Problems in the Transition to Socialism, Bypassing Capitalism' and a Mongolian language textbook. Philosophy scholars from fraternal Mongolia participated in work on the monograph entitled 'The Development of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy in Socialist Countries After the Great October Socialist Revolution' which has been published. The results of developments in the natural sciences are also of interest. Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov provides assistance to colleagues in improving methodological work, re-equipping laboratories and improving instructors' skills. In turn, philologists from Mongolian State University have been teaching for a number of years at the Institute of Asian and African Countries under Moscow State University."

In conclusion, Professor I. Ternov said: "All the examples cited here are just a small part of the creative cooperation between our universities. We have great plans for cooperation in the coming years. For example, we plan to study together more than 10 scientific topics and to prepare 7 monographs and 2 textbooks for publication."

9967

CSO: 1819/23



## EDUCATION

### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY IN MPR

#### Pushkin Lectures Organized

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The first Pushkin lectures in the history of Russian studies in Mongolia were held in Ulaanbaatar; they were organized by the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute, the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin.

Speaking at the plenary meeting that was dedicated to the initiation of the Pushkin lectures were Professor S. Galsan, rector of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute; Professor A. Lubsandendeb, director of the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences; Docent D. S. Gerasimenko, director of the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin; and Docent Il'yash, consultant at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute; they pointed out A. S. Pushkin's leading role in the development of the Russian literary language, and the great scientific, social, and political significance of the Pushkin lectures being held in our country.

It was decided that the Pushkin lectures will be held once a year, as a professional holiday for Russian language specialists; the culmination of the celebration will be the presentation of a certificate of honorary membership in the Academic Council of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute to individuals who have done a great deal to promote the Russian language throughout the MPR, and to important scholars and specialists in Russian studies both here in Mongolia and abroad.

At the plenary meeting of the Pushkin lectures, A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the MPR Children's Fund, was presented with certificate No 001, signifying honorary membership in the Academic Council of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute.

G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, attended the meeting along with other officials.

### Pushkin Celebration Described

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by T. Turbat, department head at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute; and Ye. F. Kirov, candidate of philological sciences: "Pushkin Days in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] April of this year was marked by an important event for Mongolian and Soviet Russian specialists: Pushkin lectures were held for the first time in the history of Russian studies in Mongolia; they were organized by the Academic Council of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute in conjunction with the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences and the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin.

The Pushkin lectures served as an unusual report on the scientific, methodological, and instructional work done by teachers and students at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute.

Those giving speeches at the plenary meeting of the Pushkin lectures included Professor S. Galsan, rector of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philological sciences, and winner of the award of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, who spoke on "A. S. Pushkin--Founder of the Russian Literary Language"; Professor A. Lubsandendeb, director of the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences, who spoke on "The Principles of Compiling a Russian-Mongolian Dictionary"; Docent D. S. Gerasimenko, director of the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin and candidate of philological sciences, who spoke on "Collective Methods for Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language"; and Docent A. N. Il'yash, candidate of philological sciences, who spoke on "The Moral Riches of A. S. Pushkin's Works."

Speaking out during the discussion, E. M. Kuznetsov, a consulting instructor at the institute; L. Dash, secretary of the institute's party organization and senior instructor; and Ye. F. Kirov, consulting instructor and candidate of philological sciences, pointed out the great scientific, social, and political significance of the Pushkin lectures that are being held for the first time, and the high scientific level of the papers read at the plenary meeting.

After the plenary meeting, first-year students from the institute performed an artistic-literary composition of A. S. Pushkin's works.

The second day of the celebration was devoted wholly to a students' scientific conference; over 40 papers and reports were presented at the two sections of the conference. On the third day teachers met at their own scientific-methodology conference. A total of 11 papers were presented at the "Linguistics and Translation" section and 28 papers were given at the "Methodology and Pedagogy" section.

# New Phrase Book Published

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 84 p 4

[Article by A. G. Matyushenko, instructor and methodology specialist at the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin: "We Are Learning the Language of Friends"]

[Text] A group of associates of the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences, under the direction of Professor A. Lubsandendeb, has prepared a "Russian-Mongolian Phrasebook," which has now been published.

The structure of the phrasebook corresponds completely to its practical purpose. The situational-thematic principle of arranging language material makes it easy to find the necessary speech patterns to convey the desired information. The phrasebook includes practically every situation encountered in the daily contact Soviet people have with their Mongolian comrades--forms of address, greetings, introductions, thanks, congratulations, consent, and offers of assistance. The range of topics covered in the phrasebook is also unusually large: it ensures sufficient understanding in conversations between people in a library, post office, hotel, pharmacy, in various types of shops, in administrative institutions, and in industrial settings.

The book also contains a great deal of information on Mongolia: the material in the phrasebook provides Soviet people with information on the life, culture, everyday customs, and traditions of the Mongolian people. There are sections on "Getting to Know Ulaanbaatar," "Symbols and Customs," "Nadom" (the national holiday), and many other topics.

The publication is unusual in terms of its universal application, which is due not only to the inclusion of a wide range of language and cultural material, but also the nature of its practical orientation. For example, the book can be used not just as a reference guide, but also as a general textbook for individuals who want to master the basics of the Mongolian language. The diversity of linguistic material represented in the phrasebook and the simplicity of its presentation contribute a great deal to this goal.

Another aspect of the educational value of the phrasebook is that it is directed not just at Soviet people who are working in Mongolia, but also at Mongolian workers who want to expand their knowledge of Russian, clarify the usage of various formulas in speaking etiquette, and familiarize themselves with how to translate the realities of Mongolian life into Russian.

The authors' collective at the Language and Literature Institute of the MPR Academy of Sciences has prepared a book with broad practical applications. Distribution of this book among Soviet and Mongolian workers will help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples even further.

## Russian Teachers Hold Conference

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 May 84 p 4

[Text] Russian language teachers from schools, secondary special education institutions, and institutions of higher education held a scientific-methodology conference on "Teaching Types of Speech Patterns in Light of the Principle of Active Communication." It was organized by the MPR Ministry of People's Education, the Mongolian Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute, the Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute, and the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin.

In his report, S. Gadinjid, chairman of the Mongolian Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, described in detail the current status of Russian language teaching in the country. He devoted a great deal of attention to stepping up the use of the new "Raduga" [Rainbow] textbooks and teaching aids. S. Gadinjid pointed out that all teachers should adhere to the current methodology requirements for teaching Russian as a foreign language, which are especially important when the new textbooks are being used.

In his presentation, Professor A. A. Leont'yev, department head at the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin, analyzed the latest achievements in contemporary methodology and psychology; he focused special attention on the goals of instilling in students an interest in studying Russian--in terms of communicating in the language, obtaining cognitive information through the language, and gaining access to Russian and Soviet literature.

The conference participants discussed the most pressing issues in teaching Russian in the country's educational institutions.

A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund and honorary member of the Academic Council of the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute, spoke at the conference and discussed the most important tasks facing instructors in schools, secondary, and higher education institutions with respect to making further improvements in the educational process and raising the students' level of knowledge of Russian. In her speech, A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova stressed that Russian language instruction is one of the most important, integral parts of all the ideological and indoctrination work done with students. She devoted special attention to the goals of providing school pupils and older students with a moral and esthetic education using Russian and Soviet literature as a foundation.

The presentation given by B. Chuluundorj, member of the MPRP Central Committee and candidate of philological sciences, was devoted to current issues in linguistics.

In his report, Docent D. S. Gerasimenko, director of the Ulaanbaatar affiliate of the Russian Language Institute imeni A. S. Pushkin, discussed current goals in teaching various types of speech patterns in Russian.

In his presentation, T. Turbat, instructor at the Russian Language Pedagogical Institute, discussed in detail the possibilities of using mass media to teach Russian. He focused special attention on the problem of optimal organization of educational radio broadcasts on Russian that are aimed at a wide audience.

At the concluding plenary meeting of the conference, recommendations were adopted for improving Russian language teaching in the country's schools, technical schools, vocational-technical schools, and institutions of higher education, and for making further improvements in the system for raising the skills of the teaching staff and in forms for mass dissemination of advanced methods.

9967

CSO: 1819/27



## EDUCATION

### SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY MEETS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] The second plenum of the board of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge was held in Ulaanbaatar. The participants discussed questions involving the training of lecture personnel and improving their professional skills. L. Jambaldorj, deputy chairman of the society's board, spoke at the meeting and stressed that the key issue in improving the quality of work done by the lecturers is the training of highly skilled lecturers and providing continuous, systematic opportunities for them to increase their theoretical and political knowledge. Today the society has over 35,000 members, about 7,000 of whom are lecturers. The speaker mentioned the active participation of Heroes of Labor of the MPR and other outstanding workers in agitation-propaganda work. In recent years specialists with higher education have joined the ranks of lecturers, which has helped improve the quality of their work. Evidence of the rising professional level of the lecturers can be seen in the fact that there has been a significant increase in the number of lecturers who have earned the workers' gratitude.

The plenum focused attention on the need to train the young generation of lecturers and to improve the overall qualities of this group. B. Dagbasambuu, chairman of the Bayanhongor branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; T. Shirchin, a livestock consultant in Buren somon, Tob Aymag, and honored cooperative member of the MPR; O. Shagdasuren, rector of the Mongolian State University and corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences; among others, spoke at the plenum. The plenum approved the work being done by the society to study and make creative practical use of the experience of the All-Union Society for Knowledge and other similar organizations in fraternal socialist countries. Participating in the plenum were C. Tumendelger and G. Dashdzebeg, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee; and officials of central ideological and scientific research organizations. Comrade C. Tumendelger gave a speech at the plenum. T. Puntsagnorob, chairman of the society's board and corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences, closed the plenum and stressed that the issues that were at the center of attention of the regular plenum of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge are of great importance in putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPR Congress, in training lecture personnel, and raising their professional level in order to bring the society's work up to a new level.

9967

CSO: 1819/30



## EDUCATION

### CHILDREN'S FUND CHAIRMAN EMPHASIZES ESTHETIC EDUCATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund, met with directors, teachers, and educators of the republic's general education secondary schools.

In his speech at this meeting, G. Ad'yaa said that in recent years our party and government have taken a number of measures to improve the system of people's education. Designating 1983 as the Year of the Schoolchild is a graphic example of this. He said that this important measure was aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of schools and other children's institutions, developing stronger ties between school collectives and enterprises, institutions, state farms, and agricultural cooperatives, and improving the educational process.

In her speech, A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Children's Fund, said that a general education school should, on the one hand, provide knowledge that corresponds to the contemporary demands of social, scientific, and technical progress; and on the other hand, it should develop a materialistic world view among the younger generation, and educate young people in the spirit of the vital, affirmative ideas of socialism. The most important task of schools and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and Pioneer organizations is to teach the younger generation to treat nature with care and concern, and to be an interested participant in multiplying the riches and beauty of one's homeland.

A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova focused attention on the question of children's esthetic education. She said that it is important, from the very early years, to instill in children an esthetic taste and esthetic habits, and to show children the essence of man's true beauty and of his environment.

Attending the meeting were C. Sereeter, MPR minister of people's education; C. Tserendulam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneer Organization; and other officials.

9967

CSO: 1819/30

## EDUCATION

### ROLE OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by G. Dabaasambuu, MPR deputy minister of people's education; and M. Kirkimbayev, Soviet specialist: "The Reserve of the Working Class"]

[Text] For many recent graduates of the 8th and 10th grades, the time has come to decide what to do with their lives. A hundred different roads are open to young people, and in addition to teachers in schools, institutions of higher education, and technical schools, staff members of the vocational-technical education system are helping them find their place in life. Of course, the choice of one's future profession is a voluntary matter. But it is our common task to orient yesterday's school pupil properly, in accordance with the demands of the economy, and at the same time we must take into account the individual's inclinations.

Meetings with outstanding leaders in production, the great treasure of our working class, are memorable, important event in a young person's life. The lives of these workers often serve as beacons to many others, and choices made on this basis are, as a rule, correct and happy decisions.

People now well known in the republic have embarked on life after graduating from a vocational-technical school, including M. Altengerel, a machinery operator from Selenge aymag, Hero of Labor of the MPR, and deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural; S. Herlen and J. Ishgenhu, Heroes of Labor and construction workers from Ulaanbaatar; and many others.

The authority of vocational-technical schools rose considerably when they began training skilled workers and providing them with a complete secondary education. In addition to mastering certain skills, students will be issued secondary education certificates.

The development of a network of secondary vocational-technical schools is not a simple process. The party and government of the MPR are carrying out measures to expand and strengthen the educational and material base. This year alone 3 school complexes will be put into operation with a total of 1800 places. A school complex consists not only of classrooms, but equipped workshops, well-designed dormitories, and sports facilities.

Secondary vocational-technical schools are becoming the leading educational institutions in the training of highly skilled workers in a wide range of specializations, and in forming harmoniously developed individuals.

In modern, well-equipped educational complexes the necessary conditions are being created for training a new type of worker, who ably combines physical and mental labor, has a broad range of professional interests and mastery, knows the theoretical foundations of contemporary production, and is capable of mastering the latest machinery and technological processes.

This depends to a great extent on those who have been entrusted with the young people's education and development--the foremen, teachers, and educators. There are about 2000 people in the republic working in this capacity, many of whom started their own working lives from vocational-technical schools. This was the case, for example, with A. Tsogt, senior foreman at Construction Vocational-Technical School No 1 in Ulaanbaatar and delegate to the 18th MPRP Congress. He was awarded the title of "Outstanding Worker in People's Education of the MPR" for his persistent, tireless work in educating and developing young workers.

Following the example of B. A. Zhuravlev, a Leningrad worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, many skilled workers and outstanding leaders in production are expressing a desire to work in vocational-technical schools. Directors of enterprises who know that in exchange for the foreman who is leaving, the enterprise will soon receive dozens of young workers who have learned from his experience and gone through his school, do everything possible to support and encourage this undertaking.

Some schools also have practices that show foresight, such as recommending that the best students continue their education at industrial education technical schools. For example, several graduates of the Choybalsan Agricultural Vocational-Technical School were sent to study at industrial education technical schools in the Soviet Union. Several of them have already graduated and are enjoying success in their work at the school.

In Dornod aymag as a whole, where the primary sector of the economy is agriculture, a great deal of attention is given to young agricultural machinery operators and animal husbandry workers and vocational counseling is provided for schoolchildren. In this aymag a vocational counseling bureau has been in operation for just under 5 years, with representatives from party and state organizations, agricultural specialists, and educators.

Close contacts between schools, the vocational-technical school, and farms, various interesting forms and methods for attracting young people to agricultural work are proving fruitful.

There have been good reports concerning the trade school, and the construction and light industry schools in Ulaanbaatar, the vocational-technical schools in Choybalsan, Shamar, Arhangay aymag, and many others.

As a rule, enterprises and farms act as sponsors for these schools, providing the young people with modern equipment, and entrusting them with complicated

and responsible tasks. A great deal depends on the strength of business-like relations between the vocational-technical school and the sponsoring enterprise. And their cooperation, which should be strong and offer good incentives, provides considerable benefits for the workers and the young people who are anxiously awaiting their turn.

Today vocational-technical schools are getting ready for the new students. Young men and women who have graduated from secondary school and will cross the threshold of the school for the first time, will be taking their first step toward their chosen profession. It is the duty of parents, educators, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations, and leading collectives to help them take this step and to support them at the beginning of their journey. After all, it is up to them, the current reserve of the working class, to put into practice the great plans for socialist construction that have been outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress.

9967

CSO: 1819/12

## EDUCATION

### FINANCE SCHOOL CELEBRATES SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] A meeting was held in Ulaanbaatar on 29 June to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Finance and Economics Technical School, winner of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. D. Molomjams, MPR minister of finance, opened the meeting.

The meeting's participants had a warm and sincere reception for the greetings sent by the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers through D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to the collective of the Finance and Economics Technical School. This statement of greetings expressed high praise for the work done by the school in training skilled personnel; it pointed out their great contribution to carrying out the party's social and economic policies; and it outlined directions for future work.

Greetings were also sent by the MPR Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of People's Education. These statements pointed out that the Ulaanbaatar Finance and Economics Technical School has become the primary place for training middle-level financial and economics personnel for the MPR national economy.

D. Badam, the school's director, gave a speech on the activities of the Finance and Economics Technical School over the past 60 years. He said that during that time the school has trained over 15,000 specialists with a secondary economics education. D. Badam said that today there are over 1,200 students and auditors enrolled in the daytime and evening departments and in retraining courses. Every year the technical school's material and technical base improves and grows stronger, advanced methods are introduced into the educational process, and extensive use is made of automation and mechanization equipment.

C. Tumen, honored teacher of the MPR and veteran of the revolutionary struggle, gave a speech at the meeting, along with G. Batmonh, chief accountant of the Hotol Cement and Lime Works, and others.

Attending the meeting were P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Bedarch, administrator of the MPR Council of Ministers; and the chiefs of a number of ministries, departments, and state committees of the MPR. To mark the anniversary of the school, a number of teachers and staff members of the school were awarded orders and medals of the MPR.

## EDUCATION

### BRIEFS

**NEW TEACHING FACILITIES**--Several days ago the Pedagogical Institute in the city of Hobd celebrated a housewarming. A new four-story teaching wing was opened. It contains spacious classrooms and offices and can hold over 700 people at one time. The institute's assembly hall holds 400 people. The gymnasium and the lecture hall are equipped with everything necessary for the students' studies. Last year the first class of students graduated from this institution of higher education. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 4] 9967

**VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION**--Twenty years have passed since the first vocational-technical schools were created in Mongolia. Today there are dozens of secondary specialized education institutions operating in the republic; they train skilled personnel for various sectors of the MPR national economy. This year alone almost 10,000 graduates of vocational-technical schools will join the ranks of the working class. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism are providing a great deal of assistance in strengthening the material and technical base of these schools. Suffice it to say that over half of the vocational-technical schools in the MPR were built with the help of Soviet specialists. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 1] 9967

**IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**--In the MPR a great deal of attention is given to spreading the Russian language--the language of the great V. I. Lenin, and the language in which a significant portion of the world's scientific and technical literature is published. Evidence of this can be seen in the decision to start teaching Russian to the older kindergarten groups. This decision was made at the 1982 session of the MPR People's Great Hural. Today the work on drawing up a program for Russian language classes for kindergarten has been completed successfully. The principle of free interaction is at the foundation of the program. In other words, elements of entertaining games and contests will be used predominantly in the lessons. Thematic pictures, film strips, and other teaching aids will be very useful in helping the children master the material in the lessons. The program calls for the children to master the most frequently used Russian words and word combinations. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 4] 9967



**NEW PRE-SCHOOL COMPLEX**--The doors of the new pre-school complex in Ulaanbaatar have opened. The bright, spacious buildings, which were built with the help of Soviet construction workers, house a kindergarten and nursery that will be used to care for almost 300 children. In socialist Mongolia, concern for the country's youngest citizens and for protecting their health is a national matter. Today there are over 1000 pre-school institutions in the republic's cities and population centers, where the necessary conditions have been created for the harmonious development of the younger generation. During the past five-year plan alone the number of these institutions almost doubled compared to the preceding five-year plan. The number of skilled teachers, educators, and children's physicians is also rising steadily. Labor collectives and state and social organizations in the republic provide a great deal of assistance in strengthening the material base of the pre-school education system. Dozens of well-designed kindergartens and nurseries, pioneer camps, and country recreation centers have been built using means provided by the MPR Children's Fund, which was created over 10 years ago by means of workers' voluntary contributions on communist Saturdays and Sundays. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 4] 9967

**AGRICULTURE STUDENTS GRADUATE**--Over 500 people are graduating from the Ulaanbaatar Agricultural Institute this year. On 28 May a festive ceremony was held during which the young specialists were presented with Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League travel passes. The graduates of the institute who spoke at the meeting expressed their readiness to direct all their efforts and knowledge toward successful fulfillment of the party's decisions concerning the development of agriculture and increasing its economic efficiency. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 2] 9967

CSO: 1819/23

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITIES OF ASIAN BUDDHIST GROUP

#### President of Group Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Hamba lama Gadan, president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, had high praise for the results of the 6th Congress of the Organization for Solidarity among the Peoples of Asia and Africa, which was held recently in Algeria. The Buddhist leader, head of Mongolian Buddhists, stopped in Moscow on his way home from the Congress.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, hamba lama Gadan said: "The problems discussed at the Congress of the Organization for Solidarity among the Peoples of Asia and Africa are close to every Buddhist and every Buddhist understands these problems. We harshly condemn imperialism, especially American imperialism, which is keeping people from living according to the laws of justice, trust, and cooperation. We also condemn neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism."

Hamba lama Gadan continued: "We as Buddhists are seriously concerned about the fate of the world and the future of our Asian continent, where over two-thirds of mankind lives. Asia is the cradle of ancient civilizations, and the birthplace of religious teachings followed by millions of people. The spiritual and physical monuments of Asia are thousands of years old. We cannot permit these treasures, and perhaps even earth itself, the home of our ancestors, with all its living creatures, to perish in the fire of a nuclear holocaust."

The president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace said: "The Buddhists united in the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace support the efforts being made to prevent war. The initiatives of the USSR, and those of India and other participants in the nonalignment movement, are dictated by concern for mankind's future and they received enthusiastic support at the congress in Algeria."

### Press Conference Held

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] A press conference was held at the headquarters of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace in Ulaanbaatar, marking the end of a meeting of the Conference leadership and a meeting of its international secretariat.

Hamba lama H. Gadan, president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and leader of Mongolian Buddhists, stated at the press conference that the meeting of the Conference leadership and the meeting of the organization's international secretariat will make an important contribution to mobilizing the peace movement.

Also speaking at the press conference were his Grace K. Bakual (India), vice-president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; his Grace Thych Min Chau (Vietnam), vice-president of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; Doctor C. Jugder (Mongolia), general secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; and other religious leaders; they noted that Asian Buddhists are making every effort to avert the outbreak of a new war and they are working for universal peace and disarmament.

A report was made at the press conference concerning preparations for the conference of Buddhists for peace, which will be held in May 1984 in the Indian capital.

### Conference Leadership Meets

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Deep concern over the serious deterioration of the situation in Asia and throughout the world as a result of the aggressive schemes of imperialist and reactionary forces was expressed at the meeting of the leadership of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace. It was held at the organization's headquarters in Ulaanbaatar. Religious leaders from Vietnam, India, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, and Sri Lanka participated in the meeting. Those speaking at the meeting pointed out that the beginning of a dangerous new round in the nuclear arms race and the reckless plans to extend the arms race into outer space pose a fatal threat to mankind and increase the danger of a worldwide nuclear conflict. The participants in the meeting unanimously emphasized the special importance of continuing to take effective steps to explain to all people of good will the urgent need for each and everyone to participate actively in the movement to prevent war and to reach an agreement on true disarmament as soon as possible.

An appeal was adopted at the meeting that was addressed to the national centers of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; it calls on all believers to continue spreading the campaign for peace and disarmament.

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### CHANGES IN MONGOLIAN FAMILY, KINSHIP RELATIONS DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by G. Tserenhand, doctor of historical sciences, under rubric "Ethnography": "The Modern Mongolian Family"]

[Text] A new stage in the development of the Mongolian family is linked with the victory of the People's Revolution. The revolutionary transformation of social relations that was carried out in our country under the leadership of the MPRP led to fundamental changes also in the field of family and matrimonial relations.

However, one cannot imagine the development of the Mongolian family as a calm regrowth of the old family of the patriarchal type into a new family. Especially sharp changes in it occurred during the period of the collectivization of agriculture and the elimination of the last vestiges of the exploiter class, and the bearers of the patriarchal-feudal ideology, traditions, and customs. Another factor of great importance in this process was the involvement of women in social production. There was an increase in woman's role in the family.

The step in the development of family and matrimonial relations among the Mongols that must be considered the one of greatest significance is the change in the economic base of the family, which in the past determined all its foundations. The principle of private ownership was eliminated once and for all as a result of the conversion of all means of production to public ownership.

The socialist reforms had a direct effect upon the economic base of the family. Although the family continues to retain a number of economic functions evolving from the fact of the existence of the personal and household farm, but its base has become something completely different. Certain previous aspects of the family's economic life have been completely eliminated, and many of the production functions of the family has also been lost. Women have been liberated, in particular, from types of labor that required large expenditures of efforts and time, which in the past was influenced by the peculiarities of running an individual farm and by the nomadic way of life. Certain of the household-type production entities that were linked with the national traditions of everyday life and with the conditions for running an animal-husbandry farm continue to exist partially in the families that have been united into larger units, but they currently occupy a relatively small place in the economic life of the family.

Progressive changes also occurred in the area of marriage relations. They attest to the new basis of the marriage, which has lost its previous nature as a transaction between the parents of the young man and woman. Whereas previously, after the parents had come to an understanding concerning the marriage of their son or daughter, an establishment was made of what things had to be prepared by each side and for what purpose they were to be used, in our day various material considerations no longer play a substantial role, much less the decisive role, in most cases when persons enter into matrimony.

At the present time the setting up of a new yurt, according to tradition, is prepared by the groom's parents and is especially widespread among animal husbandrymen. But, while having acquired new features, this event is viewed as a housewarming ceremony, and this is directly linked with the rise in the national standard of living. During the housewarming ceremony the participants invariably pronounce the traditional words of well-wishing that praise all parts of the yurt, and that also contain wishes for the joy and happiness of the host and hostess. The ceremony linked with the setting up of the yurt is carried out until the lighting of the first fire in it. Despite the fact that our ethnic groups had specific differences with this ceremony, one nevertheless traces a commonality in their marriage customs.

At the present time the wedding has taken on completely different content. It has lost its previous nature as a rite, although it continues to preserve and to develop certain positive features of national traditions. For example, during the wedding, according to tradition, the procedure for placing the guests in the yurt continues to be preserved, the senior relatives continue to express their well-wishes to the bride and groom, folk songs continue to be sung, etc.

The previous situation in which the bride had an unequal status in the family has been replaced by the attitude toward her as being a family member who is equal in all respects. In the past, in family and kinship relations, there existed the phenomenon whereby the young wife was not supposed to call her husband's parents or relatives by name, or even to use words that had a similar sound: she could replace them by other words that were similar in meaning. At the present time one can enumerate a large number of customs which are no longer practiced, but which had been strictly observed in the past.

Typical features of the modern Mongolian family are the durability of the kinship ties. They find their reflection also in the mutual material aid, the participation of close relatives in various family ceremonies and funerals, and are linked with traditions that go back to a distant time, when the separated families of blood brothers were considered to be the roots (hearths) that were linked with the families of the parents.

Becoming stronger as a monogamous family, it gradually loses a number of features of an economic unit and develops both in the city and in the countryside as a part of the labor collective. The Mongolian family has become a unique cell in the new socialist society. The new family relations are built on principles of the close combination of personal interests and public interests, and the chief task of the family is the indoctrination of the younger generation for the active participation of its members in production and public life.



## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### SHOLOKHOV POPULAR IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by T. Erdenebilig: "Sholokhov's Works in Mongolia"]

[Text] The many Mongolian readers and admirers of the works of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, the great Soviet writer and winner of the Lenin and Nobel prizes, were deeply grieved and saddened by the news of his death.

The heroes of his wonderful books "Tikhiy Don" [And Quiet Flows the Don], "Podnyataya tselina" [Opening Up the Virgin Lands], and "Oni srazhalis' za Rodinu" [They Fought for the Homeland], became good friends of ours long ago.

Mongolian readers first became acquainted with the works of the celebrated writer during the grim days of the Great Patriotic War. At that time several of Sholokhov's works appeared in Mongolian periodicals. The fiery, militant commentary of M. Sholokhov and other Soviet writers had a beneficial effect on Mongolian men of letters and readers.

The works of the bard of the Don were disseminated widely in Mongolian in the 1950s. Since that time, Sholokhov's celebrated epic, the novel "And Quiet Flows the Don", has been translated and published. The first volume came out in 1959. In the opinion of experts and readers, the translation turned out very well.

The translation into Mongolian of the novel "Opening Up the Virgin Lands" was truly a masterful task performed by our great translator, S. Badra, who received the Soviet "Emblem of Honor" award and the Gorky Prize of the USSR Union of Writers--the highest honor for translation and popularization of Soviet Russian literature.

In 1960 a Mongolian translation of one of the most famous of Sholokhov's works, "Sud'ba cheloveka" [A Man's Fate] was published by the MPR State Publishing House. Like "And Quiet Flows the Don" and "Opening Up the Virgin Lands", this work became a standard volume for Mongolian readers. It is one of the works used to start our schoolchildren's study of Soviet literature. In the years that followed, stories and sketches by the leading Soviet writer, such as "Chuzhaya krov'" [Foreign Blood], "Shibalkovo semya" [The Shibalko Seed], "Predsedatel' revvoyensoveta respubliki" [Chairman of the Republic Revolutionary Military Council], "Nauka nenavisti" [The Science of Hatred],



"Zherebenok" [The Colt], and "Rodinka" [The Birthmark] also became available to our country's workers. They were translated by G. Amar, T. Hasbator, G. Akim, and others.

Sholokhov's works are still being translated and popularized in our country.

Sholokhov's remarkable works have had and are continuing to have a beneficial influence on the creative work of many of our writers, including such well known novelists as C. Lodoydamba, who has often pointed out that his wonderful novel, "Prozrachnyy Tamir" [The Transparent Tamir] has more in common with "And Quiet Flows the Don" than its title. We are also reminded of one of the illustrious organizers of our cooperative movement--B. Lubsan, Hero of Labor of the MPR, who recalled that "Opening Up the Virgin Lands" was one of his constant companions when he answered the party's call to go to rural areas and form agricultural cooperatives.

The remarkable works of Sholokhov have truly become standard reading among our fellow countrymen.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### NEW MONGOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The second meeting of the International Mongolian-Soviet Commission on Cultural Cooperation has completed its work in Ulaanbaatar. Participants in the meeting discussed goals for the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the area of culture, the arts, and people's education; questions of training specialists in culture and the arts; issues involving teaching Russian in the MPR; and implementation of the decisions made at the first meeting of the commission.

A protocol based on the results of the meeting was signed by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR minister of culture, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission; and by Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture and chairman of the Soviet section of the commission.

A protocol for cooperation between the MPR Ministry of Culture and the USSR Ministry of Culture in 1984 was signed by J. Batartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture, and Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture.

Present during the signing of the protocols were G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendelger and G. Dashdzebeg, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and members and experts of the International Commission.

9967

CSO: 1819/25

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### CHILDREN'S ARTS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Association of Literature and Arts Figures for Children has been formed under the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund. The founding meeting of the new association was held at the Scientific and Technical Information Center in Ulaanbaatar; the participants discussed and approved the Provision for the Association. As president of the association, the members unanimously elected A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund, honored cultural activist of the MPR, winner of the MPR State Prize, and mentor of the younger generation.

The association's presidium was also approved, consisting of 19 people, and well-known figures in culture and the arts were elected as section heads. A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, president of the Association of Literature and Arts Figures for Children, gave a speech at the meeting. She said that the 18th MPRP Congress indicated that the most important tasks in the communist education of the younger generation include raising the young people's cultural level and constantly improving children's moral and esthetic education. Thanks to the efforts of creative workers, special concert programs and opera and ballet performances for children are organized, and classical music is promoted among young people. She said that the association was formed in connection with the need to create a voluntary social organization that unites creative workers and figures in the arts.

A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova stressed that the association will do everything possible to promote the successful realization of the goals set by the MPRP for providing children and young people with a communist education.

Also speaking at the meeting were D. Badzar, honored teacher of the MPR and Hero of Labor of the MPR; D. Batsuh, artistic director of the "Solongo" children's ensemble; and B. Narantuya, a top student at Secondary School No 8 in Ulaanbaatar. On behalf of teachers, instructors, pioneers, and schoolchildren, they expressed their gratitude to the party and the government for their daily concern, a graphic example of which is the formation of the Association of Literature and Arts Figures for Children in the Year of the Schoolchild. G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and other officials attended the founding meeting of the association.

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### MEETING OF RIGHTS PROTECTION AGENCIES HELD

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A conference of executives of central and local rights protection agencies in the MPR was held in Ulaanbaatar.

The following MPR party and government leaders participated in the conference: comrades J. Batmonh, D. Molomjamts, B. Altangerel, N. Jagbaral, and S. Lubsangombo; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; and other officials.

B. Dejid, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee, opened the conference with an introductory speech.

T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, gave a speech entitled "In Favor of Strict Observance of Socialist Law and Improving the Style of Management in Rights Protection Agencies."

The speaker pointed out that our party adheres strictly to the principle of the development of a new society, which states that as the tasks grow more complex and the scale of socialist construction expands, the role of the society's political and ideological superstructure increases.

In resolving the varied tasks in building a new society, improvement of the socialist state mechanism, including further activation of the work done by rights protection agencies, is tied directly to formation of the socialist way of life. The socialist way of life requires that all the members of society have an intelligent attitude toward the ideological, moral, and legal norms of a socialist society.

T. Namsray emphasized that further development of socialist democracy, and the party goals set before rights protection agencies, require that all legal workers demonstrate high political standards. A high political consciousness, an in-depth knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, an ability to manage state affairs, steadfast honesty, humanism, party spirit, a principled approach to resolving all issues, and the party and class position are manifestations of indisputable fine qualities and high political standards among workers in rights protection agencies.

The development of high political standards is a process that involves transforming political knowledge into convictions and applying them in specific political activities. This process is tied inseparably to educating workers in the spirit of strict observance of socialist law and instilling in them a feeling for law and order and discipline. Strict observance of laws and legal norms should become a conviction of each citizen.

The speaker said that the primary goals of this conference were to make an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the work being done and to search for ways to eliminate shortcomings.

Those speaking at the conference offered valuable suggestions which should contribute to further improvements in the work being done by rights protection agencies.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**PENSION LAW**--The Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural issued an order ratifying a law on retirement security for members of agricultural cooperatives in the MPR. The new law went into effect on 1 January 1984. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1] 9967

**CITIZENSHIP AGREEMENT**--Ratification documents for an agreement on dual citizenship between the MPR and Bulgaria were exchanged in Sofia on 26 April of this year by L. Damdinjab, MPR ambassador to Bulgaria, and M. Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 May 84 p 3] 9967

**TELEVISION FILM**--Mongolian television has produced a two-part television feature film titled "For the Revolution." It is a screen adaptation of the well-known play by the writer C. Chimid, winner of the MPR State Prize, titled "The Quartermasters." The film tells the story of the heroic struggle of the Mongolian people for freedom and independence in 1921 and of the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The film recreates the historic time after the liberation of the city of Kyahti by the revolutionary guards of the legendary Sukhe Bator; during these battles the warriors of the People's Revolution underwent a baptism by fire in their first combat action. The film tells the story of the leading role played by D. Sukhe Bator and his comrades-in-arms in the formation and reinforcement of the revolutionary troops. The author of the screenplay is the writer Dojodorj and the director is D. Sodnom. Honored artist of the MPR S. Dashamjil, who has recreated the figure of the leader of the People's Revolution in a number of films, plays the role of Sukhe Bator. Also appearing in the film are A. Ochirbat, honored artist of the MPR; the actors N. Dorjderem, J. Jigjiddulam, N. Narantsetseg, and others. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 4] 9967

**SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION**--Yesterday J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received a delegation led by Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture. The delegation is participating in the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission on Cultural Cooperation. Attending the meeting were G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, MPR minister of culture, and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission; G. Dashdzebeg, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Sereeter, MPR minister of people's education; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials; and S. P. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9967



**MONGOLIAN COMPOSERS MEET**--Musicians and workers in the musical arts met the 6th Congress of Mongolian Composers with a great creative upsurge. As N. Jantsannorob, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Composers, reported at a press conference, for the first time during the Mongolian composers' forum in Ulaanbaatar a large musical festival will be held, called "Ulaanbaatar Spring." This festival will be a unique creative report by Mongolian musicians and composers to their highest forum, which opened on 7 May. A report on the proceedings will be published in the next issue of this newspaper. J. Batartsogt, MPR deputy minister of culture, reported at the press conference that the MPR Ministry of Culture, in conjunction with the Union of Mongolian Composers, is preparing a festival of military and patriotic songs, which will be dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Japanese aggressors in the Halhin River area by Soviet and Mongolian troops. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 May 84 p 4] 9967

**DELEGATION TO HUNGARY**--A delegation from the MPR, led by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, left Ulaanbaatar for Budapest to participate in the 12th regular conference of ministers of culture of socialist countries. The delegation was accompanied to Ulaanbaatar's Buyant-uhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; C. Dabaadash, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Borhondoy, MPR deputy minister of culture; and J. Taraba, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 May 84 p 3] 9967

**CULTURAL EXCHANGE**--Diplomatic notes on a cultural exchange program between the MPR and Japan for 1984-1985 were exchanged in Ulaanbaatar between T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Odzaki, Japanese ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 3] 9967

CSO: 1819/30

## ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

### BRIEFS

**PHYSICISTS COOPERATE**--Associates of the Physcial and Technical Institute under the MPR Academy of Sciences have completed their work on combining scientific instruments with an electronic computer and the Kamak international standard measurement system. This has made it possible to automate and improve the quality of research. This includes, for example, the analysis of photographs with traces of nuclear interactions, which were made using the accelerators at the associated nuclear research institute in Dubna (in the USSR). Research in the field of high-energy physics is one of the major elements of the participation of Mongolian physicists in the joint work being done at the international institute. This research is of great importance in the study of the structure of micro-particles and in fundamental research on the phenomena of the micro-world. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 3] 9967

**MPR-USSR ACADEMIC COOPERATION**--A meeting of the Commission for Cooperation between the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in Ulaanbaatar. Participants in the meeting included a delegation from the USSR Academy of Sciences, led by Academician A. L. Yanshin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Hero of Labor of the USSR. The results of fulfillment of the 1981-1985 plan for scientific cooperation between the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in the natural sciences were summarized at the meeting, including fulfillment of the programs for joint geological, paleontological, and biological expeditions. Participants also discussed issues involving the organization of a geophysical expedition by the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences, and creation of a biospheric station under the MPR Academy of Sciences, with the help of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They also discussed the question of preparing the National Atlas of the MPR for publication. The participants signed a plan for scientific cooperation between the two academies for 1986-1990. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3] 9967

CSO: 1819/30

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### COOPERATION IN METEOROLOGY OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] A large new meteorological station has been put into operation in Hobsgol Aymag in northern Mongolia. It is equipped with the most up-to-date equipment and devices and it will operate round the clock, receiving a wide range of information on atmospheric changes and transmitting comprehensive forecasts to the region's agricultural workers. The station was built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

The dynamically developing economy of socialist Mongolia is presenting its weather services with increasingly complex and large-scale tasks that involve development of virgin lands, irrigation of arid regions and deserts, and implementation of a massive program for civil and industrial construction. Today there are already over 400 meteorological stations and observation posts in operation throughout the country. Everyday the Ulaanbaatar State Computer Center for Hydrometeorological Services receives from these stations over 350,000 operational forecasts that ensure the efficient, uninterrupted operation of various sections of the national economy and transportation.

Zoometeorology has also become an important new direction; it involves the study of a wide range of factors in Mongolia's weather and climatic conditions that influence the growth and productivity of animal husbandry.

Close, all-round cooperation between Mongolian specialists and their colleagues from fraternal socialist countries contributes a great deal to strengthening the material and technical base of weather services in the MPR and to increasing the efficiency of these services. Practice shows that extensive exchange of experience and the MPR's active participation in scientific research programs conducted within the framework of CEMA have become important factors in stepping up the introduction of progressive, new technical means and methods and in the successful training of a skilled national labor force of meteorologists.

9967

CSO: 1819/22

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### INTERNATIONAL TIES IN HYDROMETEOROLOGY DETAILED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by G. Dembereldorj, associate of the Main Hydrometeorological Services Administration of the MPR]

[Text] Since the MPR joined the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1963, it has been expanding its activities in the area of hydrometeorology at the international level.

Our country's hydrometeorological service was founded in 1936 with the unselfish aid of the Soviet Union. Since that time all-round cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in the area of hydrometeorology has been growing with every year.

Even before joining WMO, our country participated in various scientific research projects carried out within the framework of the International Geophysical Year between 1957 and 1958, and it also took part in measures organized as part of the International Hydrological Decade between 1965 and 1974. In the 1970s, WMO developed and published the Program for World Weather Services, and in 1980, it published the World Climate Program, which are the basic programs of the international organization. As a member of WMO, our country is playing an active role in implementing these programs. For example, about 40 meteorological stations in our country make daily observations and transmit the information they gather for international exchange through the Global Meteorological Telecommunications System.

WMO plays an important role in coordinating the study and application of results of this type of research. With this aim it has created technical commissions and working groups consisting of highly qualified experts in hydrometeorology. Mongolian specialists participate directly in the work of the WMO commissions on agricultural meteorology, hydrology, and synoptic meteorology.

Cooperation between the MPR Hydrometeorological Services and hydrometeorological organizations in socialist countries is constantly expanding. The range of topics covered in their joint scientific research has increased significantly, and there is a regular exchange of research and specialists.

Our country's hydrometeorological service carries out extensive joint projects on various areas of hydrometeorology in accordance with an agreement on direct scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. This close cooperation is found in the development of methods for making short-range and long-range weather forecasts, as well as in hydrology and cosmic meteorology.

In recent years, in connection with the growing pollution of the natural environment, one of the most important problems of our time is the study of the environment.

In addition to the program being conducted to study the pollution of the atmosphere, water, and soil within the framework of WMO, the United Nations Environmental Protection Agency, and UNESCO, Mongolia is also carrying out similar research in cooperation with socialist countries; for example a complex experiment to study atmospheric pollution was conducted recently in Ulaanbaatar, with the participation of Bulgarian, Soviet, and Mongolian specialists. In the near future a station will be set up in our country as part of an international system to study over-all atmospheric pollution; it will be the only such station in Central Asia. The MPR, as a participant in the UN Development Program, is planning to organize a Satellite Data Receiving and Processing Center. This center will make it possible to make various types of weather forecasts and to study rapidly changing natural resources.

An example of the active participation of Mongolian specialists in international scientific research can be seen in the participation by a Mongolian representative in the 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition in the South Pole.

The economic importance of our hydrometeorological services applies not only to the development of the national economy; it is also making a major contribution to the development of world hydrometeorological sciences.

9967

CSO: 1819/12

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by S. Jigj, executive secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian Environmental Protection Association: "Environmental Protection is a National Matter"]

[Text] The MPR is observing the 24th traditional Nature Protection Month, which is held twice a year.

The MPRP and the MPR government devote constant attention to issues involving environmental protection and rational utilization of the country's natural resources, and they implement consistent and important measures in this area.

In 1972, at the Seventh Session, Seventh Convocation, of the People's Great Hural, goals were discussed in the area of rational utilization of natural resources and environmental protection, specifically, tasks involving the protection and utilization of timber resources and fauna used in hunting and trapping. The session adopted a decision calling for extensive propaganda on the ideas of protecting the natural environment, more intensive application of laws for utilization of various natural resources, expansion of scientific research on environmental protection, and rational utilization of natural resources. Permanent commissions on environmental protection were formed under the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and in all aymag, city, somon, and rayon assemblies of people's deputies. In recent years major organizational work has been done to carry out legislative acts, the topics of scientific research have been expanded, and other important measures have been carried out in the area of environmental protection.

At the initiative of the Mongolian Environmental Protection Association, in 1984 a competition was announced in the MPR among Soviet organizations and collectives for the best presentation of environmental protection work for exchange in this area.

The State Committee for Science and Technology under the MPR Council of Ministers, as the chief coordinating agency for environmental protection, in conjunction with other ministries and departments involved, is working out annual and five-year plans and is outlining future measures to deal with this problem.



A major step in this direction was taken in 1975 when the volunteer Mongolian Environmental Protection Association was created. The primary goals of this organization are to provide all-round support and assistance in carrying out and monitoring the fulfillment of legislative acts in the MPK for the protection, restoration, and rational utilization of soil, water, timber, pasture, flora, fauna, and mineral resources; to mobilize the community's efforts to meet these goals; and to spread a mass campaign against pollution and disruption of the environment's natural balance.

The association has become a mass organization, with 320,000 individual members and 2000 collective members. Sections dealing with basic problems of environmental protection have been formed under the Central Council and under the association's aymag and city councils; these sections form the basic link for carrying out the association's activities.

In Mongolia there are regions with unique landscape features and considerable flora and fauna resources that are characteristic of arid zones. However, the rapid rate of modern industrial development, the intensification of agriculture and transportation, and the growth of cities and population centers all lead to a noticeable manifestation of man's varied effects on the environment, and the problems of the environment in the MPR are taking on the same importance as in other countries.

The question of protecting land and vegetation resources and wildlife in the MPR is one of the important problems in environmental protection. Soil is the foundation of biological resources, and under the conditions of Mongolia's extreme continental climate and low level of precipitation, it is relatively weak; it is distinguished by a very low moisture content and a weak mechanical composition, and is therefore quite vulnerable to the effects of wind and water erosion. Thus, the new Law on Land Use that has been passed and the decrees issued by the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers "On Improving Land Use" and "On Immediate Measures in the Battle against Soil Erosion" are of great importance in preventing these negative phenomena and in organizing measures for the rational utilization of soil resources. In order to meet the goals of rational utilization of land resources, it is necessary first and foremost to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture, to improve land use methods, and to expand and make practical use of scientific and technical achievements. In the past five-year plan alone a number of new state farms and projects have been built that are equipped with modern agricultural machinery and equipment. Work has been started to expand the area of all the timber lands by building small irrigation systems, primarily in the Western Economic Region. Every year fields and pasture lands covering a considerable area undergo chemical treatment. Certain soil protection methods have been implemented in recent years in the farming areas most susceptible to soil erosion; these methods include a zone arrangement of fallow and sown fields, contour plowing, and the use of anti-erosion sowing machinery for planting.

The MPR has considerable vegetation resources. A large part of the country is covered with steppe vegetation, which provides the republic with grazing resources. A large part of the country's arable land is used for grazing; during the summer and fall seasons these lands provide 63.3 million tons of

air-dried fodder and during the winter and spring, they provide 38.0 million tons. With this level of productivity, in years with normal climatic conditions, the feed reserves in the summer and fall pastures can meet all the demands of the livestock population for fodder.

Grazing land, like agricultural crops, suffers to a considerable extent from pests--insects, rodents, weeds, and disease. Comprehensive measures in the battle against pests, along with other measures aimed at rational utilization of grazing lands, make it possible in the final analysis to preserve and increase the area covered by vegetation; this is of great importance in solving the problems of protecting biological resources under the conditions found in Mongolia.

According to recent data from the Botanical Institute under the MPR Academy of Sciences, there are over 2100 types of higher vascular plants growing in Mongolia, belonging to 584 different species and 102 families; there are also 430 types of lichens and 120 types of moss. Among these are 110 endemic and 70 surviving types of plants from the tertiary and quaternary geological periods.

According to data from a joint Mongolian-Soviet comprehensive biological expedition, the total area of the MPR's timber resources is 15.0 million hectares, which represents 10 percent of the country's total area; coniferous forests account for 74 percent of all the timber resources, with larch, cedar, and pine the predominant trees; the rest of the forests are deciduous.

The industrial timber reserves are not very large, however. Today especially, this situation demands a serious approach to the procurement of lumber and building materials. Our country's forests are important not only as a source of building materials, but also as primary watershed areas. The major timber tracts are located along the upper reaches of rivers and in watersheds. Cutting down trees along the upper reaches of rivers has a marked effect on the reservoirs of the major water arteries, on the water conditions in the soil, and finally, on the climate. All this points to a need to organize the proper utilization of natural resources, especially vegetation and timber resources.

Utilization of forests should be carried out so that in addition to meeting the steadily growing demand for lumber, strict measures are observed so as to prevent disruptions in the water, climatic, and soil protection properties of forests.

Mongolia has diverse fauna that is used for hunting and trapping. Many of the animals have become rare species of world fauna and have been registered in the Red Book of the International Federation for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources.

According to data from the General and Experimental Biology Institute under the MPR Academy of Sciences, there are 130 species of mammals living in the country, 7 species of amphibians, about 370 bird species, over 70 fish species, 19 species of reptiles, and over 5000 species of insects.

The MPR Hunting Law regulates the procurement and shooting of wild animals with the aim of protecting their numbers.

A number of measures are being implemented to meet the growing demands of the national economy for water; the most important of these is introduction of new technological systems in industry that require a smaller water supply and sharply reduce the dumping of waste water; systems are being installed that collect and return to the source water that has been filtered by chemical, mechanical, biological, and other methods.

Another important issue in environmental protection is the problem of protecting natural landscape features, which represent some of the main recreational resources.

The country has contemporary, well-designed health spas, such as "Janchiblin," "Otgon Tenger," "Gurban nuur," and "Orgil," which were built to take advantage of local mineral springs. These spas not only meet the needs of the country's workers, they also attract many tourists from other countries. The tourists come not only for the mineral springs, but also the unusual landscape, the clean air, and the hunting.

The MPR is an active participant in the work being done by international organizations in the area of environmental protection and improving the natural environment.

The MPR is cooperating with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in the development and introduction of comprehensive environmental protection measures.

In 1975 the MPR became a member of the International Federation for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources. The MPR plans to expand its participation in the future in the work of a number of specialized UN institutions and other nongovernment international organizations that are involved in various aspects of environmental problems.

9967

CSO: 1819/12

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### WATER PROTECTION MEASURES DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 84 p 3

[Article by C. Suhbaatar, state inspector for water use and protection]

[Text] The Selenge River is the largest of the 544 tributaries of Lake Baikal. It is also an international waterway. The Selenge River basin occupies one-fourth of the area of our country. Large rivers, such as the Orhon, Delger, Huren, Tuul, Haraa, Yoroo, Eg, Ider, Chuluut, Hanuy, and many small streams empty into the Selenge. The Selenge River basin contains large industrial centers, such as Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Erdenet, Suhbaatar, Bulgan, Moron, and Tsetserleg, and approximately 100 city-type settlements and somon centers. The river's water resources are used to develop agriculture and the country's rapidly growing industry, and to supply water to the population. The basin contains many of the most beautiful spots in Mongolia, such as Horgo, the Ulaantsutgalan waterfall, and Hobsgol Lake. Hobsgol Lake is called Lake Baikal's younger brother for good reason. The Selenge River and its tributaries are rich in fish and its banks have a wealth of rare and valuable game.

The party and government of the MPR have devoted and are continuing to devote a great deal of attention to improving the utilization and protection of water resources in the Selenge basin.

A graphic example of this can be seen in the Agreement for Rational Utilization and Protection of Water Resources in the Selenge River Basin, which was signed by the governments of the MPR and USSR in 1974. The agreement calls for long-term cooperation between the MPR and USSR in the area of rational utilization and protection of the water in the Selenge River basin from pollution, litter, and depletion; and it is aimed at preventing the water in the basin from having harmful effects on the environment (i.e., measures to prevent flooding and erosion).

With the aim of carrying out the Agreement between the MPR and USSR on issues of rational utilization of the water resources in the Selenge River Basin, the governments of both countries have named responsible representatives and deputy representatives. Joint Mongolian-Soviet working groups of specialists have been formed in each country to determine the sequence and system for carrying out the conditions of the agreement.

After the Agreement was signed, agreement was reached at conferences of representatives and at meetings of the Mongolian-Soviet working groups on a number of specific measures, concerned primarily with determining the sources of pollution in the basin.

Mutual consultations by experts from both countries, a constant desire to find mutually acceptable proposals, the water protection measures that have been implemented by both countries to regulate the use of fuel and lubricant dumps and to move these enterprises to areas where they will not affect surface water, and stricter control over the rational utilization and protection of water resources, are certainly having a positive effect on the water resources in the entire Selenge River basin.

Experts in the working groups have made local visits to acquaint themselves with the organization of control over the quality of water dumped into open streams in the basin, over the operation of water treatment facilities, and the progress being made in the construction of sewer systems at a number of industrial, municipal, and agricultural projects.

The countries are working out a "Regional Plan for Comprehensive Utilization and Protection of Water Resources in the Selenge River Basin," which will be an important as a summary of water management and water protection goals in a single document. This document in turn will promote further practical planning of national economic tasks tied to utilization, regulation, and protection of water in this basin.

In addition to the rivers in the Selenge basin, there are many rivers and lakes located in the border regions of the two countries, and the economical utilization of these water resources also depends on cooperative activities between our countries' water management organizations.

Therefore, the most recent Conference of Representatives, which was the ninth such conference, examined the possibility of extending the provisions of the Agreement on the Rational Utilization and Protection of Water Resources in the Selenge River Basin to other rivers and lakes in the border regions. The good will of our peoples and states, which has been expressed in the activities called for in the MPR-USSR Agreement on the Rational Utilization and Protection of Water Resources in the Selenge River Basin, provides a reliable guarantee of the rational utilization of water resources in Mongolia's main water management region and the Lake Baikal basin and the preservation of its complex natural balance and its primordial pure state; and it is thus a demonstration of the proper approach to the resolution of international problems involving rational utilization and protection of the environment.

9967

CSO: 1819/12



BRIEFS

**WILDLIFE PROTECTION**--People's Mongolia is taking consistent steps to protect the animal world. Today 22 species of mammals and 30 species of birds are under state protection. They have been entered into the MPR's Red Book, and many of them are also listed in the International Red Book. Many representatives of arctic, Mediterranean, Siberian, Manchurian, and Central Asian fauna live in the country. European species are also encountered in Mongolia. A total of 380 bird species and 140 mammal species can be found in the country. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 4] 9967

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**--The tasks of environmental protection in the MPR are resolved in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries. Mongolian specialists play an active part in resolving the most important environmental protection problems. Joint expeditions to study the MPR's climatic features and natural resources have become an effective form of cooperation in this area. The largest expedition of this type is the Mongolian-Soviet comprehensive biological expedition which has been working in Mongolia for over 10 years. Cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in the study and protection of nature has gone as far as outer space. Research in the area of ecology that was carried out during the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight in March 1981 made it possible to study in greater depth the processes of soil erosion and water and air pollution, and to make an objective evaluation of the condition of the environment around the country's largest industrial centers. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 3] 9967

**BOTANICAL RESEARCH**--Twenty years have passed since the publication of the "Terminological Dictionary of Mongolian Plant Names," which was the work of Mongolian scientists; this dictionary represented the first attempt at systematic organization of the Mongolian names of plants that have been recorded in the MPR. Since that time, as a result of fruitful research and investigation by botanists from the MPR, Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, a joint Mongolian-Soviet expedition found 680 previously unknown species of plants, including many new native Mongolian varieties. Even several new families of plant have been recorded. All this has been summarized in the fundamental new work by the Mongolian scientist, N. Uldziyotogtoh: "Latin-Mongolian-Russian Dictionary of Taxons of Vascular Plants in the MPR." It contains the names of 2555 species of higher and spore plants growing in the MPR, which are the major representatives of contemporary flora. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 4] 9967



PROTOCOL SIGNED--A protocol was signed at the Scientific and Technical Information Center of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology for joint work to be done by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in the MPR, the House of Soviet Science and Culture, the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Scientific and Technical Information Center to disseminate information on progressive practices in economics, science and technology in 1984 and 1985. In accordance with the protocol, a plan was approved for joint activities to be carried out by the House of Soviet Science and Culture and the Scientific and Technical Information Center, including weeks and months devoted to disseminating information on scientific and technical achievements and progressive practices in several aymags, as well as a number of scientific practical conferences, schools for teaching progressive practices, and so on. At the scientific practical conferences our country's production specialists and innovators will be able to study progressive methods for improving the economic mechanism in construction management, for long-term storage of vegetables, for improving product quality, and creating a territorial system of quality control. During the traditional 33rd Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, USSR Days will be held, using the achievements of the Tuva ASSR in communist construction as an example. The joint activities will make incorporation of progressive Soviet methods into the country's national economy more effective. The protocol was signed by M. Dash, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology and B. Urganovich, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Feb 84 p 4] 9967

STUDENTS' SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--The theme of an international students' scientific and practical conference that was held in Ulaanbaatar was "Scientific research among students is an essential condition for improving the training of specialists." Participants in the meeting were staff members of the MPR Ministry of People's Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, Mongolian, Soviet, Vietnamese, and Bulgarian students studying in Mongolian institutions of higher education, and professors and instructors. Those participating in the conference heard reports on pressing problems in stepping up scientific and technical progress in Mongolia and the role of students in resolving these problems, questions of economic cooperation among CEMA member countries, bringing the levels of economic development in socialist countries closer together, and other problems. The conference participants were shown examples of students' technical creativity, the best term papers, and theses. In the lobby of the House of Soviet Science and Culture, where the conference was held, there was an exhibit of work done by students at the State Pedagogical Institute in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Mar 84 p 4] 9967

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

JAN 4 - 85